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HISTORY OF CLINTON COUNTY,
INDIANA

HISTORY
OF
CLINTON COUNTY,
INDIANA,

TOGETHER WITH SKETCHES OF ITS CITIES, VILLAGES AND TOWNS,
EDUCATIONAL, RELIGIOUS, CIVIL, MILITARY, AND POLITICAL
HISTORY, PORTRAITS OF PROMINENT PERSONS, AND
BIOGRAPHIES OF REPRESENTATIVE CITIZENS.

ALSO A CONDENSED

HISTORY OF INDIANA,

EMBODYING ACCOUNTS OF PREHISTORIC RACES, INDIAN WARS, AND A
BRIEF REVIEW OF ITS CIVIL AND POLITICAL HISTORY.

ILLUSTRATED.

CHICAGO:
INTER-STATE PUBLISHING CO.
1886.

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E. Wayne, Indiana



PREFATORY.

In placing this volume before their patrons the publishers feel that their work will stand the test of candid criticism. They have spared neither endeavor nor expense that could add to the value of the HISTORY OF CLINTON COUNTY, to make it all that it should be; and they therefore feel assured that those citizens who have for nearly a year watched with a friendly interest the progress of the work, will not be disappointed with the product of that long period of careful, concentrated labor. That this volume, containing as it does, in its 900 broad pages, thousands of dates and names, should be absolutely free from trivial error, they do not claim, and suppose the citizens of Clinton County do not expect; but the publishers have a right to believe, such has been the care bestowed upon the work by competent, experienced writers, printers and proof-readers, that even the petty and unimportant class of errors have been mostly avoided, and that essential misstatement of facts will nowhere be found. The riches of historical lore, gathered from more than 2,000 pioneers or their descendants, by the writers of the HISTORY OF CLINTON COUNTY, have been returned to them in what has seemed an appropriate and acceptable form. It has been the study of the publishers, by the aid of all that is most excellent in the art of typography and the bookbinder's skill, to send forth this work as its worth deserves.

Whatever may be the verdict of those who do not realize the extent of our work, and therefore make no allowance for the many different ways that errors may occur, we feel sure that all thoughtful and just people will appreciate our efforts, will recognize the great public benefit that has been accomplished, and will value the work as a memorial in the years to come of the lives and adventures of the early pioneers, of the lives of men prominent in politi-

PREFATORY.

cal and business circles, and of individuals of less note, but none the less necessary to the county's history, that would otherwise have passed into oblivion. In compliance with the expressed wish of many of the citizens of Clinton County, we have thought best to supplement our work with a succinct history of the State of Indiana, in which we have begun the tracing of historical events at the earliest period, following down the stream of time to the present, noting many important incidents which will doubtless be of much interest to all.

Respectfully,

INTER-STATE PUBLISHING CO.

CHICAGO, *November*, 1886.



Mrs. Ed H. Thacker & Co. Incorporated
Frankfort Ind.

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HISTORY OF INDIANA:

FORMER OCCUPANTS.

PREHISTORIC RACES.

Scientists have ascribed to the Mound Builders varied origins, and though their divergence of opinion may for a time seem incompatible with a thorough investigation of the subject, and tend to a confusion of ideas, no doubt whatever can exist as to the comparative accuracy of conclusions arrived at by some of them. Like the vexed question of the Pillar Towers of Ireland, it has caused much speculation, and elicited the opinions of so many learned antiquarians, ethnologists and travelers, that it will not be found beyond the range of possibility to make deductions that may suffice to solve the problem who were the prehistoric settlers of America. To achieve this it will not be necessary to go beyond the period over which Scripture history extends, or to indulge in those airy flights of imagination so sadly identified with occasional writers of even the Christian school, and all the accepted literary exponents of modern paganism.

That this continent is co-existent with the world of the ancients cannot be questioned. Every investigation, instituted under the auspices of modern civilization, confirms the fact and leaves no channel open through which the skeptic can escape the thorough refutation of his opinions. China, with its numerous living testimonials of antiquity, with its ancient, though limited literature and its Babelish superstitions, claims a continuous history from antediluvian times; but although its continuity may be denied with every just reason, there is nothing to prevent the transmission of a hieroglyphic record of its history prior to 1656 *anno mundi*, since many traces of its early settlement survived the Deluge, and became sacred objects of the first historical epoch. This very survival of a record, such as that of which the Chinese boast, is not at variance with the designs of a God who made, and ruled the universe; but that an antediluvian people inhabited this continent,

devour the budding tops of those great trees. Other efforts in this direction may lead to great results, and culminate probably in the discovery of a tablet engraved by some learned Mound Builder, describing in the ancient hieroglyphics of China all these men and beasts whose history excites so much speculation. The identity of the Mound Builders with the Mongolians might lead us to hope for such a consummation; nor is it beyond the range of probability, particularly in this practical age, to find the future labors of some industrious antiquarian requited by the upheaval of a tablet, written in the Tartar characters of 1700 years ago, bearing on a subject which can now be treated only on a purely circumstantial basis.

THE SECOND IMMIGRATION

may have begun a few centuries prior to the Christian era, and unlike the former expedition or expeditions, to have traversed north-eastern Asia to its Arctic confines, and then east to the narrow channel now known as Behring's Straits, which they crossed, and sailing up the unchanging Yukon, settled under the shadow of Mount St. Elias for many years, and pushing South commingled with their countrymen, soon acquiring the characteristics of the descendants of the first colonists. Chinese chronicles tell of such a people, who went North and were never heard of more. Circumstances conspire to render that particular colony the carriers of a new religious faith and of an alphabetic system of a representative character to the old colonists, and they, doubtless, exercised a most beneficial influence in other respects; because the influx of immigrants of such culture as were the Chinese, even of that remote period, must necessarily bear very favorable results, not only in bringing in reports of their travels, but also accounts from the fatherland bearing on the latest events.

With the idea of a second and important exodus there are many theorists united, one of whom says: "It is now the generally received opinion that the first inhabitants of America passed over from Asia through these straits. The number of small islands lying between both continents renders this opinion still more probable; and it is yet further confirmed by some remarkable traces of similarity in the physical conformation of the northern natives of both continents. The Esquimaux of North America, the Samoieds of Asia, and the Laplanders of Europe, are supposed to be of the same family; and this supposition is strengthened by the affinity which exists in their languages. The researches of Hum-

boldt have traced the Mexicans to the vicinity of Behring's Straits; whence it is conjectured that they, as well as the Peruvians and other tribes, came originally from Asia, and were the Hiongnuos, who are, in the Chinese annals, said to have emigrated under Puno, and to have been lost in the North of Siberia."

Since this theory is accepted by most antiquaries, there is every reason to believe that from the discovery of what may be called an overland route to what was then considered an eastern extension of that country which is now known as the "Celestial Empire," many caravans of emigrants passed to their new homes in the land of illimitable possibilities until the way became a well-marked trail over which the Asiatic might travel forward, and having once entered the Elysian fields never entertained an idea of returning. Thus from generation to generation the tide of immigration poured in until the slopes of the Pacific and the banks of the great inland rivers became hives of busy industry. Magnificent cities and monuments were raised at the bidding of the tribal leaders and populous settlements centered with happy villages sprung up everywhere in manifestation of the power and wealth and knowledge of the people. The colonizing Caucasian of the historic period walked over this great country on the very ruins of a civilization which a thousand years before eclipsed all that of which he could boast. He walked through the wilderness of the West over buried treasures hidden under the accumulated growth of nature, nor rested until he saw, with great surprise, the remains of ancient pyramids and temples and cities, larger and evidently more beautiful than ancient Egypt could bring forth after its long years of uninterrupted history. The pyramids resemble those of Egypt in exterior form, and in some instances are of larger dimensions. The pyramid of Cholula is square, having each side of its base 1,335 feet in length, and its height about 172 feet. Another pyramid, situated in the north of Vera Cruz, is formed of large blocks of highly-polished porphyry, and bears upon its front hieroglyphic inscriptions and curious sculpture. Each side of its square base is 82 feet in length, and a flight of 57 steps conducts to its summit, which is 65 feet in height. The ruins of Palenque are said to extend 20 miles along the ridge of a mountain, and the remains of an Aztec city, near the banks of the river Gila, are spread over more than a square league. Their literature consisted of hieroglyphics; but their arithmetical knowledge did not extend farther than their calculations by the aid of grains of corn. Yet,

notwithstanding all their varied accomplishments, and they were evidently many; their notions of religious duty led to a most demoniac zeal at once barbarously savage and ferociously cruel. Each visiting, god instead of bringing new life to the people, brought death to thousands; and their grotesque idols, exposed to drown the senses of the beholders in fear, wrought wretchedness rather than spiritual happiness, until, as some learned and humane Montezumian said, the people never approached these idols without fear, and this fear was the great animating principle, the great religious motive power which sustained the terrible religion. Their altars were sprinkled with blood drawn from their own bodies in large quantities, and on them thousands of human victims were sacrificed in honor of the demons whom they worshiped. The head and heart of every captive taken in war were offered up as a bloody sacrifice to the god of battles, while the victorious legions feasted on the remaining portions of the dead bodies. It has been ascertained that during the ceremonies attendant on the consecration of two of their temples, the number of prisoners offered up in sacrifice was 12,210; while their own legions contributed voluntary victims to the terrible belief in large numbers. Nor did this horrible custom cease immediately after 1521, when Cortez entered the imperial city of the Montezumas; for, on being driven from it, all his troops who fell into the hands of the native soldiers were subjected to the most terrible and proionged suffering that could be experienced in this world, and when about to yield up that spirit which is indestructible, were offered in sacrifice, their hearts and heads consecrated, and the victors allowed to feast on the yet warm flesh.

A reference is made here to the period when the Montezumas ruled over Mexico, simply to gain a better idea of the hideous idolatry which took the place of the old Boodhism of the Mound Builders, and doubtless helped in a great measure to give victory to the new comers, even as the tenets of Mahometanism urged the ignorant followers of the prophet to the conquest of great nations. It was not the faith of the people who built the mounds and the pyramids and the temples, and who, 200 years before the Christian era, built the great wall of jealous China. No: rather was it that terrible faith born of the Tartar victory, which carried the great defenses of China at the point of the javelin and hatchet, who afterward marched to the very walls of Rome, under Alaric, and

spread over the islands of Polynesia to the Pacific slopes of South America.

THE TARTARS

came there, and, like the pure Mongols of Mexico and the Mississippi valley, rose to a state of civilization bordering on that attained by them. Here for centuries the sons of the fierce Tartar race continued to dwell in comparative peace until the all-ruling ambition of empire took in the whole country from the Pacific to the Atlantic, and peopled the vast territory watered by the Amazon with a race that was destined to conquer all the peoples of the Orient, and only to fall before the march of the arch-civilizing Caucasian. In course of time those fierce Tartars pushed their settlements northward, and ultimately entered the territories of the Mound Builders, putting to death all who fell within their reach, and causing the survivors of the death-dealing invasion to seek a refuge from the hordes of this semi-barbarous people in the wilds and fastnesses of the North and Northwest. The beautiful country of the Mound Builders was now in the hands of savage invaders, the quiet, industrious people who raised the temples and pyramids were gone; and the wealth of intelligence and industry, accumulating for ages, passed into the possession of a rapacious horde, who could admire it only so far as it offered objects for plunder. Even in this the invaders were satisfied, and then having arrived at the height of their ambition, rested on their swords and entered upon the luxury and ease in the enjoyment of which they were found when the vanguard of European civilization appeared upon the scene. Meantime the southern countries which those adventurers abandoned after having completed their conquests in the North, were soon peopled by hundreds of people, always moving from island to island and ultimately halting amid the ruins of villages deserted by those who, as legends tell, had passed eastward but never returned; and it would scarcely be a matter for surprise if those emigrants were found to be the progenitors of that race found by the Spaniards in 1532, and identical with the Araucanians, Quenches and Hniltiches of to-day.

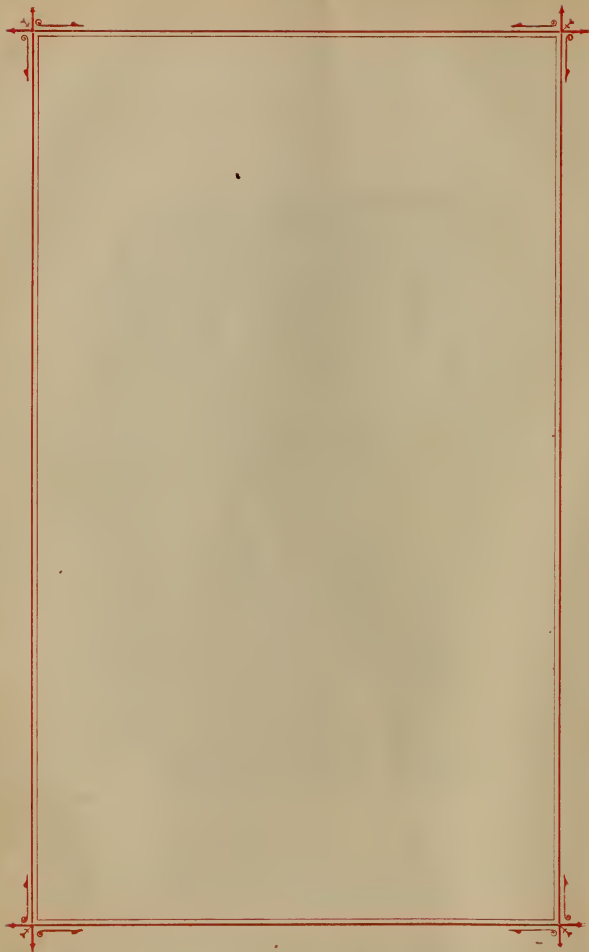
RELICS OF THE MOUND BUILDERS.

One of the most brilliant and impartial historians of the Republic stated that the valley of the Mississippi contained no monuments. So far as the word is entertained now, he was literally correct, but

in some hasty effort neglected to qualify his sentence by a reference to the numerous relics of antiquity to be found throughout its length and breadth, and so exposed his chapters to criticism. The valley of the Father of Waters, and indeed the country from the trap rocks of the Great Lakes southeast to the Gulf and southwest to Mexico, abound in tell-tale monuments of a race of people much farther advanced in civilization than the Montezumas of the sixteenth century. The remains of walls and fortifications found in Kentucky and Indiana, the earthworks of Vincennes and throughout the valley of the Wabash, the mounds scattered over Alabama, Florida, Georgia and Virginia, and those found in Illinois, Wisconsin and Minnesota, are all evidences of the universality of the Chinese Mongols and of their advance toward a comparative knowledge of man and cosmology. At the mouth of Fourteen-Mile creek, in Clark county, Indiana, there stands one of these old monuments known as the "Stone Fort." It is an unmistakable heirloom of a great and ancient people, and must have formed one of their most important posts. The State Geologist's report, filed among the records of the State and furnished by Prof. Cox, says: "At the mouth of Fourteen-Mile creek, and about three miles from Charleston, the county-seat of Clark county, there is one of the most remarkable stone fortifications which has ever come under my notice. Accompanied by my assistant, Mr. Borden, and a number of citizens of Charleston, I visited the 'Stone Fort' for the purpose of making an examination of it. The locality selected for this fort presents many natural advantages for making it impregnable to the opposing forces of prehistoric times. It occupies the point of an elevated narrow ridge which faces the Ohio river on the east and is bordered by Fourteen-Mile creek on the west side. This creek empties into the Ohio a short distance below the fort. The top of the ridge is pear-shaped, with the part answering to the neck at the north end. This part is not over twenty feet wide, and is protected by precipitous natural walls of stone. It is 280 feet above the level of the Ohio river, and the slope is very gradual to the south. At the upper field it is 240 feet high and one hundred steps wide. At the lower timber it is 120 feet high. The bottom land at the foot of the south end is sixty feet above the river. Along the greater part of the Ohio river front there is an abrupt escarpment rock, entirely too steep to be scaled, and a similar natural barrier exists along a portion of the northwest side of the ridge, facing the creek. This natural wall



EARLY EXPLOREERS OF INDIANA TERRITORY.



is joined to the neck of an artificial wall, made by piling up, mason fashion but without mortar, loose stone, which had evidently been pried up from the carboniferous layers of rock. This made wall, at this point, is about 150 feet long. It is built along the slope of the hill and had an elevation of about 75 feet above its base, the upper ten feet being vertical. The inside of the wall is protected by a ditch. The remainder of the hill is protected by an artificial stone wall, built in the same manner, but not more than ten feet high. The elevation of the side wall above the creek bottom is 80 feet. Within the artificial walls is a string of mounds which rise to the height of the wall, and are protected from the washing of the hill-sides by a ditch 20 feet wide and four feet deep. The position of the artificial walls, natural cliffs of bedded stone, as well as that of the ditch and mounds, are well illustrated. The top of the enclosed ridge embraces ten or twelve acres, and there are as many as five mounds that can be recognized on the flat surface, while no doubt many others existed which have been obliterated by time, and though the agency of man in his efforts to cultivate a portion of the ground. A trench was cut into one of these mounds in search of relics. A few fragments of charcoal and decomposed bones, and a large irregular, diamond-shaped boulder, with a small circular indentation near the middle of the upper part, that was worn quite smooth by the use to which it had been put, and the small pieces of fossil coral, comprised all the articles of note which were revealed by the excavation. The earth of which the mound is made resembles that seen on the hillside, and was probably in most part taken from the ditch. The margin next to the ditch was protected by slabs of stone set on edge, and leaning at an angle corresponding to the slope of the mound. This stone shield was two and one-half feet wide and one foot high. At intervals along the great ditch there are channels formed between the mounds that probably served to carry off the surplus water through openings in the outer wall. On the top of the enclosed ridge, and near its narrowest part, there is one mound much larger than any of the others, and so situated as to command an extensive view up and down the Ohio river, as well as affording an unobstructed view east and west. This is designated as 'Look-out Mound.' There is near it a slight break in the cliff of rock, which furnished a narrow passage way to the Ohio river. Though the locality afforded many natural advantages for a fort or stronghold, one is compelled to admit that much skill was displayed and labor expended in making its defense as perfect as possible at

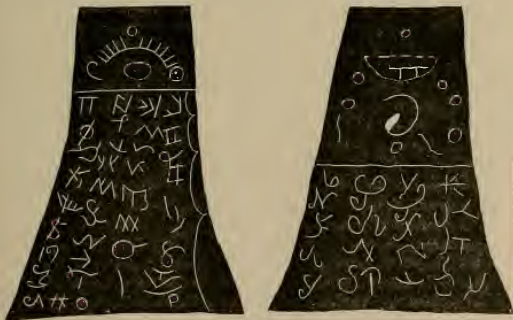
all points. Stone axes, pestles, arrow-heads, spear-points, totums, charms and flint flakes have been found in great abundance in plowing the field at the foot of the old fort."

From the "Stone Fort" the Professor turns his steps to Posey county, at a point on the Wabash, ten miles above the mouth, called "Bone Bank," on account of the number of human bones continually washed out from the river bank. "It is," he states "situated in a bend on the left bank of the river; and the ground is about ten feet above high-water mark, being the only land along this portion of the river that is not submerged in seasons of high water. The bank slopes gradually back from the river to a slough. This slough now seldom contains water, but no doubt at one time it was an arm of the Wabash river, which flowed around the Bone Bank and afforded protection to the island home of the Mound Builders. The Wabash has been changing its bed for many years, leaving a broad extent of newly made land on the right shore, and gradually making inroads on the left shore by cutting away the Bone Bank. The stages of growth of land on the right bank of the river are well defined by the cottonwood trees, which increase in size as you go back from the river. Unless there is a change in the current of the river, all trace of the Bone Bank will be obliterated. Already within the memory of the white inhabitants, the bank has been removed to the width of several hundred yards. As the bank is cut by the current of the river it loses its support, and when the water sinks it tumbles over, carrying with it the bones of the Mound Builders and the cherished articles buried with them. No locality in the country furnishes a greater number and variety of relics than this. It has proved especially rich in pottery of quaint design and skillful workmanship. I have a number of jugs and pots and a cup found at the Bone Bank. This kind of work has been very abundant, and is still found in such quantities that we are led to conclude that its manufacture formed a leading industry of the inhabitants of the Bone Bank. It is not in Europe alone that we find a well-founded claim of high antiquity for the art of making hard and durable stone by a mixture of clay, lime, sand and stone; for I am convinced that this art was possessed by a race of people who inhabited this continent at a period so remote that neither tradition nor history can furnish any account of them. They belonged to the Neolithic, or polished-stone, age. They lived in towns and built mounds for sepulture and worship and protected their homes by surrounding them with walls of earth and

stone. In some of these mounds specimens of various kinds of pottery, in a perfect state of preservation, have from time to time been found, and fragments are so common that every student of archæology can have a bountiful supply. Some of these fragments indicate vessels of very great size. At the Saline springs of Galatin I picked up fragments that indicated, by their curvature, vessels five to six feet in diameter, and it is probable they are fragments of artificial stone pans used to hold brine that was manufactured into salt by solar evaporation.

"Now, all the pottery belonging to the Mound Builders' age, which I have seen, is composed of alluvial clay and sand, or a mixture of the former with pulverized fresh-water shells. A paste made of such a mixture possesses, in high degree, the properties of hydraulic Puzzuoland and Portland cement, so that vessels formed of it hardened without being burned, as is customary with modern pottery."

The Professor deals very aptly with this industry of the aborigines, and concludes a very able disquisition on the Bone Bank in its relation to the prehistoric builders.



HIEROGLYPHICS OF THE MOUND-BUILDERS.

The great circular redoubt or earth-work found two miles west of the village of New Washington, and the "Stone Fort," on a ridge one mile west of the village of Deputy, offer a subject for the antiquarian as deeply interesting as any of the monuments of a decayed empire so far discovered.

From end to end of Indiana there are to be found many other relics of the obscure past. Some of them have been unearthed and now appear among the collected antiquities at Indianapolis. The highly finished sandstone pipe, the copper ax, stone axes, flint arrow-heads and magnetic plummets found a few years ago beneath the soil of Cut-Off Island near New Harmony, together with the pipes of rare workmanship and undoubted age, unearthed near Covington, all live as it were in testimony of their owner's and maker's excellence, and hold a share in the evidence of the partial annihilation of a race, with the complete disruption of its manners, customs and industries; and it is possible that when numbers of these relics are placed together, a key to the phonetic or rather hieroglyphic system of that remote period might be evolved.

It may be asked what these hieroglyphical characters really are. Well, they are varied in form, so much so that the pipes found in the mounds of Indians, each bearing a distinct representation of some animal, may be taken for one species, used to represent the abstract ideas of the Mound Builders. The second form consists of pure hieroglyphics or phonetic characters, in which the sound is represented instead of the object; and the third, or painted form of the first, conveys to the mind that which is desired to be represented. This form exists among the Cree Indians of the far Northwest, at present. They, when departing from their permanent villages for the distant hunting grounds, paint on the barked trees in the neighborhood the figure of a snake or eagle, or perhaps huskey dog; and this animal is supposed to guard the position until the warrior's return, or welcome any friendly tribes that may arrive there in the interim. In the case of the Mound Builders, it is unlikely that this latter extreme was resorted to, for the simple reason that the relics of their occupation are too high in the ways of art to tolerate such a barbarous science of language; but the sculptured pipes and javelins and spear-heads of the Mound Builders may be taken as a collection of graven images, each conveying a set of ideas easily understood, and perhaps sometimes or more generally used to designate the vocation, name or character of the owner. That the builders possessed an alphabet of a phonetic form, and purely hieroglyphic, can scarcely be questioned; but until one or more of the unearthed tablets, which bore all or even a portion of such characters, are raised from their centuried graves, the mystery which surrounds this people must remain, while we must dwell in a world of mere speculation.

Vigo, Jasper, Sullivan, Switzerland and Ohio counties can boast of a most liberal endowment in this relation; and when in other days the people will direct a minute inquiry, and penetrate to the very heart of the thousand cones which are scattered throughout the land, they may possibly extract the blood in the shape of metallic and porcelain works, with hieroglyphic tablets, while leaving the form of heart and body complete to entertain and delight unborn generations, who in their time will wonder much when they learn that an American people, living toward the close of the 59th century, could possibly indulge in such an anachronism as is implied in the term "New World."

THE INDIANS.

The origin of the Red Men, or American Indians, is a subject which interests as well as instructs. It is a favorite with the ethnologist, even as it is one of deep concern to the ordinary reader. A review of two works lately published on the origin of the Indians treats the matter in a peculiarly reasonable light. It says:

"Recently a German writer has put forward one theory on the subject, and an English writer has put forward another and directly opposite theory. The difference of opinion concerning our aboriginals among authors who have made a profound study of races is at once curious and interesting. Blumenbach treats them in his classifications as a distinct variety of the human family; but, in the threefold division of Dr. Latham, they are ranked among the *Mongolidæ*. Other writers on race regard them as a branch of the great Mongolian family, which at a distant period found its way from Asia to this continent, and remained here for centuries separate from the rest of mankind, passing, meanwhile, through divers phases of barbarism and civilization. Morton, our eminent ethnologist, and his followers, Nott and Gliddon, claim for our native Red Men an origin as distinct as the flora and fauna of this continent. Prichard, whose views are apt to differ from Morton's, finds reason to believe, on comparing the American tribes together, that they must have formed a separate department of nations from the earliest period of the world. The era of their existence as a distinct and insulated people must probably be dated back to the time which separated into nations the inhabitants of the Old World, and gave to each its individuality and primitive language. Dr. Robert Brown, the latest authority, attributes, in his "*Races of Mankind*," an Asiatic origin to our aboriginals. He says that the Western Indians not only personally resemble their nearest neighbors—the Northeastern Asiatics—but they resemble them in language and traditions. The Esquimaux on the American and the *Tchuktchis* on the Asiatic side understand one another perfectly. Modern au-

thropologists, indeed, are disposed to think that Japan, the Kuriles, and neighboring regions, may be regarded as the original home of the greater part of the native American race. It is also admitted by them that between the tribes scattered from the Arctic sea to Cape Horn there is more uniformity of physical features than is seen in any other quarter of the globe. The weight of evidence and authority is altogether in favor of the opinion that our so-called Indians are a branch of the Mongolian family, and all additional researches strengthen the opinion. The tribes of both North and South America are unquestionably homogeneous, and, in all likelihood, had their origin in Asia, though they have been altered and modified by thousands of years of total separation from the parent stock."

The conclusions arrived at by the reviewer at that time, though safe, are too general to lead the reader to form any definite idea on the subject. No doubt whatever can exist, when the American Indian is regarded as of an Asiatic origin; but there is nothing in the works or even in the review, to which these works were subjected, which might account for the vast difference in manner and form between the Red Man, as he is now known, or even as he appeared to Columbus and his successors in the field of discovery, and the comparatively civilized inhabitants of Mexico, as seen in 1521 by Cortez, and of Peru, as witnessed by Pizarro in 1532. The fact is that the pure bred Indian of the present is descended directly from the earliest inhabitants, or in other words from the survivors of that people who, on being driven from their fair possessions, retired to the wilderness in sorrow and reared up their children under the saddening influences of their unquenchable griefs, bequeathing them only the habits of the wild, cloud-roofed home of their declining years, a sullen silence, and a rude moral code. In after years these wild sons of the forest and prairie grew in numbers and in strength. Some legend told them of their present sufferings, of the station which their fathers once had known, and of the riotous race which now revelled in wealth which should be theirs. The fierce passions of the savage were aroused, and uniting their scattered bands marched in silence upon the villages of the Tartars, driving them onward to the capital of their Incas, and consigning their homes to the flames. Once in view of the great city, the hurrying bands halted in surprise; but Tartar cunning took in the situation and offered pledges of amity, which were sacredly observed. Henceforth Mexico was open to the Indians, bearing precisely the same relation to them that the Hudson's Bay Company's

villages do to the Northwestern Indians of the present; obtaining all, and bestowing very little. The subjection of the Mongolian race represented in North America by that branch of it to which the Tartars belonged, represented in the Southern portion of the continent, seems to have taken place some five centuries before the advent of the European, while it may be concluded that the war of the races which resulted in reducing the villages erected by the Tartar hordes to ruin took place between one and two hundred years later. These statements, though actually referring to events which in point of time are comparatively modern, can only be substantiated by the facts that, about the periods mentioned the dead bodies of an unknown race of men were washed ashore on the European coasts, while previous to that time there is no account whatever in European annals of even a vestige of trans-Atlantic humanity being transferred by ocean currents to the gaze of a wondering people. Towards the latter half of the 15th century two dead bodies entirely free from decomposition, and corresponding with the Red Men as they afterward appeared to Columbus, were cast on the shores of the Azores, and confirmed Columbus in his belief in the existence of a western world and western people.

Storm and flood and disease have created sad havoc in the ranks of the Indian since the occupation of the country by the white man. These natural causes have conspired to decimate the race even more than the advance of civilization, which seems not to affect it to any material extent. In its maintenance of the same number of representatives during three centuries, and its existence in the very face of a most unceremonious, and, whenever necessary, cruel conquest, the grand dispensations of the unseen Ruler of the universe is demonstrated; for, without the aborigines, savage and treacherous as they were, it is possible that the explorers of former times would have so many natural difficulties to contend with, that their work would be surrendered in despair, and the most fertile regions of the continent saved for the plowshares of generations yet unborn. It is questionable whether we owe the discovery of this continent to the unaided scientific knowledge of Columbus, or to the dead bodies of the two Indians referred to above; nor can their services to the explorers of ancient and modern times be over-estimated. Their existence is embraced in the plan of the Divinity for the government of the world, and it will not form subject for surprise to learn that the same intelligence which sent a thrill of liberty into every corner of the republic, will, in the near future,

devise some method under which the remnant of a great and ancient race may taste the sweets of public kindness, and feel that, after centuries of turmoil and tyranny, they have at last found a shelter amid a sympathizing people. Many have looked at the Indian as the pessimist does at all things; they say that he was never formidable until the white man supplied him with the weapons of modern warfare; but there is no mention made of his eviction from his retired home, and the little plot of cultivated garden which formed the nucleus of a village that, if fostered instead of being destroyed, might possibly hold an Indian population of some importance in the economy of the nation. There is no intention whatever to maintain that the occupation of this country by the favored races is wrong even in principle; for where any obstacle to advancing civilization exists, it has to fall to the ground; but it may be said, with some truth, that the white man, instead of a policy of conciliation formed upon the power of kindness, indulged in belligerency as impolitic as it was unjust. A modern writer says, when speaking of the Indian's character: "He did not exhibit that steady valor and efficient discipline of the American soldier; and to-day on the plains Sheridan's troopers would not hesitate to attack the bravest band, though outnumbered three to one." This piece of information applies to the European and African, as well as to the Indian. The American soldier, and particularly the troopers referred to, would not fear or shrink from a very legion of demons, even with odds against them. This mode of warfare seems strangely peculiar when compared with the military systems of civilized countries; yet, since the main object of armed men is to defend a country or a principle, and to destroy anything which may oppose itself to them, the mode of warfare pursued by the savage will be found admirably adapted to their requirements in this connection, and will doubtless compare favorably with the systems of the Afghans and Persians of the present, and the Caucasian people of the first historic period.

MANNERS AND CUSTOMS.

The art of hunting not only supplied the Indian with food, but, like that of war, was a means of gratifying his love of distinction. The male children, as soon as they acquired sufficient age and strength, were furnished with a bow and arrow and taught to shoot birds and other small game. Success in killing a large quadruped required years of careful study and practice, and the art was as

sedulously inculcated in the minds of the rising generation as are the elements of reading, writing and arithmetic in the common schools of civilized communities. The mazes of the forest and the dense, tall grass of the prairies were the best fields for the exercise of the hunter's skill. No feet could be impressed in the yielding soil but that the tracks were the objects of the most searching scrutiny, and revealed at a glance the animal that made them, the direction it was pursuing, and the time that had elapsed since it had passed. In a forest country he selected the valleys, because they were most frequently the resort of game. The most easily taken, perhaps, of all the animals of the chase was the deer. It is endowed with a curiosity which prompts it to stop in its flight and look back at the approaching hunter, who always avails himself of this opportunity to let fly the fatal arrow.

Their general councils were composed of the chiefs and old men. When in council, they usually sat in concentric circles around the speaker, and each individual, notwithstanding the fiery passions that rankled within, preserved an exterior as immovable as if cast in bronze. Before commencing business a person appeared with the sacred pipe, and another with fire to kindle it. After being lighted it was first presented to heaven, secondly to the earth, thirdly to the presiding spirit, and lastly the several councilors, each of whom took a whiff. These formalities were observed with as close exactness as state etiquette in civilized courts.

The dwellings of the Indians were of the simplest and rudest character. On some pleasant spot by the bank of a river, or near an ever-running spring, they raised their groups of wigwams, constructed of the bark of trees, and easily taken down and removed to another spot. The dwelling-places of the chiefs were sometimes more spacious, and constructed with greater care, but of the same materials. Skins taken in the chase served them for repose. Though principally dependent upon hunting and fishing, the uncertain supply from those sources led them to cultivate small patches of corn. Every family did everything necessary within itself, commerce, or an interchange of articles, being almost unknown to them. In cases of dispute and dissension, each Indian relied upon himself for retaliation. Blood for blood was the rule, and the relatives of the slain man were bound to obtain bloody revenge for his death. This principle gave rise, as a matter of course, to innumerable and bitter feuds, and wars of extermination where such were possible. War, indeed, rather than peace, was the Indian's

glory and delight,—war, not conducted as civilization, but war where individual skill, endurance, gallantry and cruelty were prime requisites. For such a purpose as revenge the Indian would make great sacrifices, and display a patience and perseverance truly heroic; but when the excitement was over, he sank back into a listless, unoccupied, well-nigh useless savage. During the intervals of his more exciting pursuits, the Indian employed his time in decorating his person with all the refinement of paint and feathers, and in the manufacture of his arms and of canoes. These were constructed of bark, and so light that they could easily be carried on the shoulder from stream to stream. His amusements were the war-dance, athletic games, the narration of his exploits, and listening to the oratory of the chiefs; but during long periods of such existence he remained in a state of torpor, gazing listlessly upon the trees of the forests and the clouds that sailed above them; and this vacancy imprinted an habitual gravity, and even melancholy, upon his general deportment.

The main labor and drudgery of Indian communities fell upon the women. The planting, tending and gathering of the crops, making mats and baskets, carrying burdens,—in fact, all things of the kind were performed by them, thus making their condition but little better than that of slaves. Marriage was merely a matter of bargain and sale, the husband giving presents to the father of the bride. In general they had but few children. They were subjected to many and severe attacks of sickness, and at times famine and pestilence swept away whole tribes.

EXPLORATIONS BY THE WHITES.

EARLIEST EXPLORERS.

The State of Indiana is bounded on the east by the meridian line which forms also the western boundary of Ohio, extending due north from the mouth of the Great Miami river; on the south by the Ohio river from the mouth of the Great Miami to the mouth of the Wabash; on the west by a line drawn along the middle of the Wabash river from its mouth to a point where a due north line from the town of Vincennes would last touch the shore of said river, and thence directly north to Lake Michigan; and on the north by said lake and an east and west line ten miles north of the extreme south end of the lake, and extending to its intersection with the aforesaid meridian, the west boundary of Ohio. These boundaries include an area of 33,809 square miles, lying between 37° 47' and 41° 50' north latitude, and between 7° 45' and 11° 1' west longitude from Washington.

After the discovery of America by Columbus in 1492, more than 150 years passed away before any portion of the territory now comprised within the above limits was explored by Europeans. Colonies were established in Florida, Virginia and Nova Scotia by the principal rival governments of Europe, but not until about 1670-'2 did the first white travelers venture as far into the Northwest as Indiana or Lake Michigan. These explorers were Frenchmen by the names of Claude Allouez and Claude Dablon, who then visited what is now the eastern part of Wisconsin, the northeastern portion of Illinois and probably that portion of this State north of the Kankakee river. In the following year M. Joliet, an agent of the French Colonial government, and James Marquette, a good and simple-hearted missionary who had his station at Mackinaw, explored the country about Green Bay, and along Fox and Wisconsin rivers as far westward as the Mississippi, the banks of which they reached June 17, 1673. They descended this river to about 33° 40', but returned by way of the Illinois river and the route they came in the Lake Region. At a village among the Illinois Indians, Marquette and his small band of adventurers were received

in a friendly manner and treated hospitably. They were made the honored guests at a great feast, where hominy, fish, dog meat and roast buffalo meat were spread before them in great abundance. In 1682 LaSalle explored the West, but it is not known that he entered the region now embraced within the State of Indiana. He took formal possession, however, of all the Mississippi region in the name of the King of France, in whose honor he gave all this Mississippi region, including what is now Indiana, the name "Louisiana." Spain at the same time laid claim to all the region about the Gulf of Mexico, and thus these two great nations were brought into collision. But the country was actually held and occupied by the great Miami confederacy of Indians, the Miamis proper (anciently the Twightwees) being the eastern and most powerful tribe. Their territory extended strictly from the Scioto river west to the Illinois river. Their villages were few and scattering, and their occupation was scarcely dense enough to maintain itself against invasion. Their settlements were occasionally visited by Christian missionaries, fur traders and adventurers, but no body of white men made any settlement sufficiently permanent for a title to national possession. Christian zeal animated France and England in missionary enterprise, the former in the interests of Catholicism and the latter in the interests of Protestantism. Hence their haste to preoccupy the land and proselyte the aborigines. No doubt this ugly rivalry was often seen by Indians, and they refused to be proselyted to either branch of Christianity.

The "Five Nations," farther east, comprised the Mohawks, Oneidas, Cayugas, Onondaguas and Senecas. In 1677 the number of warriors in this confederacy was 2,150. About 1711 the Tuscaroras retired from Carolina and joined the Iroquois, or Five Nations, which, after that event, became known as the "Six Nations." In 1689 hostilities broke out between the Five Nations and the colonists of Canada, and the almost constant wars in which France was engaged until the treaty of Ryswick in 1697 combined to check the grasping policy of Louis XIV., and to retard the planting of French colonies in the Mississippi valley. Missionary efforts, however, continued with more failure than success, the Jesuits allying themselves with the Indians in habits and customs, even encouraging inter-marriage between them and their white followers.

OUABACHE.

The Wabash was first named by the French, and spelled by them Ouabache. This river was known even before the Ohio, and was navigated as the Ouabache all the way to the Mississippi a long time before it was discovered that it was a tributary of the Ohio (Belle Riviere). In navigating the Mississippi they thought they passed the mouth of the Ouabache instead of the Ohio. In traveling from the Great Lakes to the south, the French always went by the way of the Ouabache or Illinois.

VINCENNES.

Francois Morgan de Vinsenne served in Canada as early as 1720 in the regiment of "De Carrignan" of the French service, and again on the lakes in the vicinity of Sault Ste. Marie in the same service under M. de Vandriel, in 1725. It is possible that his advent to Vincennes may have taken place in 1732; and in proof of this the only record is an act of sale under the joint names of himself and Madame Vinsenne, the daughter of M. Philip Longprie, and dated Jan. 5, 1735. This document gives his military position as commandant of the post of Ouabache in the service of the French King. The will of Longprie, dated March 10, same year, bequeaths him, among other things, 408 pounds of pork, which he ordered to be kept safe until Vinsenne, who was then at Ouabache, returned to Kaskaskia.

There are many other documents connected with its early settlement by Vinsenne, among which is a receipt for the 100 pistoles granted him as his wife's marriage dowry. In 1736 this officer was ordered to Charlevoix by D'Artagette, viceroy of the King at New Orleans, and commandant of Illinois. Here M. St. Vinsenne received his mortal wounds. The event is chronicled as follows, in the words of D'Artagette: "We have just received very bad news from Louisiana, and our war with the Chickasaws. The French have been defeated. Among the slain is M. de Vinsenne, who ceased not until his last breath to exhort his men to behave worthy of their faith and fatherland."

Thus closed the career of this gallant officer, leaving a name which holds as a remembrancer the present beautiful town of Vincennes, changed from Vinsenne to its present orthography in 1749.

Post Vincennes was settled as early as 1710 or 1711. In a letter from Father Marest to Father Germon, dated at Kaskaskia, Nov. 9, 1712, occurs this passage: "*Les Francois estoient itabli un fort sur*

le fleuve Ouabache ; ils demanderent un missionnaire ; et le Pere Mermet leur fut envoye. Ce Pere crut devoir travailler a la conversion des Mascoutens qui avoient fait un village sur les bords dumeme fleuve. C'est une nation Indians qui entend la langue Illinoise." Translated: "The French have established a fort upon the river Wabash, and want a missionary; and Father Mermet has been sent to them. That Father believes he should labor for the conversion of the Mascoutens, who have built a village on the banks of the same river. They are a nation of Indians who understand the language of the Illinois."

Mermet was therefore the first preacher of Christianity in this part of the world, and his mission was to convert the Mascoutens, a branch of the Miamis. "The way I took," says he, "was to confound, in the presence of the whole tribe, one of these charlatans [medicine men], whose Manitou, or great spirit which he worshiped, was the buffalo. After leading him on insensibly to the avowal that it was not the buffalo that he worshiped, but the Manitou, or spirit, of the buffalo, which was under the earth and animated all buffaloes, which heals the sick and has all power, I asked him whether other beasts, the bear for instance, and which one of his nation worshiped, was not equally inhabited by a Manitou, which was under the earth. 'Without doubt,' said the grand medicine man. 'If this is so,' said I, 'men ought to have a Manitou who inhabits them.' 'Nothing more certain,' said he. 'Ought not that to convince you,' continued I, 'that you are not very reasonable? For if man upon the earth is the master of all animals, if he kills them, if he eats them, does it not follow that the Manitou which inhabits him must have a mastery over all other Manitous? Why then do you not invoke him instead of the Manitou of the bear and the buffalo, when you are sick?' This reasoning disconcerted the charlatan. But this was all the effect it produced."

The result of convincing these heathen by logic, as is generally the case the world over, was only a temporary logical victory, and no change whatever was produced in the professions and practices of the Indians.

But the first Christian (Catholic) missionary at this place whose name we find recorded in the Church annals, was Meurin, in 1849.

The church building used by these early missionaries at Vincennes is thus described by the "oldest inhabitants:" Fronting on Water street and running back on Church street, it was a plain

building with a rough exterior, of upright posts, chinked and daubed, with a rough coat of cement on the outside; about 20 feet wide and 60 long; one story high, with a small belfry and an equally small bell. It was dedicated to St. Francis Xavier. This spot is now occupied by a splendid cathedral.

Vincennes has ever been a stronghold of Catholicism. The Church there has educated and sent out many clergymen of her faith, some of whom have become bishops, or attained other high positions in ecclesiastical authority.

Almost contemporaneous with the progress of the Church at Vincennes was a missionary work near the mouth of the Wea river, among the Ouiatenons, but the settlement there was broken up in early day.

NATIONAL POLICIES.

THE GREAT FRENCH SCHEME.

Soon after the discovery of the mouth of the Mississippi by LaSalle in 1682, the government of France began to encourage the policy of establishing a line of trading posts and missionary stations extending through the West from Canada to Louisiana, and this policy was maintained, with partial success, for about 75 years. The traders persisted in importing whisky, which cancelled nearly every civilizing influence that could be brought to bear upon the Indian, and the vast distances between posts prevented that strength which can be enjoyed only by close and convenient intercommunication. Another characteristic of Indian nature was to listen attentively to all the missionary said, pretending to believe all he preached, and then offer in turn his theory of the world, of religion, etc., and because he was not listened to with the same degree of attention and pretense of belief, would go off disgusted. This was his idea of the golden rule.

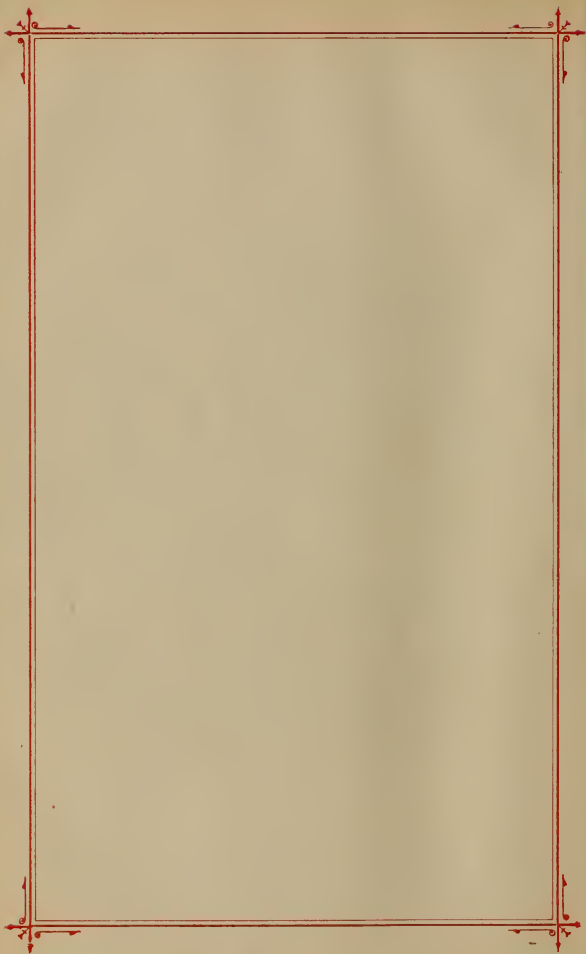
The river St. Joseph of Lake Michigan was called "the river Miamis" in 1679, in which year LaSalle built a small fort on its bank, near the lake shore. The principal station of the mission for the instruction of the Miamis was established on the borders of this river. The first French post within the territory of the Miamis was at the mouth of the river Miamis, on an eminence naturally fortified on two sides by the river, and on one side by a

deep ditch made by a fall of water. It was of triangular form. The missionary Hennepin gives a good description of it, as he was one of the company who built it, in 1679. Says he: "We fell the trees that were on the top of the hill; and having cleared the same from bushes for about two musket shot, we began to build a redoubt of 80 feet long and 40 feet broad, with great square pieces of timber laid one upon another, and prepared a great number of stakes of about 25 feet long to drive into the ground, to make our fort more inaccessible on the riverside. We employed the whole month of November about that work, which was very hard, though we had no other food but the bear's flesh our savage killed. These beasts are very common in that place because of the great quantity of grapes they find there; but their flesh being too fat and luscious, our men began to be weary of it and desired leave to go a hunting to kill some wild goats. M. LaSalle denied them that liberty, which caused some murmurs among them; and it was but unwillingly that they continued their work. This, together with the approach of winter and the apprehension that M. LaSalle had that his vessel (the Griffin) was lost, made him very melancholy, though he concealed it as much as he could. We made a cabin wherein we performed divine service every Sunday, and Father Gabriel and I, who preached alternately, took care to take such texts as were suitable to our present circumstances and fit to inspire us with courage, concord and brotherly love. * * * The fort was at last perfected, and called Fort Miamis."

In the year 1711 the missionary Chardon, who was said to be very zealous and apt in the acquisition of languages, had a station on the St. Joseph about 60 miles above the mouth. Charlevoix, another distinguished missionary from France, visited a post on this river in 1721. In a letter dated at the place, Aug. 16, he says: "There is a commandant here, with a small garrison. His house, which is but a very sorry one, is called the fort, from its being surrounded with an indifferent palisado, which is pretty near the case in all the rest. We have here two villages of Indians, one of the Miamis and the other of the Pottawatomes, both of them mostly Christians; but as they have been for a long time without any pastors, the missionary who has been lately sent to them will have no small difficulty in bringing them back to the exercise of their religion." He speaks also of the main commodity for which the Indians would part with their goods, namely, spirituous liquors, which they drink and keep drunk upon as long as a supply lasted.



INDIANS ATTACKING FRONTIERSMEN.



More than a century and a half has now passed since Charlevoix penned the above, without any change whatever in this trait of Indian character.

In 1765 the Miami nation, or confederacy, was composed of four tribes, whose total number of warriors was estimated at only 1,050 men. Of these about 250 were Twightwees, or Miamis proper, 300 Weas, or Ouiatenons, 300 Piankeshaws and 200 Shokeys; and at this time the principal villages of the Twightwees were situated about the head of the Maumee river at and near the place where Fort Wayne now is. The larger Wea villages were near the banks of the Wabash river, in the vicinity of the Post Ouiatenon; and the Shokeys and Piankeshaws dwelt on the banks of the Vermillion and on the borders of the Wabash between Vincennes and Ouiatenon. Branches of the Pottawatomie, Shawnee, Delaware and Kickapoo tribes were permitted at different times to enter within the boundaries of the Miamis and reside for a while.

The wars in which France and England were engaged, from 1688 to 1697, retarded the growth of the colonies of those nations in North America, and the efforts made by France to connect Canada and the Gulf of Mexico by a chain of trading posts and colonies naturally excited the jealousy of England and gradually laid the foundation for a struggle at arms. After several stations were established elsewhere in the West, trading posts were started at the Miami villages, which stood at the head of the Maumee, at the Wea villages about Ouiatenon on the Wabash, and at the Piankeshaw villages about the present site of Vincennes. It is probable that before the close of the year 1719, temporary trading posts were erected at the sites of Fort Wayne, Ouiatenon and Vincennes. These points were probably often visited by French fur traders prior to 1700. In the meanwhile the English people in this country commenced also to establish military posts west of the Alleghanies, and thus matters went on until they naturally culminated in a general war, which, being waged by the French and Indians combined on one side, was called "the French and Indian war." This war was terminated in 1763 by a treaty at Paris, by which France ceded to Great Britain all of North America east of the Mississippi except New Orleans and the island on which it is situated; and indeed, France had the preceding autumn, by a secret convention, ceded to Spain all the country west of that river.

PONTIAC'S WAR.

In 1762, after Canada and its dependencies had been surrendered to the English, Pontiac and his partisans secretly organized a powerful confederacy in order to crush at one blow all English power in the West. This great scheme was skillfully projected and cautiously matured.

The principal act in the programme was to gain admittance into the fort at Detroit, on pretense of a friendly visit, with shortened muskets concealed under their blankets, and on a given signal suddenly break forth upon the garrison; but an inadvertent remark of an Indian woman led to a discovery of the plot, which was consequently averted. Pontiac and his warriors afterward made many attacks upon the English, some of which were successful, but the Indians were finally defeated in the general war.

BRITISH POLICY.

In 1765 the total number of French families within the limits of the Northwestern Territory did not probably exceed 600. These were in settlements about Detroit, along the river Wabash and the neighborhood of Fort Chartres on the Mississippi. Of these families, about 80 or 90 resided at Post Vincennes, 14 at Fort Ouiatenon, on the Wabash, and nine or ten at the confluence of the St. Mary and St. Joseph rivers.

The colonial policy of the British government opposed any measures which might strengthen settlements in the interior of this country, lest they become self-supporting and independent of the mother country; hence the early and rapid settlement of the Northwestern territory was still further retarded by the short-sighted selfishness of England. That fatal policy consisted mainly in holding the land in the hands of the government and not allowing it to be subdivided and sold to settlers. But in spite of all her efforts in this direction, she constantly made just such efforts as provoked the American people to rebel, and to rebel successfully, which was within 15 years after the perfect close of the French and Indian war.

AMERICAN POLICY.

Thomas Jefferson, the shrewd statesman and wise Governor of Virginia, saw from the first that actual occupation of Western lands was the only way to keep them out of the hands of foreigners and

Indians. Therefore, directly after the conquest of Vincennes by Clark, he engaged a scientific corps to proceed under an escort to the Mississippi, and ascertain by celestial observations the point on that river intersected by latitude $36^{\circ} 30'$, the southern limit of the State, and to measure its distance to the Ohio. To Gen. Clark was entrusted the conduct of the military operations in that quarter. He was instructed to select a strong position near that point and establish there a fort and garrison; thence to extend his conquests northward to the lakes, erecting forts at different points, which might serve as monuments of actual possession, besides affording protection to that portion of the country. Fort "Jefferson" was erected and garrisoned on the Mississippi a few miles above the southern limit.

The result of these operations was the addition, to the chartered limits of Virginia, of that immense region known as the "North-western Territory." The simple fact that such and such forts were established by the Americans in this vast region convinced the British Commissioners that we had entitled ourselves to the land. But where are those "monuments" of our power now?

INDIAN SAVAGERY.

As a striking example of the inhuman treatment which the early Indians were capable of giving white people, we quote the following blood-curdling story from Mr. Cox' "Recollections of the Wabash Valley":

On the 11th of February, 1781, a wagoner named Irvin Hinton was sent from the block-house at Louisville, Ky., to Harrodsburg for a load of provisions for the fort. Two young men, Richard Rue and George Holman, aged respectively 19 and 16 years, were sent as guards to protect the wagon from the depredations of any hostile Indians who might be lurking in the cane-brakes or ravines through which they must pass. Soon after their start a severe snow-storm set in which lasted until afternoon. Lest the melting snow might dampen the powder in their rifles, the guards fired them off, intending to reload them as soon as the storm ceased. Hinton drove the horses while Rue walked a few rods ahead and Holman about the same distance behind. As they ascended a hill about eight miles from Louisville Hinton heard some one say Whoa to the horses. Supposing that something was wrong about the wagon, he stopped and asked Holman why he had called him to halt. Holman said that he had not spoken; Rue also denied it,

but said that he had heard the voice distinctly. At this time a voice cried out, "I will solve the mystery for you; it was Simon Girty that cried Whoa, and he meant what he said,"—at the same time emerging from a sink-hole a few rods from the roadside, followed by 13 Indians, who immediately surrounded the three Kentuckians and demanded them to surrender or die instantly. The little party, making a virtue of necessity, surrendered to this renegade white man and his Indian allies.

Being so near two forts, Girty made all possible speed in making fast his prisoners, selecting the lines and other parts of the harness, he prepared for an immediate flight across the Ohio. The pantaloons of the prisoners were cut off about four inches above the knees, and thus they started through the deep snow as fast as the horses could trot, leaving the wagon, containing a few empty barrels, standing in the road. They continued their march for several cold days, without fire at night, until they reached Wa-puc-canat-ta, where they compelled their prisoners to run the gauntlet as they entered the village. Hinton first ran the gauntlet and reached the council-house after receiving several severe blows upon the head and shoulders. Rue next ran between the lines, pursued by an Indian with an uplifted tomahawk. He far outstripped his pursuer and dodged most of the blows aimed at him. Holman complaining that it was too severe a test for a worn-out stripling like himself, was allowed to run between two lines of squaws and boys, and was followed by an Indian with a long switch.

The first council of the Indians did not dispose of these young men; they were waiting for the presence of other chiefs and warriors. Hinton escaped, but on the afternoon of the second day he was re-captured. Now the Indians were glad that they had an occasion to indulge in the infernal joy of burning him at once. Soon after their supper, which they shared with their victim, they drove the stake into the ground, piled up the fagots in a circle around it, stripped and blackened the prisoner, tied him to the stake, and applied the torch. It was a slow fire. The war-whoop then thrilled through the dark surrounding forest like the chorus of a band of infernal spirits escaped from pandemonium, and the scalp dance was struck up by those demons in human shape, who for hours encircled their victim, brandishing their tomahawks and war clubs, and venting their execrations upon the helpless sufferer, who died about midnight from the effects of the slow heat. As soon as he fell upon the ground, the Indian who first discovered

him in the woods that evening sprang in, sunk his tomahawk into his skull above the ear, and with his knife stripped off the scalp, which he bore back with him to the town as a trophy, and which was tauntingly thrust into the faces of Rue and Holman, with the question, "Can you smell the fire on the scalp of your red-headed friend? We cooked him and left him for the wolves to make a breakfast upon; that is the way we serve runaway prisoners."

After a march of three days more, the prisoners, Rue and Holman, had to run the gauntlets again, and barely got through with their lives. It was decided that they should both be burned at the stake that night, though this decision was far from being unanimous. The necessary preparations were made, dry sticks and brush were gathered and piled around two stakes, the faces and hands of the doomed men were blackened in the customary manner, and as the evening approached the poor wretches sat looking upon the setting sun for the last time. An unusual excitement was manifest in a number of chiefs who still lingered about the council-house. At a pause in the contention, a noble-looking Indian approached the prisoners, and after speaking a few words to the guards, took Holman by the hand, lifted him to his feet, cut the cords that bound him to his fellow prisoners, removed the black from his face and hands, put his hand kindly upon his head and said: "I adopt you as my son, to fill the place of the one I have lately buried; you are now a kinsman of Logan, the white man's friend, as he has been called, but who has lately proven himself to be a terrible avenger of the wrongs inflicted upon him by the bloody Cresap and his men." With evident reluctance, Girty interpreted this to Holman, who was thus unexpectedly freed.

But the preparations for the burning of Rue went on. Holman and Rue embraced each other most affectionately, with a sorrow too deep for description. Rue was then tied to one of the stakes; but the general contention among the Indians had not ceased. Just as the lighted fagots were about to be applied to the dry brush piled around the devoted youth, a tall, active young Shawnee, a son of the victim's captor, sprang into the ring, and cutting the cords which bound him to the stake, led him out amidst the deafening plaudits of a part of the crowd and the execrations of the rest. Regardless of threats, he caused water to be brought and the black to be washed from the face and hands of the prisoner, whose clothes were then returned to him, when the young brave said: "I take this young man to be my brother, in the place of one I lately lost;

I loved that brother well; I will love this one, too; my old mother will be glad when I tell her that I have brought her a son, in place of the dear departed one. We want no more victims. The burning of Red-head [Hinton] ought to satisfy us. These innocent young men do not merit such cruel fate; I would rather die myself than see this adopted brother burned at the stake."

A loud shout of approbation showed that the young Shawnee had triumphed, though dissension was manifest among the various tribes afterward. Some of them abandoned their trip to Detroit, others returned to Wa-puc-ca-nat-ta, a few turned toward the Mississinewa and the Wabash towns, while a portion continued to Detroit. Holman was taken back to Wa-puc-ca-nat-ta, where he remained most of the time of his captivity. Rue was taken first to the Mississinewa, then to the Wabash towns. Two years of his eventful captivity were spent in the region of the Wabash and Illinois rivers, but the last few months at Detroit; was in captivity altogether about three years and a half.

Rue effected his escape in the following manner: During one of the drunken revels of the Indians near Detroit one of them lost a purse of \$90; various tribes were suspected of feloniously keeping the treasure, and much ugly speculation was indulged in as to who was the thief. At length a prophet of a tribe that was not suspected was called to divine the mystery. He spread sand over a green deer-skin, watched it awhile and performed various manipulations, and professed to see that the money had been stolen and carried away by a tribe entirely different from any that had been suspicioned; but he was shrewd enough not to announce who the thief was or the tribe he belonged to, lest a war might arise. His decision quieted the belligerent uprisings threatened by the excited Indians.

Rue and two other prisoners saw this display of the prophet's skill and concluded to interrogate him soon concerning their families at home. The opportunity occurred in a few days, and the Indian seer actually astonished Rue with the accuracy with which he described his family, and added, "You all intend to make your escape, and you will effect it soon. You will meet with many trials and hardships in passing over so wild a district of country, inhabited by so many hostile nations of Indians. You will almost starve to death; but about the time you have given up all hope of finding game to sustain you in your famished condition, succor will come when you least expect it. The first game you will succeed in taking

will be a male of some kind; after that you will have plenty of game and return home in safety."

The prophet kept this matter a secret for the prisoners, and the latter in a few days set off upon their terrible journey, and had just such experience as the Indian prophet had foretold; they arrived home with their lives, but were pretty well worn out with the exposures and privations of a three weeks' journey.

On the return of Holman's party of Indians to Wa-puc-ca-nat-ta, much dissatisfaction existed in regard to the manner of his release from the sentence of condemnation pronounced against him by the council. Many were in favor of recalling the council and trying him again, and this was finally agreed to. The young man was again put upon trial for his life, with a strong probability of his being condemned to the stake. Both parties worked hard for victory in the final vote, which eventually proved to give a majority of one for the prisoner's acquittal.

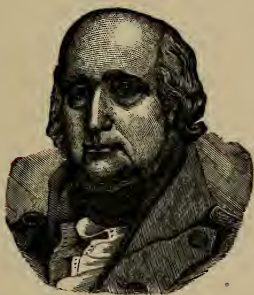
While with the Indians, Holman saw them burn at the stake a Kentuckian named Richard Hogeland, who had been taken prisoner at the defeat of Col. Crawford. They commenced burning him at nine o'clock at night, and continued roasting him until ten o'clock the next day, before he expired. During his excruciating tortures he begged for some of them to end his life and sufferings with a gun or tomahawk. Finally his cruel tormentors promised they would, and cut several deep gashes in his flesh with their tomahawks, and shoveled up hot ashes and embers and threw them into the gaping wounds. When he was dead they stripped off his scalp, cut him to pieces and burnt him to ashes, which they scattered through the town to expel the evil spirits from it.

After a captivity of about three years and a half, Holman saw an opportunity of going on a mission for the destitute Indians, namely, of going to Harrodsburg, Ky., where he had a rich uncle, from whom they could get what supplies they wanted. They let him go with a guard, but on arriving at Louisville, where Gen. Clark was in command, he was ransomed, and he reached home only three days after the arrival of Rue. Both these men lived to a good old age, terminating their lives at their home about two miles south of Richmond, Ind.

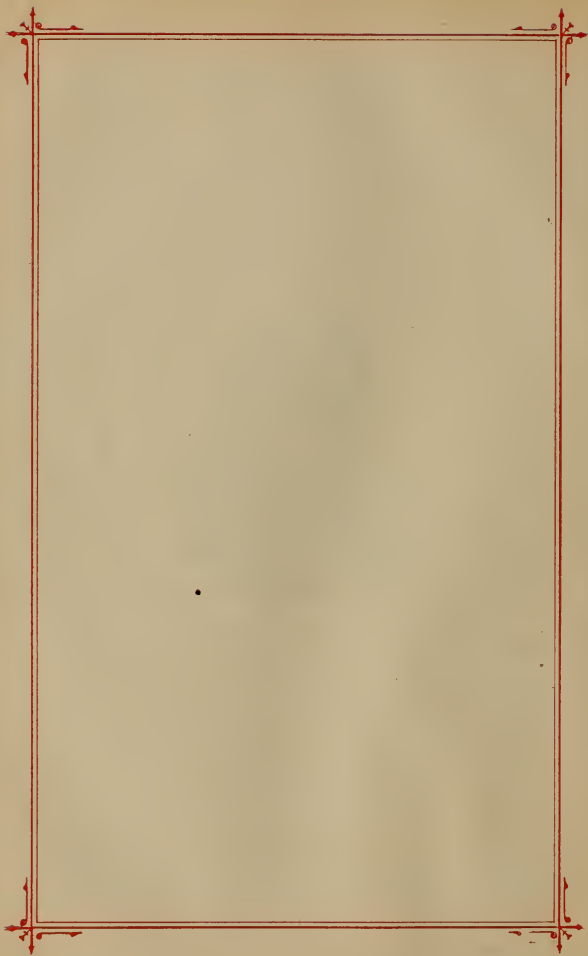
EXPEDITIONS OF COL. GEORGE ROGERS CLARK.

In the summer of 1778, Col. George Rogers Clark, a native of Albemarle county, Va., led a memorable expedition against the ancient French settlements about Kaskaskia and Post Vincennes. With respect to the magnitude of its design, the valor and perseverance with which it was carried on, and the memorable results which were produced by it, this expedition stands without a parallel in the early annals of the valley of the Mississippi. That portion of the West called Kentucky was occupied by Henderson & Co., who pretended to own the land and who held it at a high price. Col. Clark wished to test the validity of their claim and adjust the government of the country so as to encourage immigration. He accordingly called a meeting of the citizens at Harrodstown, to assemble June 6, 1776, and consider the claims of the company and consult with reference to the interest of the country. He did not at first publish the exact aim of this movement, lest parties would be formed in advance and block the enterprise; also, if the object of the meeting were not announced beforehand, the curiosity of the people to know what was to be proposed would bring out a much greater attendance.

The meeting was held on the day appointed, and delegates were elected to treat with the government of Virginia, to see whether it would be best to become a county in that State and be protected by it, etc. Various delays on account of the remoteness of the white settlers from the older communities of Virginia and the hostility of Indians in every direction, prevented a consummation of this object until some time in 1778. The government of Virginia was friendly to Clark's enterprise to a certain extent, but claimed that they had not authority to do much more than to lend a little assistance for which payment should be made at some future time, as it was not certain whether Kentucky would become a part of Virginia or not. Gov. Henry and a few gentlemen were individually so hearty in favor of Clark's benevolent undertaking that they assisted him all they could. Accordingly Mr. Clark organized his expedition, keeping every particular secret lest powerful parties would form in the West against him. He took in stores at Pitts-



GEN. GEORGE ROGERS CLARK



burg and Wheeling, proceeded down the Ohio to the "Falls," where he took possession of an island of a about seven acres, and divided it among a small number of families, for whose protection he constructed some light fortifications. At this time Post Vincennes comprised about 400 militia, and it was a daring undertaking for Col. Clark, with his small force, to go up against it and Kaskaskia, as he had planned. Indeed, some of his men, on hearing of his plan, deserted him. He conducted himself so as to gain the sympathy of the French, and through them also that of the Indians to some extent, as both these people were very bitter against the British, who had possession of the Lake Region.

From the nature of the situation Clark concluded it was best to take Kaskaskia first. The fact that the people regarded him as a savage rebel, he regarded as really a good thing in his favor; for after the first victory he would show them so much unexpected lenity that they would rally to his standard. In this policy he was indeed successful. He arrested a few men and put them in irons. The priest of the village, accompanied by five or six aged citizens, waited on Clark and said that the inhabitants expected to be separated, perhaps never to meet again, and they begged to be permitted to assemble in their church to take leave of each other. Clark mildly replied that he had nothing against their religion, that they might continue to assemble in their church, but not venture out of town, etc. Thus, by what has since been termed the "Rarey" method of taming horses, Clark showed them he had power over them but designed them no harm, and they readily took the oath of allegiance to Virginia.

After Clark's arrival at Kaskaskia it was difficult to induce the French settlers to accept the "Continental paper" introduced by him and his troops. Nor until Col. Vigo arrived there and guaranteed its redemption would they receive it. Peltries and piastres formed the only currency, and Vigo found great difficulty in explaining Clark's financial arrangements. "Their commandants never made money," was the reply to Vigo's explanation of the policy of the old Dominion. But notwithstanding the guarantees, the Continental paper fell very low in the market. Vigo had a trading establishment at Kaskaskia, where he sold coffee at one dollar a pound, and all the other necessities of life at an equally reasonable price. The unsophisticated Frenchmen were generally asked in what kind of money they would pay their little bills.

"*Donleur*," was the general reply; and as an authority on the subject says, "It took about twenty Continental dollars to purchase a silver dollar's worth of coffee; and as the French word "*douleur*" signifies grief or pain, perhaps no word either in the French or English languages expressed the idea more correctly than the *douleur* for a Continental dollar. At any rate it was truly *douleur* to the Colonel, for he never received a single dollar in exchange for the large amount taken from him in order to sustain Clark's credit.

Now, the post at Vincennes, defended by Fort Sackville, came next. The priest just mentioned, Mr. Gibault, was really friendly to "the American interest;" he had spiritual charge of the church at Vincennes, and he with several others were deputed to assemble the people there and authorize them to garrison their own fort like a free and independent people, etc. This plan had its desired effect, and the people took the oath of allegiance to the State of Virginia and became citizens of the United States. Their style of language and conduct changed to a better hue, and they surprised the numerous Indians in the vicinity by displaying a new flag and informing them that their old father, the King of France, was come to life again, and was mad at them for fighting the English; and they advised them to make peace with the Americans as soon as they could, otherwise they might expect to make the land very bloody, etc. The Indians concluded they would have to fall in line, and they offered no resistance. Capt. Leonard Helm, an American, was left in charge of this post, and Clark began to turn his attention to other points. But before leaving this section of the country he made treaties of peace with the Indians; this he did, however, by a different method from what had always before been followed. By indirect methods he caused them to come to him, instead of going to them. He was convinced that inviting them to treaties was considered by them in a different manner from what the whites expected, and imputed them to fear, and that giving them great presents confirmed it. He accordingly established treaties with the Piankeshaws, Ouiatenons, Kickapoos, Illinois, Kaskaskias, Peorias and branches of some other tribes that inhabited the country between Lake Michigan and the Mississippi. Upon this the General Assembly of the State of Virginia declared all the citizens settled west of the Ohio organized into a county of that State, to be known as "Illinois" county; but before the provisions of the law could be carried into effect, Henry Hamilton, the British Lieutenant-Governor of Detroit, collected an army of about

30 regulars, 50 French volunteers and 400 Indians, went down and re-took the post Vincennes in December, 1778. No attempt was made by the population to defend the town. Capt. Helm and a man named Henry were the only Americans at the fort, the only members of the garrison. Capt. Helm was taken prisoner and a number of the French inhabitants disarmed.

Col. Clark, hearing of the situation, determined to re-capture the place. He accordingly gathered together what force he could in this distant land, 170 men, and on the 5th of February, started from Kaskaskia and crossed the river of that name. The weather was very wet, and the low lands were pretty well covered with water. The march was difficult, and the Colonel had to work hard to keep his men in spirits. He suffered them to shoot game whenever they wished and eat it like Indian war-dancers, each company by turns inviting the others to their feasts, which was the case every night. Clark waded through water as much as any of them, and thus stimulated the men by his example. They reached the Little Wabash on the 13th, after suffering many and great hardships. Here a camp was formed, and without waiting to discuss plans for crossing the river, Clark ordered the men to construct a vessel, and pretended that crossing the stream would be only a piece of amusement, although inwardly he held a different opinion.

The second day afterward a reconnoitering party was sent across the river, who returned and made an encouraging report. A scaffolding was built on the opposite shore, upon which the baggage was placed as it was tediously ferried over, and the new camping ground was a nice half acre of dry land. There were many amusements, indeed, in getting across the river, which put all the men in high spirits. The succeeding two or three days they had to march through a great deal of water, having on the night of the 17th to encamp in the water, near the Big Wabash.

At daybreak on the 18th they heard the signal gun at Vincennes, and at once commenced their march. Reaching the Wabash about two o'clock, they constructed rafts to cross the river on a boat-stealing expedition, but labored all day and night to no purpose. On the 19th they began to make a canoe, in which a second attempt to steal boats was made, but this expedition returned, reporting that there were two "large fires" within a mile of them. Clark sent a canoe down the river to meet the vessel that was supposed to be on her way up with the supplies, with orders to hasten forward day and night. This was their last hope, as their provisions were entirely

gone, and starvation seemed to be hovering about them. The next day they commenced to make more canoes, when about noon the sentinel on the river brought a boat with five Frenchmen from the fort. From this party they learned that they were not as yet discovered. All the army crossed the river in two canoes the next day, and as Clark had determined to reach the town that night, he ordered his men to move forward. They plunged into the water sometimes to the neck, for over three miles.

Without food, benumbed with cold, up to their waists in water, covered with broken ice, the men at one time mutinied and refused to march. All the persuasions of Clark had no effect upon the half-starved and half-frozen soldiers. In one company was a small drummer boy, and also a sergeant who stood six feet two inches in socks, and stout and athletic. He was devoted to Clark. The General mounted the little drummer on the shoulders of the stalwart sergeant and ordered him to plunge into the water, half-frozen as it was. He did so, the little boy beating the charge from his lofty perch, while Clark, sword in hand, followed them, giving the command as he threw aside the floating ice, "Forward." Elated and amused with the scene, the men promptly obeyed, holding their rifles above their heads, and in spite of all the obstacles they reached the high land in perfect safety. But for this and the ensuing days of this campaign we quote from Clark's account:

"This last day's march through the water was far superior to any-thing the Frenchmen had any idea of. They were backward in speaking; said that the nearest land to us was a small league, a sugar camp on the bank of the river. A canoe was sent off and returned without finding that we could pass. I went in her myself and sounded the water and found it as deep as to my neck. I returned with a design to have the men transported on board the canoes to the sugar camp, which I knew would expend the whole day and ensuing night, as the vessels would pass slowly through the bushes. The loss of so much time to men half starved was a matter of consequence. I would have given now a great deal for a day's provision, or for one of our horses. I returned but slowly to the troops, giving myself time to think. On our arrival all ran to hear what was the report; every eye was fixed on me; I unfortunately spoke in a serious manner to one of the officers. The whole were alarmed without knowing what I said. I viewed their confusion for about one minute; I whispered to those near me to do as I did, immediately put some water in my hand, poured on powder, blackened my

face, gave the war-whoop, and marched into the water without saying a word. The party gazed and fell in, one after another without saying a word, like a flock of sheep. I ordered those near me to begin a favorite song of theirs; it soon passed through the line, and the whole went on cheerfully.

"I now intended to have them transported across the deepest part of the water; but when about waist-deep, one of the men informed me that he thought he felt a path; we examined and found it so, and concluded that it kept on the highest ground, which it did, and by taking pains to follow it, we got to the sugar camp with no difficulty, where there was about half an acre of dry ground,—at least ground not under water, and there we took up our lodging.

* * * * *

"The night had been colder than any we had had, and the ice in the morning was one-half or three-quarters of an inch thick in still water; the morning was the finest. A little after sunrise I lectured the whole; what I said to them I forget, but I concluded by informing them that passing the plain then in full view, and reaching the opposite woods would put an end to their fatigue; that in a few hours they would have a sight of their long wished-for object; and immediately stepped into the water without waiting for any reply. A huzza took place. As we generally marched through the water in a line, before the third man entered, I called to Major Bowman, ordering him to fall in the rear of the 25 men, and put to death any man who refused to march. This met with a cry of approbation, and on we went. Getting about the middle of the plain, the water about mid-deep, I found myself sensibly failing; and as there were no trees nor bushes for the men to support themselves by, I feared that many of the weak would be drowned. I ordered the canoes to make the land, discharge their loading, and play backward and forward with all diligence and pick up the men; and to encourage the party, sent some of the strongest men forward, with orders when they got to a certain distance, to pass the word back that the water was getting shallow, and when getting near the woods, to cry out land. This stratagem had its desired effect; the men exerted themselves almost beyond their abilities, the weak holding by the stronger. The water, however, did not become shallower, but continued deepening. Getting to the woods where the men expected land, the water was up to my shoulders; but gaining the woods was of great consequence; all the low men and weakly hung to the trees and floated on the old logs until they were

taken off by the canoes; the strong and tall got ashore and built fires. Many would reach the shore and fall with their bodies half in the water, not being able to support themselves without it.

"This was a dry and delightful spot of ground of about ten acres. Fortunately, as if designed by Providence, a canoe of Indian squaws and children was coming up to town, and took through this part of the plain as a nigh way; it was discovered by our canoe-men as they were out after the other men. They gave chase and took the Indian canoe, on board of which was nearly half a quarter of buffalo, some corn, tallow, kettles, etc. This was an invaluable prize. Broth was immediately made and served out, especially to the weakly; nearly all of us got a little; but a great many gave their part to the weakly, saying something cheering to their comrades. By the afternoon, this refreshment and fine weather had greatly invigorated the whole party.

"Crossing a narrow and deep lake in the canoes, and marching some distance, we came to a copse of timber called 'Warrior's Island.' We were now in full view of the fort and town; it was about two miles distant, with not a shrub intervening. Every man now feasted his eyes and forgot that he had suffered anything, saying that all which had passed was owing to good policy, and nothing but what a man could bear, and that a soldier had no right to think, passing from one extreme to the other,—which is common in such cases. And now stratagem was necessary. The plain between us and the town was not a perfect level; the sunken grounds were covered with water full of ducks. We observed several men within a half a mile of us shooting ducks, and sent out some of our active young Frenchmen to take one of these men prisoners without alarming the rest, which they did. The information we got from this person was similar to that which we got from those taken on the river, except that of the British having that evening completed the wall of the fort, and that there were a great many Indians in town.

"Our situation was now critical. No possibility of retreat in case of defeat, and in full view of a town containing at this time more than 600 men, troops, inhabitants and Indians. The crew of the galley, though not 50 men, would have been now a re-enforcement of immense magnitude to our little army, if I may so call it, but we would not think of them. We were now in the situation that I had labored to get ourselves in. The idea of being made prisoner was foreign to almost every man, as they expected nothing but torture from the savages if they fell into their hands. Our fate was

now to be determined, probably in a few hours; we knew that nothing but the most daring conduct would insure success; I knew also that a number of the inhabitants wished us well. This was a favorable circumstance; and as there was but little probability of our remaining until dark undiscovered, I determined to begin operations immediately, and therefore wrote the following placard to the inhabitants:

To the Inhabitants of Post Vincennes:

Gentlemen:—Being now within two miles of your village with my army, determined to take your fort this night, and not being willing to surprise you, I take this method to request such of you as are true citizens and willing to enjoy the liberty I bring you, to remain still in your houses; and those, if any there be, that are friends to the king, will instantly repair to the fort and join the hair-buyer general and fight like men; and if any such as do not go to the fort shall be discovered afterward, they may depend on severe punishment. On the contrary, those who are true friends to liberty may depend on being well treated; and I once more request them to keep out of the streets; for every one I find in arms on my arrival I shall treat as an enemy.

[Signed]

G. R. CLARK.

“I had various ideas on the results of this letter. I knew it could do us no damage, but that it would cause the lukewarm to be decided, and encourage our friends and astonish our enemies. We anxiously viewed this messenger until he entered the town, and in a few minutes we discovered by our glasses some stir in every street we could penetrate, and great numbers running or riding out into the commons, we supposed to view us, which was the case. But what surprised us was that nothing had yet happened that had the appearance of the garrison being alarmed,—neither gun nor drum. We began to suppose that the information we got from our prisoners was false, and that the enemy had already knew of us and were prepared. A little before sunset we displayed ourselves in full view of the town,—crowds gazing at us. We were plunging ourselves into certain destruction or success; there was no midway thought of. We had but little to say to our men, except inculcating an idea of the necessity of obedience, etc. We moved on slowly in full view of the town; but as it was a point of some consequence to us to make ourselves appear formidable, we, in leaving the covert we were in, marched and counter-marched in such a manner that we appeared numerous. Our colors were displayed to the best advantage; and as the low plain we marched through was

not a perfect level, but had frequent risings in it, of 7 or 8 higher than the common level, which was covered with water; and as these risings generally run in an oblique direction to the town, we took the advantage of one of them, marching through the water by it, which completely prevented our being numbered. We gained the heights back of the town. As there were as yet no hostile appearance, we were impatient to have the cause unriddled. Lieut. Bayley was ordered with 14 men to march and fire on the fort; the main body moved in a different direction and took possession of the strongest part of the town."

Clark then sent a written order to Hamilton commanding him to surrender immediately or he would be treated as a murderer; Hamilton replied that he and his garrison were not disposed to be awed into any action unworthy of British subjects. After one hour more of fighting, Hamilton proposed a truce of three days for conference, on condition that each side cease all defensive work; Clark rejoined that he would "not agree to any terms other than Mr. Hamilton surrendering himself and garrison prisoners at discretion," and added that if he, Hamilton, wished to talk with him he could meet him immediately at the church with Capt. Helm. In less than an hour Clark dictated the terms of surrender, Feb. 24, 1779. Hamilton agreed to the total surrender because, as he there claimed in writing, he was too far from aid from his own government, and because of the "unanimity" of his officers in the surrender, and his "confidence in a generous enemy."

"Of this expedition, of its results, of its importance, of the merits of those engaged in it, of their bravery, their skill, of their prudence, of their success, a volume would not more than suffice for the details. Suffice it to say that in my opinion, and I have accurately and critically weighed and examined all the results produced by the contests in which we were engaged during the Revolutionary war, that for bravery, for hardships endured, for skill and consummate tact and prudence on the part of the commander, obedience, discipline and love of country on the part of his followers, for the immense benefits acquired, and signal advantages obtained by it for the whole union, it was second to no enterprise undertaken during that struggle. I might add, second to no undertaking in ancient or modern warfare. The whole credit of this conquest belongs to two men; Gen. George Rogers Clark and Col. Francis Vigo. And when we consider that by it the whole territory now

covered by the three great states of Indiana, Illinois and Michigan was added to the union, and so admitted to be by the British commissioners at the preliminaries to the treaty of peace in 1783; (and but for this very conquest, the boundaries of our territories west would have been the Ohio instead of the Mississippi, and so acknowledged by both our commissioners and the British at that conference;) a territory embracing upward of 2,000,000 people, the human mind is lost in the contemplation of its effects; and we can but wonder that a force of 170 men, the whole number of Clark's troops, should by this single action have produced such important results." [John Law.

The next day Clark sent a detachment of 60 men up the river Wabash to intercept some boats which were laden with provisions and goods from Detroit. This force was placed under command of Capt. Helm, Major Bosseron and Major Legras, and they proceeded up the river, in three armed boats, about 120 miles, when the British boats, about seven in number, were surprised and captured without firing a gun. These boats, which had on board about \$50,000 worth of goods and provisions, were manned by about 40 men, among whom was Philip Dejean, a magistrate of Detroit. The provisions were taken for the public, and distributed among the soldiery.

Having organized a military government at Vincennes and appointed Capt. Helm commandant of the town, Col. Clark returned in the vessel to Kaskaskia, where he was joined by reinforcements from Kentucky under Capt. George. Meanwhile, a party of traders who were going to the falls, were killed and plundered by the Delawares of White River; the news of this disaster having reached Clark, he sent a dispatch to Capt. Helm ordering him to make war on the Delawares and use every means in his power to destroy them; to show no mercy to the men, but to save the women and children. This order was executed without delay. Their camps were attacked in every quarter where they could be found. Many fell, and others were carried to Post Vincennes and put to death. The surviving Delawares at once pleaded for mercy and appeared anxious to make some atonement for their bad conduct. To these overtures Capt. Helm replied that Col. Clark, the "Big Knife," had ordered the war, and that he had no power to lay down the hatchet, but that he would suspend hostilities until a messenger could be sent to Kaskaskia. This was done, and the crafty Colonel, well understanding the Indian character, sent a

message to the Delawares, telling them that he would not accept their friendship or treat with them for peace; but that if they could get some of the neighboring tribes to become responsible for their future conduct, he would discontinue the war and spare their lives; otherwise they must all perish.

Accordingly a council was called of all the Indians in the neighborhood, and Clark's answer was read to the assembly. After due deliberation the Piankeshaws took on themselves to answer for the future good conduct of the Delawares, and the "Grand Door" in a long speech denounced their base conduct. This ended the war with the Delawares and secured the respect of the neighboring tribes.

Clark's attention was next turned to the British post at Detroit, but being unable to obtain sufficient troops he abandoned the enterprise.

CLARK'S INGENIOUS RUSE AGAINST THE INDIANS.

Tradition says that when Clark captured Hamilton and his garrison at Fort Sackville, he took possession of the fort and kept the British flag flying, dressed his sentinels with the uniform of the British soldiery, and let everything about the premises remain as they were, so that when the Indians sympathizing with the British arrived they would walk right into the citadel, into the jaws of death. His success was perfect. Sullen and silent, with the scalplock of his victims hanging at his girdle, and in full expectation of his reward from Hamilton, the unwary savage, unconscious of danger and wholly ignorant of the change that had just been effected in his absence, passed the supposed British sentry at the gate of the fort unmolested and unchallenged; but as soon as in, a volley from the rifles of a platoon of Clark's men, drawn up and awaiting his coming, pierced their hearts and sent the unconscious savage, reeking with murder, to that tribunal to which he had so frequently, by order of the hair-buyer general, sent his American captives, from the infant in the cradle to the grandfather of the family, tottering with age and infirmity. It was a just retribution, and few men but Clark would have planned such a ruse or carried it out successfully. It is reported that fifty Indians met this fate within the fort; and probably Hamilton, a prisoner there, witnessed it all.

SUBSEQUENT CAREER OF HAMILTON.

Henry Hamilton, who had acted as Lieutenant and Governor of the British possessions under Sir George Carleton, was sent for-

ward, with two other prisoners of war, Dejean and LaMothe, to Williamsburg, Va., early in June following, 1779. Proclamations, in his own handwriting, were found, in which he had offered a specific sum for every American scalp brought into the camp, either by his own troops or his allies, the Indians; and from this he was denominated the "hair-buyer General." This and much other testimony of living witnesses at the time, all showed what a savage he was. Thomas Jefferson, then Governor of Virginia, being made aware of the inhumanity of this wretch, concluded to resort to a little retaliation by way of closer confinement. Accordingly he ordered that these three prisoners be put in irons, confined in a dungeon, deprived of the use of pen, ink and paper, and be excluded from all conversation except with their keeper. Major General Phillips, a British officer out on parole in the vicinity of Charlottesville, where the prisoners now were, in closer confinement, remonstrated, and President Washington, while approving of Jefferson's course, requested a mitigation of the severe order, lest the British be goaded to desperate measures.

Soon afterward Hamilton was released on parole, and he subsequently appeared in Canada, still acting as if he had jurisdiction in the United States.

GIBAULT.

The faithful, self-sacrificing and patriotic services of Father Pierre Gibault in behalf of the Americans require a special notice of him in this connection. He was the parish priest at Vincennes, as well as at Kaskaskia. He was, at an early period, a Jesuit missionary to the Illinois. Had it not been for the influence of this man, Clark could not have obtained the influence of the citizens at either place. He gave all his property, to the value of 1,500 Spanish milled dollars, to the support of Col. Clark's troops, and never received a single dollar in return. So far as the records inform us, he was given 1,500 Continental paper dollars, which proved in the end entirely valueless. He modestly petitioned from the Government a small allowance of land at Cahokia, but we find no account of his ever receiving it. He was dependent upon the public in his older days, and in 1790 Winthrop Sargent "conceded" to him a lot of about "14 toises, one side to Mr. Millet, another to Mr. Vandrey, and to two streets,"—a vague description of land.

VIGO.

Col. Francis Vigo was born in Mondovi, in the kingdom of Sardinia, in 1747. He left his parents and guardians at a very early age, and enlisted in a Spanish regiment as a soldier. The regiment was ordered to Havana, and a detachment of it subsequently to New Orleans, then a Spanish post; Col. Vigo accompanied this detachment. But he left the army and engaged in trading with the Indians on the Arkansas and its tributaries. Next he settled at St. Louis, also a Spanish post, where he became closely connected, both in friendship and business, with the Governor of Upper Louisiana, then residing at the same place. This friendship he enjoyed, though he could only write his name; and we have many circumstantial evidences that he was a man of high intelligence, honor, purity of heart, and ability. Here he was living when Clark captured Kaskaskia, and was extensively engaged in trading up the Missouri.

A Spaniard by birth and allegiance, he was under no obligation to assist the Americans. Spain was at peace with Great Britain, and any interference by her citizens was a breach of neutrality, and subjected an individual, especially one of the high character and standing of Col. Vigo, to all the contumely, loss and vengeance which British power could inflict. But Col. Vigo did not falter. With an innate love of liberty, an attachment to Republican principles, and an ardent sympathy for an oppressed people struggling for their rights, he overlooked all personal consequences, and as soon as he learned of Clark's arrival at Kaskaskia, he crossed the line and went to Clark and tendered him his means and influence, both of which were joyfully accepted.

Knowing Col. Vigo's influence with the ancient inhabitants of the country, and desirous of obtaining some information from Vincennes, from which he had not heard for several months, Col. Clark proposed to him that he might go to that place and learn the actual state of affairs. Vigo went without hesitation, but on the Embarrass river he was seized by a party of Indians, plundered of all he possessed, and brought a prisoner before Hamilton, then in possession of the post, which he had a short time previously captured, holding Capt. Helm a prisoner of war. Being a Spanish subject, and consequently a non-combatant, Gov. Hamilton, although he strongly suspected the motives of the visit, dared not confine him, but admitted him to parole, on the single condition that he should daily report himself at the fort. But Hamilton was embar-

rapped by his detention, being besieged by the inhabitants of the town, who loved Vigo and threatened to withdraw their support from the garrison if he would not release him. Father Gibault was the chief pleader for Vigo's release. Hamilton finally yielded, on condition that he, Vigo, would do no injury to the British interests on his way to St. Louis. He went to St. Louis, sure enough, doing no injury to British interests, but immediately returned to Kaskaskia and reported to Clark in detail all he had learned at Vincennes, without which knowledge Clark would have been unable to accomplish his famous expedition to that post with final triumph. The redemption of this country from the British is due as much, probably, to Col. Vigo as Col. Clark.

GOVERNMENT OF THE NORTHWEST.

Col. John Todd, Lieutenant for the county of Illinois, in the spring of 1779 visited the old settlements at Vincennes and Kaskaskia, and organized temporary civil governments in nearly all the settlements west of the Ohio. Previous to this, however, Clark had established a military government at Kaskaskia and Vincennes, appointed commandants in both places and taken up his headquarters at the falls of the Ohio, where he could watch the operations of the enemy and save the frontier settlements from the depredations of Indian warfare. On reaching the settlements, Col. Todd issued a proclamation regulating the settlement of unoccupied lands and requiring the presentation of all claims to the lands settled, as the number of adventurers who would shortly overrun the country would be serious. He also organized a Court of civil and criminal jurisdiction at Vincennes, in the month of June, 1779. This Court was composed of several magistrates and presided over by Col. J. M. P. Legras, who had been appointed commandant at Vincennes. Acting from the precedents established by the early French commandants in the West, this Court began to grant tracts of land to the French and American inhabitants; and to the year 1783, it had granted to different parties about 26,000 acres of land; 22,000 more was granted in this manner by 1787, when the practice was prohibited by Gen. Harmer. These tracts varied in size from a house lot to 500 acres. Besides this loose business, the Court entered into a stupendous speculation, one not altogether creditable to its honor and dignity. The commandant and the magistrates under him suddenly adopted the opinion that they were invested

with the authority to dispose of the whole of that large region which in 1842 had been granted by the Piankeshaws to the French inhabitants of Vincennes. Accordingly a very convenient arrangement was entered into by which the whole tract of country mentioned was to be divided between the members of the honorable Court. A record was made to that effect, and in order to gloss over the steal, each member took pains to be absent from Court on the day that the order was made in his favor.

In the fall of 1780 La Balme, a Frenchman, made an attempt to capture the British garrison of Detroit by leading an expedition against it from Kaskaskia. At the head of 30 men he marched to Vincennes, where his force was slightly increased. From this place he proceeded to the British trading post at the head of the Maumee, where Fort Wayne now stands, plundered the British traders and Indians and then retired. While encamped on the bank of a small stream on his retreat, he was attacked by a band of Miamis, a number of his men were killed, and his expedition against Detroit was ruined.

In this manner border war continued between Americans and their enemies, with varying victory, until 1783, when the treaty of Paris was concluded, resulting in the establishment of the independence of the United States. Up to this time the territory now included in Indiana belonged by conquest to the State of Virginia; but in January, 1783, the General Assembly of that State resolved to cede to the Congress of the United States all the territory northwest of the Ohio. The conditions offered by Virginia were accepted by Congress Dec. 20, that year, and early in 1784 the transfer was completed. In 1783 Virginia had platted the town of Clarksville, at the falls of the Ohio. The deed of cession provided that the territory should be laid out into States, containing a suitable extent of territory not less than 100 nor more than 150 miles square, or as near thereto as circumstances would permit; and that the States so formed shall be distinct Republican States and admitted members of the Federal Union, having the same rights of sovereignty, freedom and independence as the other States. The other conditions of the deed were as follows: That the necessary and reasonable expenses incurred by Virginia in subduing any British posts; or in maintaining forts and garrisons within and for the defense, or in acquiring any part of the territory so ceded or relinquished, shall be fully reimbursed by the United States; that the French and Canadian inhabitants and other settlers of the Kas-

kaskia, Post Vincennes and the neighboring villages who have professed themselves citizens of Virginia, shall have their titles and possessions confirmed to them, and be protected in the enjoyment of their rights and privileges; that a quantity not exceeding 150,000 acres of land, promised by Virginia, shall be allowed and granted to the then Colonel, now General, George Rogers Clark, and to the officers and soldiers of his regiment, who marched with him when the posts and of Kaskaskia and Vincennes were reduced, and to the officers and soldiers that have been since incorporated into the said regiment, to be laid off in one tract, the length of which not to exceed double the breadth, in such a place on the northwest side of the Ohio as a majority of the officers shall choose, and to be afterward divided among the officers and soldiers in due proportion according to the laws of Virginia; that in case the quantity of good lands on the southeast side of the Ohio, upon the waters of Cumberland river, and between Green river and Tennessee river, which have been reserved by law for the Virginia troops upon Continental establishment, should, from the North Carolina line, bearing in further upon the Cumberland lands than was expected, prove insufficient for their legal bounties, the deficiency shall be made up to the said troops in good lands to be laid off between the rivers Scioto and Little Miami, on the northwest side of the river Ohio, in such proportions as have been engaged to them by the laws of Virginia; that all the lands within the territory so ceded to the United States, and not reserved for or appropriated to any of the before-mentioned purposes, or disposed of in bounties to the officers and soldiers of the American army, shall be considered as a common fund for the use and benefit of such of the United States as have become, or shall become, members of the confederation or federal alliance of the said States, Virginia included, according to their usual respective proportions in the general charge and expenditure, and shall be faithfully and *bona fide* disposed of for that purpose and for no other use or purpose whatever.

After the above deed of cession had been accepted by Congress, in the spring of 1784, the matter of the future government of the territory was referred to a committee consisting of Messrs. Jefferson of Virginia, Chase of Maryland and Howell of Rhode Island, which committee reported an ordinance for its government, providing, among other things, that slavery should not exist in said territory after 1800, except as punishment of criminals; but this article of the ordinance was rejected. and an ordinance for the temporary

government of the county was adopted. In 1785 laws were passed by Congress for the disposition of lands in the territory and prohibiting the settlement of unappropriated lands by reckless speculators. But human passion is ever strong enough to evade the law to some extent, and large associations, representing considerable means, were formed for the purpose of monopolizing the land business. Millions of acres were sold at one time by Congress to associations on the installment plan, and so far as the Indian titles could be extinguished, the work of settling and improving the lands was pushed rapidly forward.

ORDINANCE OF 1787.

This ordinance has a marvelous and interesting history. Considerable controversy has been indulged in as to who is entitled to the credit for framing it. This belongs, undoubtedly, to Nathan Dane; and to Rufus King and Timothy Pickering belong the credit for suggesting the proviso contained in it against slavery, and also for aids to religion and knowledge, and for assuring forever the common use, without charge, of the great national highways of the Mississippi, the St. Lawrence and their tributaries to all the citizens of the United States. To Thomas Jefferson is also due much credit, as some features of this ordinance were embraced in his ordinance of 1784. But the part taken by each in the long, laborious and eventful struggle which had so glorious a consummation in the ordinance, consecrating forever, by one imprescriptible and unchangeable monument, the very heart of our country to Freedom, Knowledge, and Union, will forever honor the names of those illustrious statesmen.

Mr. Jefferson had vainly tried to secure a system of government for the Northwestern territory. He was an emancipationist and favored the exclusion of slavery from the territory, but the South voted him down every time he proposed a measure of this nature. In 1787, as late as July 10, an organizing act without the anti-slavery clause was pending. This concession to the South was expected to carry it. Congress was in session in New York. On July 5, Rev. Manasseh Cutler, of Massachusetts, came into New York to lobby on the Northwestern territory. Everything seemed to fall into his hands. Events were ripe. The state of the public credit, the growing of Southern prejudice, the basis of his mission, his personal character, all combined to complete one of those sudden

and marvelous revolutions of public sentiment that once in five or ten centuries are seen to sweep over a country like the breath of the Almighty.

Cutler was a graduate of Yale. He had studied and taken degrees in the three learned professions, medicine, law, and divinity. He had published a scientific examination of the plants of New England. As a scientist in America his name stood second only to that of Franklin. He was a courtly gentleman of the old style, a man of commanding presence and of inviting face. The Southern members said they had never seen such a gentleman in the North. He came representing a Massachusetts company that desired to purchase a tract of land, now included in Ohio, for the purpose of planting a colony. It was a speculation. Government money was worth eighteen cents on the dollar. This company had collected enough to purchase 1,500,000 acres of land. Other speculators in New York made Dr. Cutler their agent, which enabled him to represent a demand for 5,500,000 acres. As this would reduce the national debt, and Jefferson's policy was to provide for the public credit, it presented a good opportunity to do something.

Massachusetts then owned the territory of Maine, which she was crowding on the market. She was opposed to opening the North-western region. This fired the zeal of Virginia. The South caught the inspiration, and all exalted Dr. Cutler. The entire South rallied around him. Massachusetts could not vote against him, because many of the constituents of her members were interested personally in the Western speculation. Thus Cutler, making friends in the South, and doubtless using all the arts of the lobby, was enabled to command the situation. True to deeper convictions, he dictated one of the most compact and finished documents of wise statesmanship that has ever adorned any human law book. He borrowed from Jefferson the term "Articles of Compact," which, preceding the federal constitution, rose into the most sacred character. He then followed very closely the constitution of Massachusetts, adopted three years before. Its most prominent points were:

1. The exclusion of slavery from the territory forever.
2. Provision for public schools, giving one township for a seminary and every section numbered 16 in each township; that is, one thirty-sixth of all the land for public schools.
3. A provision prohibiting the adoption of any constitution or the enactment of any law that should nullify pre-existing contracts.

Be it forever remembered that this compact declared that "religion, morality, and knowledge being necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall always be encouraged." Dr. Cutler planted himself on this platform and would not yield. Giving his unqualified declaration that it was that or nothing,—that unless they could make the land desirable they did not want it,—he took his horse and buggy and started for the constitutional convention at Philadelphia. On July 13, 1787, the bill was put upon its passage, and was unanimously adopted. Thus the great States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin, a vast empire, were consecrated to freedom, intelligence, and morality. Thus the great heart of the nation was prepared to save the union of States, for it was this act that was the salvation of the republic and the destruction of slavery. Soon the South saw their great blunder and tried to have the compact repealed. In 1803 Congress referred it to a committee, of which John Randolph was chairman. He reported that this ordinance was a compact and opposed repeal. Thus it stood, a rock in the way of the on-rushing sea of slavery.

The "Northwestern Territory" included of course what is now the State of Indiana; and Oct 5, 1787, Maj. Gen. Arthur St. Clair was elected by Congress Governor of this territory. Upon commencing the duties of his office he was instructed to ascertain the real temper of the Indians and do all in his power to remove the causes for controversy between them and the United States, and to effect the extinguishment of Indian titles to all the land possible. The Governor took up quarters in the new settlement of Marietta, Ohio, where he immediately began the organization of the government of the territory. The first session of the General Court of the new territory was held at that place in 1788, the Judges being Samuel H. Parsons, James M. Varnum and John C. Symmes, but under the ordinance Gov. St. Clair was President of the Court. After the first session, and after the necessary laws for government were adopted, Gov. St. Clair, accompanied by the Judges, visited Kaskaskia for the purpose of organizing a civil government there. Full instructions had been sent to Maj. Hamtramck, commandant at Vincennes, to ascertain the exact feeling and temper of the Indian tribes of the Wabash. These instructions were accompanied by speeches to each of the tribes. A Frenchman named Antoine Gamelin was dispatched with these messages April 5, 1790, who visited nearly all the tribes on the Wabash, St. Joseph and St.

Mary's rivers, but was coldly received; most of the chiefs being dissatisfied with the policy of the Americans toward them, and prejudiced through English misrepresentation. Full accounts of his adventures among the tribes reached Gov. St. Clair at Kaskaskia in June, 1790. Being satisfied that there was no prospect of effecting a general peace with the Indians of Indiana, he resolved to visit Gen. Harmar at his headquarters at Fort Washington and consult with him on the means of carrying an expedition against the hostile Indians; but before leaving he intrusted Winthrop Sargent, the Secretary of the Territory, with the execution of the resolutions of Congress regarding the lands and settlers on the Wabash. He directed that officer to proceed to Vincennes, lay out a county there, establish the militia and appoint the necessary civil and military officers. Accordingly Mr. Sargent went to Vincennes and organized Camp Knox, appointed the officers, and notified the inhabitants to present their claims to lands. In establishing these claims the settlers found great difficulty, and concerning this matter the Secretary in his report to the President wrote as follows:

"Although the lands and lots which were awarded to the inhabitants appeared from very good oral testimony to belong to those persons to whom they were awarded, either by original grants, purchase or inheritance, yet there was scarcely one case in twenty where the title was complete, owing to the desultory manner in which public business had been transacted and some other unfortunate causes. The original concessions by the French and British commandants were generally made upon a small scrap of paper, which it has been customary to lodge in the notary's office, who has seldom kept any book of record, but committed the most important land concerns to loose sheets, which in process of time have come into possession of persons that have fraudulently destroyed them; or, unacquainted with their consequence, innocently lost or trifled them away. By French usage they are considered family inheritances, and often descend to women and children. In one instance, and during the government of St. Ange here, a royal notary ran off with all the public papers in his possession, as by a certificate produced to me. And I am very sorry further to observe that in the office of Mr. Le Grand, which continued from 1777 to 1787, and where should have been the vouchers for important land transactions, the records have been so falsified, and there is such gross fraud and forgery, as to invalidate all evidence and information which I might have otherwise acquired from his papers."

Mr. Sargent says there were about 150 French families at Vincennes in 1790. The heads of all these families had been at some time vested with certain titles to a portion of the soil; and while the Secretary was busy in straightening out these claims, he received a petition signed by 80 Americans, asking for the confirmation of grants of land ceded by the Court organized by Col. John Todd under the authority of Virginia. With reference to this cause, Congress, March 3, 1791, empowered the Territorial Governor, in cases where land had been actually improved and cultivated under a supposed grant for the same, to confirm to the persons who made such improvements the lands supposed to have been granted, not, however, exceeding the quantity of 400 acres to any one person.

LIQUOR AND GAMING LAWS.

The General Court in the summer of 1790, Acting Governor Sargent presiding, passed the following laws with reference to vending liquor among the Indians and others, and with reference to games of chance:

1. An act to prohibit the giving or selling intoxicating liquors to Indians residing in or coming into the Territory of the United States northwest of the river Ohio, and for preventing foreigners from trading with Indians therein.

2. An act prohibiting the sale of spirituous or other intoxicating liquors to soldiers in the service of the United States, being within ten miles of any military post in the territory; and to prevent the selling or pawning of arms, ammunition, clothing or accoutrements.

3. An act prohibiting every species of gaming for money or property, and for making void contracts and payments made in consequence thereof, and for restraining the disorderly practice of discharging arms at certain hours and places.

Winthrop Sargent's administration was highly eulogized by the citizens at Vincennes, in a testimonial drawn up and signed by a committee of officers. He had conducted the investigation and settlement of land claims to the entire satisfaction of the residents, had upheld the principles of free government in keeping with the animus of the American Revolution, and had established in good order the machinery of a good and wise government. In the same address Major Hamtramck also received a fair share of praise for his judicious management of affairs.

MILITARY HISTORY 1790-1800.

EXPEDITIONS OF HARMAR, SCOTT AND WILKINSON.

Gov. St. Clair, on his arrival at Fort Washington from Kaskaskia, had a long conversation with Gen. Harmar, and concluded to send a powerful force to chastise the savages about the headwaters of the Wabash. He had been empowered by the President to call on Virginia for 1,000 troops and on Pennsylvania for 500, and he immediately availed himself of this resource, ordering 300 of the Virginia militia to muster at Fort Steuben and march with the garrison of that fort to Vincennes, and join Maj. Hamtramck, who had orders to call for aid from the militia of Vincennes, march up the Wabash, and attack any of the Indian villages which he might think he could overcome. The remaining 1,200 of the militia were ordered to rendezvous at Fort Washington, and to join the regular troops at that post under command of Gen. Harmar. At this time the United States troops in the West were estimated by Gen. Harmar at 400 effective men. These, with the militia, gave him a force of 1,450 men. With this army Gen. Harmar marched from Fort Washington Sept. 30, and arrived at the Maumee Oct. 17. They commenced the work of punishing the Indians, but were not very successful. The savages, it is true, received a severe scourging, but the militia behaved so badly as to be of little or no service. A detachment of 340 militia and 60 regulars, under the command of Col. Hardin, were sorely defeated on the Maumee Oct. 22. The next day the army took up the line of march for Fort Washington, which place they reached Nov. 4, having lost in the expedition 183 killed and 31 wounded; the Indians lost about as many. During the progress of this expedition Maj. Hamtramck marched up the Wabash from Vincennes, as far as the Vermillion river, and destroyed several deserted villages, but without finding an enemy to oppose him.

Although the savages seem to have been severely punished by these expeditions, yet they refused to sue for peace, and continued their hostilities. Thereupon the inhabitants of the frontier settlements of Virginia took alarm, and the delegates of Ohio, Monon-

gahela, Harrison, Randolph, Greenbrier, Kanawha and Montgomery counties sent a joint memorial to the Governor of Virginia, saying that the defenseless condition of the counties, forming a line of nearly 400 miles along the Ohio river, exposed to the hostile invasion of their Indian enemies, destitute of every kind of support, was truly alarming; for, notwithstanding all the regulations of the General Government in that country, they have reason to lament that they have been up to that time ineffectual for their protection; nor indeed could it be otherwise, for the garrisons kept by the Continental troops on the Ohio river, if of any use at all, must protect only the Kentucky settlements, as they immediately covered that country. They further stated in their memorial: "We beg leave to observe that we have reason to fear that the consequences of the defeat of our army by the Indians in the late expedition will be severely felt on our frontiers, as there is no doubt that the Indians will, in their turn, being flushed with victory, invade our settlements and exercise all their horrid murder upon the inhabitants thereof whenever the weather will permit them to travel. Then is it not better to support us where we are, be the expense what it may, than to oblige such a number of your brave citizens, who have so long supported, and still continue to support, a dangerous frontier (although thousands of their relatives in the flesh have in the prosecution thereof fallen a sacrifice to savage inventions) to quit the country, after all they have done and suffered, when you know that a frontier must be supported somewhere?"

This memorial caused the Legislature of Virginia to authorize the Governor of that State to make any defensive operations necessary for the temporary defense of the frontiers, until the general Government could adopt and carry out measures to suppress the hostile Indians. The Governor at once called upon the military commanding officers in the western counties of Virginia to raise by the first of March, 1791, several small companies of rangers for this purpose. At the same time Charles Scott was appointed Brigadier-General of the Kentucky militia, with authority to raise 226 volunteers, to protect the most exposed portions of that district. A full report of the proceedings of the Virginia Legislature being transmitted to Congress, that body constituted a local Board of War for the district of Kentucky, consisting of five men. March 9, 1791, Gen. Henry Knox, Secretary of War, sent a letter of instructions to Gen. Scott, recommending an expedition of mounted men not exceeding 750, against the Wea towns on the Wabash. With

this force Gen. Scott accordingly crossed the Ohio, May 23, 1791, and reached the Wabash in about ten days. Many of the Indians, having discovered his approach, fled, but he succeeded in destroying all the villages around Ouiatenon, together with several Kickapoo towns, killing 32 warriors and taking 53 prisoners. He released a few of the most infirm prisoners, giving them a "talk," which they carried to the towns farther up the Wabash, and which the wretched condition of his horses prevented him from reaching.

March 3, 1791, Congress provided for raising and equipping a regiment for the protection of the frontiers, and Gov. St. Clair was invested with the chief command of about 3,000 troops, to be raised and employed against the hostile Indians in the territory over which his jurisdiction extended. He was instructed by the Secretary of War to march to the Miami village and establish a strong and permanent military post there; also such posts elsewhere along the Ohio as would be in communication with Fort Washington. The post at Miami village was intended to keep the savages in that vicinity in check, and was ordered to be strong enough in its garrison to afford a detachment of 500 or 600 men in case of emergency, either to chastise any of the Wabash or other hostile Indians or capture convoys of the enemy's provisions. The Secretary of War also urged Gov. St. Clair to establish that post as the first and most important part of the campaign. In case of a previous treaty the Indians were to be conciliated upon this point if possible; and he presumed good arguments might be offered to induce their acquiescence. Said he: "Having commenced your march upon the main expedition, and the Indians continuing hostile, you will use every possible exertion to make them feel the effects of your superiority; and, after having arrived at the Miami village and put your works in a defensible state, you will seek the enemy with the whole of your remaining force, and endeavor by all possible means to strike them with great severity. * * * * *

In order to avoid future wars, it might be proper to make the Wabash and thence over to the Maumee, and down the same to its mouth, at Lake Erie, the boundary between the people of the United States and the Indians (excepting so far as the same should relate to the Wyandots and Delawares), on the supposition of their continuing faithful to the treaties; but if they should join in the war against the United States, and your army be victorious, the said tribes ought to be removed without the boundary mentioned."

Previous to marching a strong force to the Miami town, Gov. St.

Clair, June 25, 1791, authorized Gen Wilkinson to conduct a second expedition, not exceeding 500 mounted men, against the Indian villages on the Wabash. Accordingly Gen. Wilkinson mustered his forces and was ready July 20, to march with 525 mounted volunteers, well armed, and provided with 30 days' provisions, and with this force he reached the Ke-na-pa-com-a-quā village on the north bank of Eel river about six miles above its mouth, Aug. 7, where he killed six warriors and took 34 prisoners. This town, which was scattered along the river for three miles, was totally destroyed. Wilkinson encamped on the ruins of the town that night, and the next day he commenced his march for the Kickapoo town on the prairie, which he was unable to reach owing to the impassable condition of the route which he adopted and the failing condition of his horses. He reported the estimated results of the expedition as follows: "I have destroyed the chief town of the Ojibwa nation, and have made prisoners of the sons and sisters of the king. I have burned a respectable Kickapoo village, and cut down at least 400 acres of corn, chiefly in the milk."

EXPEDITIONS OF ST. CLAIR AND WAYNE.

The Indians were greatly damaged by the expeditions of Harmar, Scott and Wilkinson, but were far from being subdued. They regarded the policy of the United States as calculated to exterminate them from the land; and, goaded on by the English of Detroit, enemies of the Americans, they were excited to desperation. At this time the British Government still supported garrisons at Niagara, Detroit and Michilimackinac, although it was declared by the second article of the definitive treaty of peace of 1783, that the king of Great Britain would, "with all convenient speed, and without causing any destruction or carrying away any negroes or property of the American inhabitants, withdraw all his forces, garrisons and fleets from the United States, and from every post, place and harbor within the same." That treaty also provided that the creditors on either side should meet with no lawful impediments to the recovery of the full value, in sterling money, of all *bona fide* debts previously contracted. The British Government claimed that the United States had broken faith in this particular understanding of the treaty, and in consequence refused to withdraw its forces from the territory. The British garrisons in the Lake Region were a source of much annoyance to the Americans, as they afforded anchor to hostile Indians, encouraging them to

make raids among the Americans. This state of affairs in the Territory Northwest of the Ohio continued from the commencement of the Revolutionary war to 1796, when under a second treaty all British soldiers were withdrawn from the country.

In September, 1791, St. Clair moved from Fort Washington with about 2,000 men, and November 3, the main army, consisting of about 1,400 effective troops, moved forward to the head-waters of the Wabash, where Fort Recovery was afterward erected, and here the army encamped. About 1,200 Indians were secreted a few miles distant, awaiting a favorable opportunity to begin an attack, which they improved on the morning of Nov. 4, about half an hour before sunrise. The attack was first made upon the militia, which immediately gave way. St. Clair was defeated and he returned to Fort Washington with a broken and dispirited army, having lost 39 officers killed, and 539 men killed and missing; 22 officers and 232 men were wounded. Several pieces of artillery, and all the baggage, ammunition and provisions were left on the field of battle and fell into the hands of the victorious Indians. The stores and other public property lost in the action were valued at \$32,800. There were also 100 or more American women with the army of the whites, very few of whom escaped the cruel carnage of the savage Indians. The latter, characteristic of their brutal nature, proceeded in the flush of victory to perpetrate the most horrible acts of cruelty and brutality upon the bodies of the living and the dead Americans who fell into their hands. Believing that the whites had made war for many years merely to acquire land, the Indians crammed clay and sand into the eyes and down the throats of the dying and the dead!

GEN. WAYNE'S GREAT VICTORY.

Although no particular blame was attached to Gov. St. Clair for the loss in this expedition, yet he resigned the office of Major-General, and was succeeded by Anthony Wayne, a distinguished officer of the Revolutionary war. Early in 1792 provisions were made by the general Government for re-organizing the army, so that it should consist of an efficient degree of strength. Wayne arrived at Pittsburg in June, where the army was to rendezvous. Here he continued actively engaged in organizing and training his forces until October, 1793, when with an army of about 3,600 men he moved westward to Fort Washington.

While Wayne was preparing for an offensive campaign, every

possible means was employed to induce the hostile tribes of the Northwest to enter into a general treaty of peace with the American Government; speeches were sent among them, and agents to make treaties were also sent, but little was accomplished. Major Hamtramck, who still remained at Vincennes, succeeded in concluding a general peace with the Wabash and Illinois Indians; but the tribes more immediately under the influence of the British refused to hear the sentiments of friendship that were sent among them, and tomahawked several of the messengers. Their courage had been aroused by St. Clair's defeat, as well as by the unsuccessful expeditions which had preceded it, and they now felt quite prepared to meet a superior force under Gen. Wayne. The Indians insisted on the Ohio river as the boundary line between their lands and the lands of the United States, and felt certain that they could maintain that boundary.

Maj. Gen. Scott, with about 1,600 mounted volunteers from Kentucky, joined the regular troops under Gen. Wayne July 26, 1794, and on the 28th the united forces began their march for the Indian towns on the Maumee river. Arriving at the mouth of the Anglaize, they erected Fort Defiance, and Aug. 15 the army advanced toward the British fort at the foot of the rapids of the Maumee, where, on the 20th, almost within reach of the British, the American army gained a decisive victory over the combined forces of the hostile Indians and a considerable number of the Detroit militia. The number of the enemy was estimated at 2,000, against about 900 American troops actually engaged. This horde of savages, as soon as the action began, abandoned themselves to flight and dispersed with terror and dismay, leaving Wayne's victorious army in full and quiet possession of the field. The Americans lost 33 killed and 100 wounded; loss of the enemy more than double this number.

The army remained three days and nights on the banks of the Maumee, in front of the field of battle, during which time all the houses and cornfields were consumed and destroyed for a considerable distance both above and below Fort Miami, as well as within pistol shot of the British garrison, who were compelled to remain idle spectators to this general devastation and conflagration, among which were the houses, stores and property of Col. McKee, the British Indian agent and "principal stimulator of the war then existing between the United States and savages." On the return march to Fort Defiance the villages and cornfields for about 50

miles on each side of the Maumee were destroyed, as well as those for a considerable distance around that post.

Sept. 14, 1794, the army under Gen. Wayne commenced its march toward the deserted Miami villages at the confluence of St. Joseph's and St. Mary's rivers, arriving Oct. 17, and on the following day the site of Fort Wayne was selected. The fort was completed Nov. 22, and garrisoned by a strong detachment of infantry and artillery, under the command of Col. John F. Hamtramck, who gave to the new fort the name of Fort Wayne. In 1814 a new fort was built on the site of this structure. The Kentucky volunteers returned to Fort Washington and were mustered out of service, Gen. Wayne, with the Federal troops, marched to Greenville and took up his headquarters during the winter. Here, in August, 1795, after several months of active negotiation, this gallant officer succeeded in concluding a general treaty of peace with all the hostile tribes of the Northwestern Territory. This treaty opened the way for the flood of immigration for many years, and ultimately made the States and territories now constituting the mighty Northwest.

Up to the organization of the Indiana Territory there is but little history to record aside from those events connected with military affairs. In July, 1796, as before stated, after a treaty was concluded between the United States and Spain, the British garrisons, with their arms, artillery and stores, were withdrawn from the posts within the boundaries of the United States northwest of the Ohio river, and a detachment of American troops, consisting of 65 men, under the command of Capt. Moses Porter, took possession of the evacuated post of Detroit in the same month.

In the latter part of 1796 Winthrop Sargent went to Detroit and organized the county of Wayne, forming a part of the Indiana Territory until its division in 1805, when the Territory of Michigan was organized.

TERRITORIAL HISTORY.

ORGANIZATION OF INDIANA TERRITORY.

On the final success of American arms and diplomacy in 1796, the principal town within the Territory, now the State, of Indiana was Vincennes, which at this time comprised about 50 houses, all presenting a thrifty and tidy appearance. Each house was surrounded by a garden fenced with poles, and peach and apple-trees grew in most of the enclosures. Garden vegetables of all kinds were cultivated with success, and corn, tobacco, wheat, barley and cotton grew in the fields around the village in abundance. During the last few years of the 18th century the condition of society at Vincennes improved wonderfully.

Besides Vincennes there was a small settlement near where the town of Lawrenceburg now stands, in Dearborn county, and in the course of that year a small settlement was formed at "Armstrong's Station," on the Ohio, within the present limits of Clark county. There were of course several other smaller settlements and trading posts in the present limits of Indiana, and the number of civilized inhabitants comprised within the territory was estimated at 4,875.

The Territory of Indiana was organized by Act of Congress May 7, 1800, the material parts of the ordinance of 1787 remaining in force; and the inhabitants were invested with all the rights, privileges and advantages granted and secured to the people by that ordinance. The seat of government was fixed at Vincennes. May 13, 1800, Wm. Henry Harrison, a native of Virginia, was appointed Governor of this new territory, and on the next day John Gibson, a native of Pennsylvania and a distinguished Western pioneer, (to whom the Indian chief Logan delivered his celebrated speech in 1774), was appointed Secretary of the Territory. Soon afterward Wm. Clark, Henry Vanderburgh and John Griffin were appointed territorial Judges.

Secretary Gibson arrived at Vincennes in July, and commenced, in the absence of Gov. Harrison, the administration of government. Gov. Harrison did not arrive until Jan. 10, 1801, when he immediately called together the Judges of the Territory, who proceeded

to pass such laws as they deemed necessary for the present government of the Territory. This session began March 3, 1801.

From this time to 1810 the principal subjects which attracted the attention of the people of Indiana were land speculations, the adjustment of land titles, the question of negro slavery, the purchase of Indian lands by treaties, the organization of Territorial legislatures, the extension of the right of suffrage, the division of Indiana Territory, the movements of Aaron Burr, and the hostile views and proceedings of the Shawanee chief, Tecumseh, and his brother, the Prophet.

Up to this time the sixth article of the celebrated ordinance of 1787, prohibiting slavery in the Northwestern Territory, had been somewhat neglected in the execution of the law, and many French settlers still held slaves in a manner. In some instances, according to rules prescribed by Territorial legislation, slaves agreed by indentures to remain in servitude under their masters for a certain number of years; but many slaves, with whom no such contracts were made, were removed from the Indiana Territory either to the west of the Mississippi or to some of the slaveholding States. Gov. Harrison convoked a session of delegates of the Territory, elected by a popular vote, who petitioned Congress to declare the sixth article of the ordinance of 1787, prohibiting slavery, suspended; but Congress never consented to grant that petition, and many other petitions of a similar import. Soon afterward some of the citizens began to take colored persons out of the Territory for the purpose of selling them, and Gov. Harrison, by a proclamation April 6, 1804, forbade it, and called upon the authorities of the Territory to assist him in preventing such removal of persons of color.

During the year 1804 all the country west of the Mississippi and north of 33° was attached to Indiana Territory by Congress, but in a few months was again detached and organized into a separate territory.

When it appeared from the result of a popular vote in the Territory that a majority of 138 freeholders were in favor of organizing a General Assembly, Gov. Harrison, Sept. 11, 1804, issued a proclamation declaring that the Territory had passed into the second grade of government, as contemplated by the ordinance of 1787, and fixed Thursday, Jan. 3, 1805, as the time for holding an election in the several counties of the Territory, to choose members of a House of Representatives, who should meet at Vincennes Feb. 1 and

adopt measures for the organization of a Territorial Council. These delegates were elected, and met according to the proclamation, and selected ten men from whom the President of the United States, Mr. Jefferson, should appoint five to be and constitute the Legislative Council of the Territory, but he declining, requested Mr. Harrison to make the selection, which was accordingly done. Before the first session of this Council, however, was held, Michigan Territory was set off, its south line being one drawn from the southern end of Lake Michigan directly east to Lake Erie.

FIRST TERRITORIAL LEGISLATURE.

The first General Assembly, or Legislature, of Indiana Territory met at Vincennes July 29, 1805, in pursuance of a gubernatorial proclamation. The members of the House of Representatives were Jesse B. Thomas, of Dearborn county; Davis Floyd, of Clark county; Benjamin Parke and John Johnson, of Knox county; Shadrach Bond and William Biggs, of St. Clair county, and George Fisher, of Randolph county. July 30 the Governor delivered his first message to "the Legislative Council and House of Representatives of the Indiana Territory." Benjamin Parke was the first delegate elected to Congress. He had emigrated from New Jersey to Indiana in 1801.

THE "WESTERN SUN"

was the first newspaper published in the Indiana Territory, now comprising the four great States of Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin, and the second in all that country once known as the "Northwestern Territory." It was commenced at Vincennes in 1803, by Elihu Stont, of Kentucky, and first called the *Indiana Gazette*, and July, 4, 1804, was changed to the *Western Sun*. Mr. Stout continued the paper until 1845, amid many discouragements, when he was appointed postmaster at the place, and he sold out the office.

INDIANA IN 1810.

The events which we have just been describing really constitute the initiatory steps to the great military campaign of Gen. Harrison which ended in the "battle of Tippecanoe;" but before proceeding to an account of that brilliant affair, let us take a glance at the resources and strength of Indiana Territory at this time, 1810:

Total population, 24,520; 33 grist mills; 14 saw mills; 3 horse mills; 18 tanneries; 28 distilleries; 3 powder mills; 1,256 looms;

1,350 spinning wheels; value of manufactures—woolen, cotton hempen and flaxen cloths, \$159,052; of cotton and wool spun in mills, \$150,000; of nails, 30,000 pounds, \$4,000; of leather tanned, \$9,300; of distillery products, 35,950 gallons, \$16,230; of gunpowder, 3,600 pounds, \$1,800; of wine from grapes, 96 barrels, \$6,000, and 5 0,000 pounds of maple sugar.

During the year 1810 a Board of Commissioners was established to straighten out the confused condition into which the land-title controversy had been carried by the various and conflicting administrations that had previously exercised jurisdiction in this regard. This work was attended with much labor on the part of the Commissioners and great dissatisfaction on the part of a few designing speculators, who thought no extreme of perjury too hazardous in their mad attempts to obtain lands fraudulently. In closing their report the Commissioners used the following expressive language: "We close this melancholy picture of human depravity by rendering our devout acknowledgment that, in the awful alternative in which we have been placed, of either admitting perjured testimony in support of the claims before us, or having it turned against our characters and lives, it has as yet pleased that divine providence which rules over the affairs of men, to preserve us, both from legal murder and private assassination."

The question of dividing the Territory of Indiana was agitated from 1806 to 1809, when Congress erected the Territory of Illinois, to comprise all that part of Indiana Territory lying west of the Wabash river and a direct line drawn from that river and Post Vincennes due north to the territorial line between the United States and Canada. This occasioned some confusion in the government of Indiana, but in due time the new elections were confirmed, and the new territory started off on a journey of prosperity which this section of the United States has ever since enjoyed.

From the first settlement of Vincennes for nearly half a century there occurred nothing of importance to relate, at least so far as the records inform us. The place was too isolated to grow very fast, and we suppose there was a succession of priests and commandants, who governed the little world around them with almost infinite power and authority, from whose decisions there was no appeal, if indeed any was ever desired. The character of society in such a place would of course grow gradually different from the parent society, assimilating more or less with that of neighboring tribes. The whites lived in peace with the Indians, each under-

standing the other's peculiarities, which remained fixed long enough for both parties to study out and understand them. The government was a mixture of the military and the civil. There was little to incite to enterprise. Speculations in money and property, and their counterpart, beggary, were both unknown; the necessities of life were easily procured, and beyond these there were but few wants to be supplied; hospitality was exercised by all, as there were no taverns; there seemed to be no use for law, judges or prisons; each district had its commandant, and the proceedings of a trial were singular. The complaining party obtained a notification from the commandant to his adversary, accompanied by a command to render justice. If this had no effect he was notified to appear before the commandant on a particular day and answer; and if the last notice was neglected, a sergeant and file of men were sent to bring him,—no sheriff and no costs. The convicted party would be fined and kept in prison until he rendered justice according to the decree; when extremely refractory the cat-o'-nine-tails brought him to a sense of justice. In such a state of society there was no demand for learning and science. Few could read, and still fewer write. Their disposition was nearly always to deal honestly, at least simply. Peltries were their standard of value. A brotherly love generally prevailed. But they were devoid of public spirit, enterprise or ingenuity.



GOV. HARRISON AND THE INDIANS.

Immediately after the organization of Indiana Territory Governor Harrison's attention was directed, by necessity as well as by instructions from Congress, to settling affairs with those Indians who still held claims to lands. He entered into several treaties, by which at the close of 1805 the United States Government had obtained about 46,000 square miles of territory, including all the lands lying on the borders of the Ohio river between the mouth of the Wabash river and the State of Ohio.

The levying of a tax, especially a poll tax, by the General Assembly, created considerable dissatisfaction among many of the inhabitants. At a meeting held Sunday, August 16, 1807, a number of Frenchmen resolved to "withdraw their confidence and support forever from those men who advocated or in any manner promoted the second grade of government."

In 1807 the territorial statutes were revised and under the new code, treason, murder, arson and horse-stealing were each punishable by death. The crime of manslaughter was punishable by the common law. Burglary and robbery were punishable by whipping, fine and in some cases by imprisonment not exceeding forty years. Hog stealing was punishable by fine and whipping. Bigamy was punishable by fine, whipping and disfranchisement, etc.

In 1804 Congress established three land offices for the sale of lands in Indiana territory; one was located at Detroit, one at Vincennes and one at Kaskaskia. In 1807 a fourth one was opened at Jeffersonville, Clark county; this town was first laid out in 1802, agreeably to plans suggested by Mr. Jefferson then President of the United States.

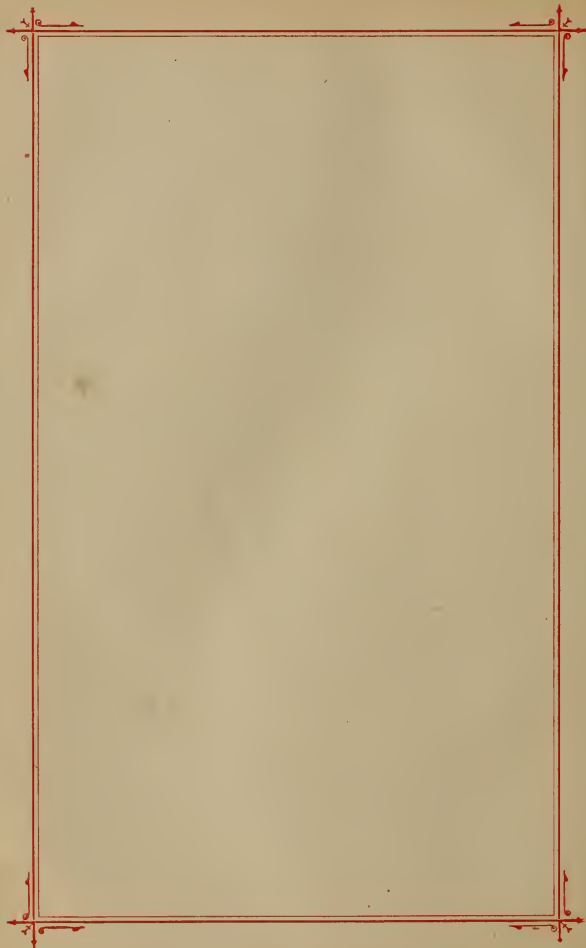
Governor Harrison, according to his message to the Legislature in 1806, seemed to think that the peace then existing between the whites and the Indians was permanent; but in the same document he referred to a matter that might be a source of trouble, which indeed it proved to be, namely, the execution of white laws among the Indians—laws to which the latter had not been a party in their enactment. The trouble was aggravated by the partiality with which the laws seem always to have been executed; the Indian

was nearly always the sufferer. All along from 1805 to 1810 the Indians complained bitterly against the encroachments of the white people upon the lands that belonged to them. The invasion of their hunting grounds and the unjustifiable killing of many of their people were the sources of their discontent. An old chief, in laying the trouble of his people before Governor Harrison, said: "You call us children; why do you not make us as happy as our fathers, the French, did? They never took from us our lands; indeed, they were common between us. They planted where they pleased, and they cut wood where they pleased; and so did we; but now if a poor Indian attempts to take a little bark from a tree to cover him from the rain, up comes a white man and threatens to shoot him, claiming the tree as his own."

The Indian truly had grounds for his complaint, and the state of feeling existing among the tribes at this time was well calculated to develop a patriotic leader who should carry them all forward to victory at arms, if certain concessions were not made to them by the whites. But this golden opportunity was seized by an unworthy warrior. A brother of Tecumseh, a "prophet" named Law-le-was-i-kaw, but who assumed the name of Pems-quah-a-wah (Open Door), was the crafty Shawanee warrior who was enabled to work upon both the superstitions and the rational judgment of his fellow Indians. He was a good orator, somewhat peculiar in his appearance and well calculated to win the attention and respect of the savages. He began by denouncing witchcraft, the use of intoxicating liquors, the custom of Indian women marrying white men, the dress of the whites and the practice of selling Indian lands to the United States. He also told the Indians that the commands of the Great Spirit required them to punish with death those who practiced the arts of witchcraft and magic; that the Great Spirit had given him power to find out and expose such persons; that he had power to cure all diseases, to confound his enemies and to stay the arm of death in sickness and on the battle-field. His harangues aroused among some bands of Indians a high degree of superstitious excitement. An old Delaware chief named Ta-te-bock-o-she, through whose influence a treaty had been made with the Delawares in 1804, was accused of witchcraft, tried, condemned and tomahawked, and his body consumed by fire. The old chief's wife, nephew ("Billy Patterson") and an aged Indian named Joshua were next accused of witchcraft and condemned to death. The two men were burned at the stake, but the wife of Ta-te-bock-o-she was saved from



THE SHAWNEE PROPHET.



death by her brother, who suddenly approached her, took her by the hand, and, without meeting any opposition from the Indians present, led her out of the council-house. He then immediately returned and checked the growing influence of the Prophet by exclaiming in a strong, earnest voice, "The Evil Spirit has come among us and we are killing each other."—[*Dillon's History of Indiana*.]

When Gov. Harrison was made acquainted with these events he sent a special messenger to the Indians, strongly entreating them to renounce the Prophet and his works. This really destroyed to some extent the Prophet's influence; but in the spring of 1808, having aroused nearly all the tribes of the Lake Region, the Prophet with a large number of followers settled near the mouth of the Tippecanoe river, at a place which afterward had the name of "Prophet's-Town." Taking advantage of his brother's influence, Tecumseh actively engaged himself in forming the various tribes into a confederacy. He announced publicly to all the Indians that the treaties by which the United States had acquired lands northwest of the Ohio were not made in fairness, and should be considered void. He also said that no single tribe was invested with power to sell lands without the consent of all the other tribes, and that he and his brother, the Prophet, would oppose and resist all future attempts which the white people might make to extend their settlements in the lands that belonged to the Indians.

Early in 1808, Gov. Harrison sent a speech to the Shawanees, in which was this sentence: "My children, this business must be stopped; I will no longer suffer it. You have called a number of men from the most distant tribes to listen to a fool, who speaks not the words of the Great Spirit but those of the devil and the British agents. My children, your conduct has much alarmed the white settlers near you. They desire that you will send away those people; and if they wish to have the impostor with them they can carry him along with them. Let him go to the lakes; he can hear the British more distinctly." This message wounded the pride of the Prophet, and he prevailed on the messenger to inform Gov. Harrison that he was not in league with the British, but was speaking truly the words of the Great Spirit.

In the latter part of the summer of 1808, the Prophet spent several weeks at Vincennes, for the purpose of holding interviews with Gov. Harrison. At one time he told the Governor that he was a Christian and endeavored to persuade his people also to become Christians, abandon the use of liquor, be united in broth-

erly love, etc., making Mr. Harrison believe at least, that he was honest; but before long it was demonstrated that the "Prophet" was designing, cunning and unreliable; that both he and Tecumseh were enemies of the United States, and friends of the English; and that in case of a war between the Americans and English, they would join the latter. The next year the Prophet again visited Vincennes, with assurances that he was not in sympathy with the English, but the Governor was not disposed to believe him; and in a letter to the Secretary of War, in July, 1809, he said that he regarded the bands of Indians at Prophet's Town as a combination which had been produced by British intrigue and influence, in anticipation of a war between them and the United States.

In direct opposition to Tecumseh and the prophet and in spite of all these difficulties, Gov. Harrison continued the work of extinguishing Indian titles to lands, with very good success. By the close of 1809, the total amount of land ceded to the United States, under treaties which had been effected by Mr. Harrison, exceeded 30,000,000 acres.

From 1805 to 1807, the movements of Aaron Burr in the Ohio valley created considerable excitement in Indiana. It seemed that he intended to collect a force of men, invade Mexico and found a republic there, comprising all the country west of the Alleghany mountains. He gathered, however, but a few men, started south, and was soon arrested by the Federal authorities. But before his arrest he had abandoned his expedition and his followers had dispersed.

HARRISON'S CAMPAIGN.

While the Indians were combining to prevent any further transfer of land to the whites, the British were using the advantage as a groundwork for a successful war upon the Americans. In the spring of 1810 the followers of the Prophet refused to receive their annuity of salt, and the officials who offered it were denounced as "American dogs," and otherwise treated in a disrespectful manner. Gov. Harrison, in July, attempted to gain the friendship of the Prophet by sending him a letter, offering to treat with him personally in the matter of his grievances, or to furnish means to send him, with three of his principal chiefs, to the President at Washington; but the messenger was coldly received, and they returned word that they would visit Vincennes in a few days and interview the Governor. Accordingly, Aug. 12, 1810, the Shawanee chief with 70 of his principal warriors, marched up to the door of the

Governor's house, and from that day until the 22d held daily interviews with His Excellency. In all of his speeches Tecumseh was haughty, and sometimes arrogant. On the 20th he delivered that celebrated speech in which he gave the Governor the alternative of returning their lands or meeting them in battle.

While the Governor was replying to this speech Tecumseh interrupted him with an angry exclamation, declaring that the United States, through Gov. Harrison, had "cheated and imposed on the Indians." When Tecumseh first rose, a number of his party also sprung to their feet, armed with clubs, tomahawks and spears, and made some threatening demonstrations. The Governor's guards, who stood a little way off, were marched up in haste, and the Indians, awed by the presence of this small armed force, abandoned what seemed to be an intention to make an open attack on the Governor and his attendants. As soon as Tecumseh's remarks were interpreted, the Governor reproached him for his conduct, and commanded him to depart instantly to his camp.

On the following day Tecumseh repented of his rash act and requested the Governor to grant him another interview, and protested against any intention of offense. The Governor consented, and the council was re-opened on the 21st, when the Shawanee chief addressed him in a respectful and dignified manner, but remained immovable in his policy. The Governor then requested Tecumseh to state plainly whether or not the surveyors who might be sent to survey the lands purchased at the treaty of Fort Wayne in 1809, would be molested by Indians. Tecumseh replied: "Brother, when you speak of annuities to me, I look at the land and pity the women and children. I am authorized to say that they will not receive them. Brother, we want to save that piece of land. We do not wish you to take it. It is small enough for our purpose. If you do take it, you must blame yourself as the cause of the trouble between us and the tribes who sold it to you. I want the present boundary line to continue. Should you cross it, I assure you it will be productive of bad consequences."

The next day the Governor, attended only by his interpreter, visited the camp of the great Shawanee, and in the course of a long interview told him that the President of the United States would not acknowledge his claims. "Well," replied the brave warrior, "as the great chief is to determine the matter, I hope the Great Spirit will put sense enough into his head to induce him to direct you to give up this land. It is true, he is so far off he will not be

injured by the war. He may sit still in his town and drink his wine, while you and I will have to fight it out."

In his message to the new territorial Legislature in 1810 Gov. Harrison called attention to the dangerous views held by Tecumseh and the Prophet, to the pernicious influence of alien enemies among the Indians, to the unsettled condition of the Indian trade and to the policy of extinguishing Indian titles to lands. The eastern settlements were separated from the western by a considerable extent of Indian lands, and the most fertile tracts within the territory were still in the hands of the Indians. Almost entirely divested of the game from which they had drawn their subsistence, it had become of little use to them; and it was the intention of the Government to substitute for the precarious and scanty supplies of the chase the more certain and plentiful support of agriculture and stock-raising. The old habit of the Indians to hunt so long as a deer could be found was so inveterate that they would not break it and resort to intelligent agriculture unless they were compelled to, and to this they would not be compelled unless they were confined to a limited extent of territory. The earnest language of the Governor's appeal was like this: "Are then those extinguishments of native title which are at once so beneficial to the Indian and the territory of the United States, to be suspended on account of the intrigues of a few individuals? Is one of the fairest portions of the globe to remain in a state of nature, the haunt of a few wretched savages, when it seems destined by the Creator to give support to a large population, and to be the seat of civilization, of science and true religion?"

In the same message the Governor also urged the establishment of a system of popular education.

Among the acts passed by this session of the Legislature, one authorized the President and Directors of the Vincennes Public Library to raise \$1,000 by lottery. Also, a petition was sent to Congress for a permanent seat of government for the Territory, and commissioners were appointed to select the site.

With the beginning of the year 1811 the British agent for Indian affairs adopted measures calculated to secure the support of the savages in the war which at this time seemed almost inevitable. Meanwhile Gov. Harrison did all in his power to destroy the influence of Tecumseh and his brother and break up the Indian confederacy which was being organized in the interests of Great Britain. Pioneer settlers and the Indians naturally grew more and more

aggressive and intolerant, committing depredations and murders, until the Governor felt compelled to send the following speech, substantially, to the two leaders of the Indian tribes: "This is the third year that all the white people in this country have been alarmed at your proceedings; you threaten us with war; you invite all the tribes north and west of you to join against us, while your warriors who have lately been here deny this. The tribes on the Mississippi have sent me word that you intended to murder me and then commence a war upon my people, and your seizing the salt I recently sent up the Wabash is also sufficient evidence of such intentions on your part. My warriors are preparing themselves, not to strike you, but to defend themselves and their women and children. You shall not surprise us, as you expect to do. Your intended act is a rash one: consider well of it. What can induce you to undertake such a thing when there is so little prospect of success? Do you really think that the handful of men you have about you are able to contend with the seventeen 'fires' or even that the whole of the tribes united could contend against the Kentucky 'fire' alone? I am myself of the Long 'Knife fire.' As soon as they hear my voice you will see them pouring forth their swarms of hunting-shirt men as numerous as the mosquitoes on the shores of the Wabash. Take care of their stings. It is not our wish to hurt you; if we did, we certainly have power to do it.

"You have also insulted the Government of the United States, by seizing the salt that was intended for other tribes. Satisfaction must be given for that also. You talk of coming to see me, attended by all of your young men; but this must not be. If your intentions are good, you have no need to bring but a few of your young men with you. I must be plain with you. I will not suffer you to come into our settlements with such a force. My advice is that you visit the President of the United States and lay your grievances before him.

"With respect to the lands that were purchased last fall I can enter into no negotiations with you; the affair is with the President. If you wish to go and see him, I will supply you with the means.

"The person who delivers this is one of my war officers, and is a man in whom I have entire confidence; whatever he says to you, although it may not be contained in this paper, you may believe comes from me. My friend Tecumseh, the bearer is a good man and a brave warrior; I hope you will treat him well. You are

yourself a warrior, and all such should have esteem for each other."

The bearer of this speech was politely received by Tecumseh, who replied to the Governor briefly that he should visit Vincennes in a few days. Accordingly he arrived July 27, 1811, bringing with him a considerable force of Indians, which created much alarm among the inhabitants. In view of an emergency Gov. Harrison reviewed his militia—about 750 armed men—and stationed two companies and a detachment of dragoons on the borders of the town. At this interview Tecumseh held forth that he intended no war against the United States; that he would send messengers among the Indians to prevent murders and depredations on the white settlements; that the Indians, as well as the whites, who had committed murders, ought to be forgiven; that he had set the white people an example of forgiveness, which they ought to follow; that it was his wish to establish a union among all the Indian tribes; that the northern tribes were united; that he was going to visit the southern Indians, and then return to the Prophet's town. He said also that he would visit the President the next spring and settle all difficulties with him, and that he hoped no attempts would be made to make settlements on the lands which had been sold to the United States, at the treaty of Fort Wayne, because the Indians wanted to keep those grounds for hunting.

Tecumseh then, with about 20 of his followers, left for the South, to induce the tribes in that direction to join his confederacy.

By the way, a lawsuit was instituted by Gov. Harrison against a certain Wm. McIntosh, for asserting that the plaintiff had cheated the Indians out of their lands, and that by so doing he had made them enemies to the United States. The defendant was a wealthy Scotch resident of Vincennes, well educated, and a man of influence among the people opposed to Gov. Harrison's land policy. The jury rendered a verdict in favor of Harrison, assessing the damages at \$4,000. In execution of the decree of Court a large quantity of the defendant's land was sold in the absence of Gov. Harrison; but some time afterward Harrison caused about two-thirds of the land to be restored to Mr. McIntosh, and the remainder was given to some orphan children.

Harrison's first movement was to erect a new fort on the Wabash river and to break up the assemblage of hostile Indians at the Prophet's town. For this purpose he ordered Col. Boyd's regiment of infantry to move from the falls of Ohio to Vincennes. When the military expedition organized by Gov. Harrison was nearly

ready to march to the Prophet's town, several Indian chiefs arrived at Vincennes Sept. 25, 1811, and declared that the Indians would comply with the demands of the Governor and disperse; but this did not check the military proceedings. The army under command of Harrison moved from Vincennes Sept. 26, and Oct. 3, encountering no opposition from the enemy, encamped at the place where Fort Harrison was afterward built, and near where the city of Terre Haute now stands. On the night of the 11th a few hostile Indians approached the encampment and wounded one of the sentinels, which caused considerable excitement. The army was immediately drawn up in line of battle, and small detachments were sent in all directions; but the enemy could not be found. Then the Governor sent a message to Prophet's Town, requiring the Shawanees, Winnebagoes, Pottawatomies and Kickapoos at that place to return to their respective tribes; he also required the Prophet to restore all the stolen horses in his possession, or to give satisfactory proof that such persons were not there, nor had lately been, under his control. To this message the Governor received no answer, unless that answer was delivered in the battle of Tippecanoe.

The new fort on the Wabash was finished Oct. 28, and at the request of all the subordinate officers it was called "Fort Harrison," near what is now Terre Haute. This fort was garrisoned with a small number of men under Lieutenant-Colonel Miller. On the 29th the remainder of the army, consisting of 910 men, moved toward the Prophet's town; about 270 of the troops were mounted. The regular troops, 250 in number, were under the command of Col. Boyd. With this army the Governor marched to within a half mile of the Prophet's town, when a conference was opened with a distinguished chief, in high esteem with the Prophet, and he informed Harrison that the Indians were much surprised at the approach of the army, and had already dispatched a message to him by another route. Harrison replied that he would not attack them until he had satisfied himself that they would not comply with his demands; that he would continue his encampment on the Wabash, and on the following morning would have an interview with the prophet. Harrison then resumed his march, and, after some difficulty, selected a place to encamp—a spot not very desirable. It was a piece of dry oak land rising about ten feet above the marshy prairie in front toward the Indian town, and nearly twice that height above a similar prairie in the rear, through which

and near this bank ran a small stream clothed with willow and brush wood. Toward the left flank this highland widened considerably, but became gradually narrower in the opposite direction, and at the distance of 150 yards terminated in an abrupt point. The two columns of infantry occupied the front and rear of this ground, about 150 yards from each other on the left, and a little more than half that distance on the right, flank. One flank was filled by two companies of mounted riflemen, 120 men, under command of Major-General Wells, of the Kentucky militia, and one by Spencer's company of mounted riflemen, numbering 80 men. The front line was composed of one battalion of United States infantry, under command of Major Floyd, flanked on the right by two companies of militia, and on the left by one company. The rear line was composed of a battalion of United States troops, under command of Capt. Bean, acting as Major, and four companies of militia infantry under Lieutenant-Colonel Decker. The regular troops of this line joined the mounted riflemen under Gen. Wells, on the left flank, and Col. Decker's battalion formed an angle with Spencer's company on the left. Two troops of dragoons, about 60 men in all, were encamped in the rear of the left flank, and Capt. Parke's troop, which was larger than the other two, in rear of the right line. For a night attack the order of encampment was the order of battle, and each man slept opposite his post in the line. In the formation of the troops single file was adopted, in order to get as great an extension of the lines as possible.

BATTLE OF TIPPECANOE.

No attack was made by the enemy until about 4 o'clock on the morning of Nov. 7, just after the Governor had arisen. The attack was made on the left flank. Only a single gun was fired by the sentinels or by the guard in that direction, which made no resistance, abandoning their posts and fleeing into camp; and the first notice which the troops of that line had of the danger was the yell of the savages within a short distance of them. But the men were courageous and preserved good discipline. Such of them as were awake, or easily awakened, seized arms and took their stations; others, who were more tardy, had to contend with the enemy in the doors of their tents. The storm first fell upon Capt. Barton's company of the Fourth United States Regiment, and Capt. Geiger's company of mounted riflemen, which formed the left angle of the rear line. The fire from the Indians was exceedingly severe, and

men in these companies suffered considerably before relief could be brought to them. Some few Indians passed into the encampment near the angle, and one or two penetrated to some distance before they were killed. All the companies formed for action before they were fired on. The morning was dark and cloudy, and the fires of the Americans afforded only a partial light, which gave greater advantage to the enemy than to the troops, and they were therefore extinguished.

As soon as the Governor could mount his horse he rode to the angle which was attacked, where he found that Barton's company had suffered severely, and the left of Geiger's entirely broken. He immediately ordered Cook's and Wentworth's companies to march up to the center of the rear line, where were stationed a small company of U. S. riflemen and the companies of Bean, Snelling and Prescott. As the General rode up he found Maj. Daviess forming the dragoons in the rear of these companies, and having ascertained that the heaviest fire proceeded from some trees 15 or 20 paces in front of these companies, he directed the Major to dislodge them with a part of the dragoons; but unfortunately the Major's gallantry caused him to undertake the execution of the order with a smaller force than was required, which enabled the enemy to avoid him in front and attack his flanks. He was mortally wounded and his men driven back. Capt. Snelling, however, with his company immediately dislodged those Indians. Capt. Spencer and his 1st and 2nd Lieutenants were killed, and Capt. Warwick mortally wounded. The soldiery remained brave. Spencer had too much ground originally, and Harrison re-enforced him with a company of riflemen which had been driven from their position on the left flank.

Gen. Harrison's aim was to keep the lines entire, to prevent the enemy from breaking into the camp until daylight, which would enable him to make a general and effectual charge. With this view he had re-enforced every part of the line that had suffered much, and with the approach of morning he withdrew several companies from the front and rear lines and re-enforced the right and left flanks, foreseeing that at these points the enemy would make their last effort. Maj. Wells, who had commanded the left flank, charged upon the enemy and drove them at the point of the bayonet into the marsh, where they could not be followed. Meanwhile Capt. Cook and Lient. Larrabee marched their companies to the right flank and formed under fire of the enemy, and being there joined

by the riflemen of that flank, charged upon the enemy, killing a number and putting the rest to a precipitate flight.

Thus ended the famous battle of Tippecanoe, victoriously to the whites and honorably to Gen. Harrison.

In this battle Mr. Harrison had about 700 efficient men, while the Indians had probably more than that. The loss of the Americans was 37 killed and 25 mortally wounded, and 126 wounded; the Indians lost 38 killed on the field of battle, and the number of the wounded was never known. Among the whites killed were Daviess, Spencer, Owen, Warwick, Randolph, Bean and White. Standing on an eminence near by, the Prophet encouraged his warriors to battle by singing a favorite war-song. He told them that they would gain an easy victory, and that the bullets of their enemies would be made harmless by the Great Spirit. Being informed during the engagement that some of the Indians were killed, he said that his warriors must fight on and they would soon be victorious. Immediately after their defeat the surviving Indians lost faith in their great (?) Prophet, returned to their respective tribes, and thus the confederacy was destroyed. The Prophet, with a very few followers, then took up his residence among a small band of Wyandots encamped on Wild-Cat creek. His famous town, with all its possessions, was destroyed the next day, Nov. 8.

On the 18th, the American army returned to Vincennes, where most of the troops were discharged. The Territorial Legislature, being in session, adopted resolutions complimentary to Gov. Harrison and the officers and men under him, and made preparations for a reception and celebration.

Capt. Logan, the eloquent Shawanee chief who assisted our forces so materially, died in the latter part of November, 1812, from the effects of a wound received in a skirmish with a reconnoitering party of hostile Indians accompanied by a white man in the British service, Nov. 22. In that skirmish the white man was killed, and Winamac, a Pottawatomie chief of some distinction, fell by the rifle of Logan. The latter was mortally wounded, when he retreated with two warriors of his tribe, Capt. Johnny and Bright-Horn, to the camp of Gen. Winchester, where he soon afterward died. He was buried with the honors of war.

WAR OF 1812 WITH GREAT BRITAIN.

The victory recently gained by the Americans at the battle of Tippecanoe insured perfect peace for a time, but only a short time as the more extensive schemes of the British had so far ripened as to compel the United States again to declare war against them. Tecumseh had fled to Malden, Canada, where, counseled by the English, he continued to excite the tribes against the Americans. As soon as this war with Great Britain was declared (June 18, 1812), the Indians, as was expected, commenced again to commit depredations. During the summer of 1812 several points along the Lake Region succumbed to the British, as Detroit, under Gen. Hull, Fort Dearborn (now Chicago), commanded by Capt. Heald under Gen. Hull, the post at Mackinac, etc.

In the early part of September, 1812, parties of hostile Indians began to assemble in considerable numbers in the vicinity of Forts Wayne and Harrison, with a view to reducing them. Capt. Rhea, at this time, had command of Fort Wayne, but his drinking propensities rather disqualified him for emergencies. For two weeks the fort was in great jeopardy. An express had been sent to Gen. Harrison for reinforcements, but many days passed without any tidings of expected assistance. At length, one day, Maj. Wm. Oliver and four friendly Indians arrived at the fort on horseback. One of the Indians was the celebrated Logan. They had come in defiance of "500 Indians," had "broken their ranks" and reached the fort in safety. Oliver reported that Harrison was aware of the situation and was raising men for a re-enforcement. Ohio was also raising volunteers; 800 were then assembled at St. Mary's, Ohio, 60 miles south of Fort Wayne, and would march to the relief of the fort in three or four days, or as soon as they were joined by re-enforcements from Kentucky.

Oliver prepared a letter, announcing to Gen. Harrison his safe arrival at the besieged fort, and giving an account of its beleagnered situation, which he dispatched by his friendly Shawanees, while he concluded to take his chances at the fort. Brave Logan and his companions started with the message, but had scarcely left the fort when they were discovered and pursued by the hostile Indians, yet passing the Indian lines in safety, they were soon out of reach. The Indians now began a furious attack upon the fort; but the little garrison, with Oliver to cheer them on, bravely met the assault, repelling the attack day after day, until the army approached to their relief. During this siege the commanding officer, whose habits of

intemperance rendered him unfit for the command, was confined in the "black hole," while the junior officer assumed charge. This course was approved by the General, on his arrival, but Capt. Rhea received very little censure, probably on account of his valuable services in the Revolutionary war.

Sept. 6, 1812, Harrison moved forward with his army to the relief of Fort Wayne; the next day he reached a point within three miles of St. Mary's river; the next day he reached the river and was joined at evening by 200 mounted volunteers, under Col. Richard M. Johnson; the next day at "Shane's Crossing" on the St. Mary's they were joined by 800 men from Ohio, under Cols. Adams and Hawkins. At this place Chief Logan and four other Indians offered their services as spies to Gen. Harrison, and were accepted. Logan was immediately disguised and sent forward. Passing through the lines of the hostile Indians, he ascertained their number to be about 1,500, and entering the fort, he encouraged the soldiers to hold out, as relief was at hand. Gen. Harrison's force at this time was about 3,500.

After an early breakfast Friday morning they were under marching orders; it had rained and the guns were damp; they were discharged and reloaded; but that day only one Indian was encountered; preparations were made at night for an expected attack by the Indians, but no attack came; the next day, Sept. 10, they expected to fight their way to Fort Wayne, but in that they were happily disappointed; and "At the first grey of the morning," as Bryce eloquently observes, "the distant halloos of the disappointed savages revealed to the anxious inmates of the fort the glorious news of the approach of the army. Great clouds of dust could be seen from the fort, rolling up in the distance, as the valiant soldiery under Gen. Harrison moved forward to the rescue of the garrison and the brave boys of Kentucky and Ohio."

This siege of Fort Wayne of course occasioned great loss to the few settlers who had gathered around the fort. At the time of its commencement quite a little village had clustered around the military works, but during the siege most of their improvements and crops were destroyed by the savages. Every building out of the reach of the guns of the fort was leveled to the ground, and thus the infant settlement was destroyed.

During this siege the garrison lost but three men, while the Indians lost 25. Gen. Harrison had all the Indian villages for 25 miles around destroyed. Fort Wayne was nothing but a military post until about 1819.

Simultaneously with the attack on Fort Wayne the Indians also besieged Fort Harrison, which was commanded by Zachary Taylor. The Indians commenced firing upon the fort about 11 o'clock one night, when the garrison was in a rather poor plight for receiving them. The enemy succeeded in firing one of the block-houses, which contained whisky, and the whites had great difficulty in preventing the burning of all the barracks. The word "fire" seemed to have thrown all the men into confusion; soldiers' and citizens' wives, who had taken shelter within the fort, were crying; Indians were yelling; many of the garrison were sick and unable to be on duty; the men despaired and gave themselves up as lost; two of the strongest and apparently most reliable men jumped the pickets in the very midst of the emergency, etc., so that Capt. Taylor was at his wit's end what to do; but he gave directions as to the many details, rallied the men by a new scheme, and after about seven hours succeeded in saving themselves. The Indians drove up the horses belonging to the citizens, and as they could not catch them very readily, shot the whole of them in the sight of their owners, and also killed a number of the hogs belonging to the whites. They drove off all of the cattle, 65 in number, as well as the public oxen.

Among many other depredations committed by the savages during this period, was the massacre of the Pigeon Roost settlement, consisting of one man, five women and 16 children; a few escaped. An unsuccessful effort was made to capture these Indians, but when the news of this massacre and the attack on Fort Harrison reached Vincennes, about 1,200 men, under the command of Col. Wm. Russell, of the 7th U. S. Infantry, marched forth for the relief of the fort and to punish the Indians. On reaching the fort the Indians had retired from the vicinity; but on the 15th of September a small detachment composed of 11 men, under Lieut. Richardson, and acting as escort of provisions sent from Vincennes to Fort Harrison, was attacked by a party of Indians within the present limits of Sullivan county. It was reported that seven of these men were killed and one wounded. The provisions of course fell into the hands of the Indians.

EXPEDITIONS AGAINST THE INDIANS.

By the middle of August, through the disgraceful surrender of Gen. Hull, at Detroit, and the evacuation of Fort Dearborn and massacre of its garrison, the British and Indians were in possession of the whole Northwest. The savages, emboldened by their suc-

cesses, penetrated deeper into the settlements, committing great depredations. The activity and success of the enemy aroused the people to a realization of the great danger their homes and families were in. Gov. Edwards collected a force of 350 men at Camp Russell, and Capt. Russell came from Vincennes with about 50 more. Being officered and equipped, they proceeded about the middle of October on horseback, carrying with them 20 day's rations, to Peoria. Capt. Craig was sent with two boats up the Illinois, with provisions and tools to build a fort. The little army proceeded to Peoria Lake, where was located a Pottawatomie village. They arrived late at night, within a few miles of the village, without their presence being known to the Indians. Four men were sent out that night to reconnoiter the position of the village. The four brave men who volunteered for this perilous service were Thomas Carlin (afterward Governor), and Robert, Stephen and Davis Whiteside. They proceeded to the village, and explored it and the approaches to it thoroughly, without starting an Indian or provoking the bark of a dog. The low lands between the Indian village and the troops were covered with a rank growth of tall grass, so high and dense as to readily conceal an Indian on horseback, until within a few feet of him. The ground had become still more yielding by recent rains, rendering it almost impassable by mounted men. To prevent detection the soldiers had camped without lighting the usual camp-fires. The men lay down in their cold and cheerless camp, with many misgivings. They well remembered how the skulking savages fell upon Harrison's men at Tippecanoe during the night. To add to their fears, a gun in the hands of a soldier was carelessly discharged, raising great consternation in the camp.

Through a dense fog which prevailed the following morning, the army took up its line of march for the Indian town, Capt. Judy with his corps of spies in advance. In the tall grass they came up with an Indian and his squaw, both mounted. The Indian wanted to surrender, but Judy observed that he "did not leave home to take prisoners," and instantly shot one of them. With the blood streaming from his mouth and nose, and in his agony "singing the death song," the dying Indian raised his gun, shot and mortally wounded a Mr. Wright, and in a few minutes expired! Many guns were immediately discharged at the other Indian, not then known to be a squaw, all of which missed her. Badly scared, and her husband killed by her side, the agonizing wails of the squaw were heart-rending. She was taken prisoner, and afterward restored to her nation.

On nearing the town a general charge was made, the Indians fleeing to the interior wilderness. Some of their warriors made a stand, when a sharp engagement occurred, but the Indians were routed. In their flight they left behind all their winter's store of provisions, which was taken, and their town burned. Some Indian children were found who had been left in the hurried flight, also some disabled adults, one of whom was in a starving condition, and with a voracious appetite partook of the bread given him. He is said to have been killed by a cowardly trooper straggling behind, after the main army had resumed its retrograde march, who wanted to be able to boast that he had killed an Indian.

September 19, 1812, Gen. Harrison was put in command of the Northwestern army, then estimated at 10,000 men, with these orders: "Having provided for the protection of the western frontier, you will retake Detroit; and, with a view to the conquest of upper Canada, you will penetrate that country as far as the force under your command will in your judgment justify."

Although surrounded by many difficulties, the General began immediately to execute these instructions. In calling for volunteers from Kentucky, however, more men offered than could be received. At this time there were about 2,000 mounted volunteers at Vincennes, under the command of Gen. Samuel Hopkins, of the Revolutionary war, who was under instructions to operate against the enemy along the Wabash and Illinois rivers. Accordingly, early in October, Gen. Hopkins moved from Vincennes towards the Kickapoo villages in the Illinois territory, with about 2,000 troops; but after four or five days' march the men and officers raised a mutiny which gradually succeeded in carrying all back to Vincennes. The cause of their discontent is not apparent.

About the same time Col. Russell, with two small companies of U. S. rangers, commanded by Cpts. Perry and Modrell, marched from the neighborhood of Vincennes to unite with a small force of mounted militia under the command of Gov. Edwards, of Illinois, and afterward to march with the united troops from Cahokia toward Lake Peoria, for the purpose of co-operating with Gen. Hopkins against the Indian towns in that vicinity; but not finding the latter on the ground, was compelled to retire.

Immediately after the discharge of the mutinous volunteers, Gen. Hopkins began to organize another force, mainly of infantry, to reduce the Indians up the Wabash as far as the Prophet's town. These troops consisted of three regiments of Kentucky militia,

commanded by Cols. Barbour, Miller and Wilcox; a small company of regulars commanded by Capt. Zachary Taylor; a company of rangers commanded by Capt. Beckes; and a company of scouts or spies under the command of Capt. Washburn. The main body of this army arrived at Fort Harrison Nov. 5; on the 11th it proceeded up the east side of the Wabash into the heart of the Indian country, but found the villages generally deserted. Winter setting in severely, and the troops poorly clad, they had to return to Vincennes as rapidly as possible. With one exception the men behaved nobly, and did much damage to the enemy. That exception was the precipitate chase after an Indian by a detachment of men somewhat in liquor, until they found themselves surrounded by an overwhelming force of the enemy, and they had to retreat in disorder.

At the close of this campaign Gen. Hopkins resigned his command.

In the fall of 1812 Gen. Harrison assigned to Lieut. Col. John B. Campbell, of the 19th U. S. Inf., the duty of destroying the Miami villages on the Mississinewa river, with a detachment of about 600 men. Nov. 25, Lieut. Col. Campbell marched from Franklinton, according to orders, toward the scene of action, cautiously avoiding falling in with the Delawares, who had been ordered by Gen. Harrison to retire to the Shawanee establishment on the Anglaize river, and arriving on the Mississinewa Dec. 17, when they discovered an Indian town inhabited by Delawares and Miamis. This and three other villages were destroyed. Soon after this, the supplies growing short and the troops in a suffering condition, Campbell began to consider the propriety of returning to Ohio; but just as he was calling together his officers early one morning to deliberate on the proposition, an army of Indians rushed upon them with fury. The engagement lasted an hour, with a loss of eight killed and 42 wounded, besides about 150 horses killed. The whites, however, succeeded in defending themselves and taking a number of Indians prisoners, who proved to be Munsies, of Silver Heel's band. Campbell, hearing that a large force of Indians were assembled at Mississinewa village, under Tecumseh, determined to return to Greenville. The privations of his troops and the severity of the cold compelled him to send to that place for re-enforcements and supplies. Seventeen of the men had to be carried on litters. They were met by the re-enforcement about 40 miles from Greenville.

Lieut. Col. Campbell sent two messages to the Delawares, who lived on White river and who had been previously directed and requested to abandon their towns on that river and remove into Ohio. In these messages he expressed his regret at unfortunately killing some of their men, and urged them to move to the Shawanee settlement on the Auglaize river. He assured them that their people, in his power, would be compensated by the Government for their losses, if not found to be hostile; and the friends of those killed satisfied by presents, if such satisfaction would be received. This advice was heeded by the main body of the Delawares and a few Miamis. The Shawanee Prophet, and some of the principal chiefs of the Miamis, retired from the country of the Wabash, and, with their destitute and suffering bands, moved to Detroit, where they were received as the friends and allies of Great Britain.

On the approach of Gen. Harrison with his army in September, 1813, the British evacuated Detroit, and the Ottawas, Chippewas, Pottawatomies, Miamis and Kickapoos sued for peace with the United States, which was granted temporarily by Brig. Gen. McArthur, on condition of their becoming allies of the United States in case of war.

In June, 1813, an expedition composed of 137 men, under command of Col. Joseph Bartholomew, moved from Valonia toward the Delaware towns on the west fork of White river, to surprise and punish some hostile Indians who were supposed to be lurking about those villages. Most of these places they found deserted; some of them burnt. They had been but temporarily occupied for the purpose of collecting and carrying away corn. Col. Bartholomew's forces succeeded in killing one or two Indians and destroying considerable corn, and they returned to Valonia on the 21st of this month.

July 1, 1813, Col. William Russell, of the 7th U. S., organized a force of 573 effective men at Valonia and marched to the Indian villages about the mouth of the Mississinewa. His experience was much like that of Col. Bartholomew, who had just preceded him. He had rainy weather, suffered many losses, found the villages deserted, destroyed stores of corn, etc. The Colonel reported that he went to every place where he expected to find the enemy, but they nearly always seemed to have fled the country. The march from Valonia to the mouth of the Mississinewa and return was about 250 miles.

Several smaller expeditions helped to "checker" the surrounding

country, and find that the Indians were very careful to keep themselves out of sight, and thus closed this series of campaigns.

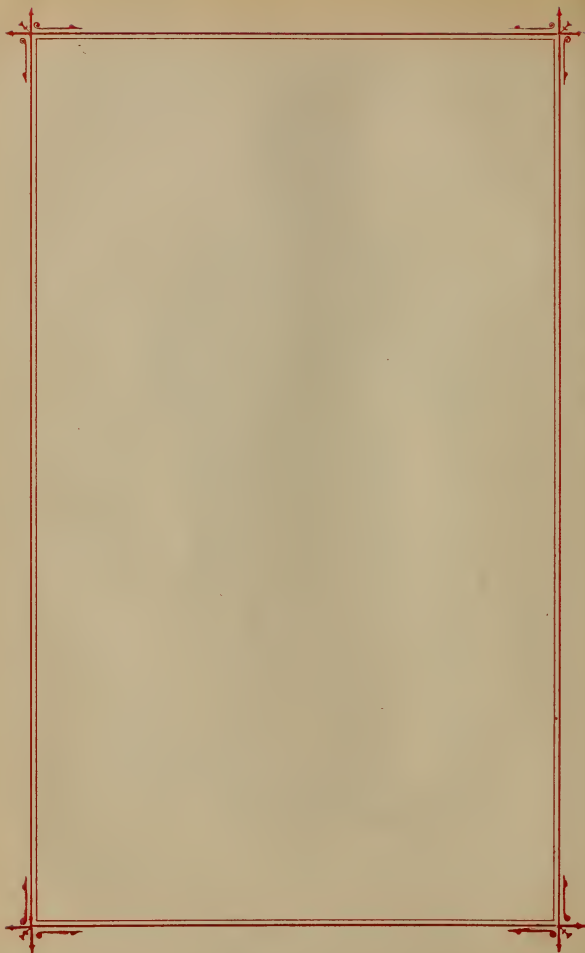
CLOSE OF THE WAR.

The war with England closed on the 24th of December, 1814, when a treaty of peace was signed at Ghent. The 9th article of the treaty required the United States to put an end to hostilities with all tribes or nations of Indians with whom they had been at war; to restore to such tribes or nations respectively all the rights and possessions to which they were entitled in 1811, before the war, on condition that such Indians should agree to desist from all hostilities against the United States. But in February, just before the treaty was sanctioned by our Government, there were signs of Indians accumulating arms and ammunition, and a cautionary order was therefore issued to have all the white forces in readiness for an attack by the Indians; but the attack was not made. During the ensuing summer and fall the United States Government acquainted the Indians with the provisions of the treaty, and entered into subordinate treaties of peace with the principal tribes.

Just before the treaty of Spring Wells (near Detroit) was signed, the Shawanee Prophet retired to Canada, but declaring his resolution to abide by any treaty which the chiefs might sign. Some time afterward he returned to the Shawanee settlement in Ohio, and lastly to the west of the Mississippi, where he died, in 1834. The British Government allowed him a pension from 1813 until his death. His brother Tecumseh was killed at the battle of the Thames, Oct. 5, 1813, by a Mr. Wheatty, as we are positively informed by Mr. A. J. James, now a resident of La Harpe township, Hancock county, Ill., whose father-in-law, John Pigman, of Coshocton county, Ohio, was an eye witness. Gen. Johnson has generally had the credit of killing Tecumseh.



TECUMSEH.



TECUMSEH.

If one should inquire who has been the greatest Indian, the most noted, the "principal Indian" in North America since its discovery by Columbus, we would be obliged to answer, Tecumseh. For all those qualities which elevate a man far above his race; for talent, tact, skill and bravery as a warrior; for high-minded, honorable and chivalrous bearing as a man; in a word, for all those elements of greatness which place him a long way above his fellows in savage life, the name and fame of Tecumseh will go down to posterity in the West as one of the most celebrated of the aborigines of this continent,—as one who had no equal among the tribes that dwelt in the country drained by the Mississippi. Born to command himself, he used all the appliances that would stimulate the courage and nerve the valor of his followers. Always in the front rank of battle, his followers blindly followed his lead, and as his war-cry rang clear above the din and noise of the battle-field, the Shawnee warriors, as they rushed on to victory or the grave, rallied around him, foemen worthy of the steel of the most gallant commander that ever entered the lists in defense of his altar or his home.

The tribe to which Tecumseh, or Tecumtha, as some write it, belonged, was the Shawnee, or Shawanee. The tradition of the nation held that they originally came from the Gulf of Mexico; that they wended their way up the Mississippi and the Ohio, and settled at or near the present site of Shawneetown, Ill., whence they removed to the upper Wabash. In the latter place, at any rate, they were found early in the 18th century, and were known as the "bravest of the brave." This tribe has uniformly been the bitter enemy of the white man, and in every contest with our people has exhibited a degree of skill and strategy that should characterize the most dangerous foe.

Tecumseh's notoriety and that of his brother, the Prophet, mutually served to establish and strengthen each other. While the Prophet had unlimited power, spiritual and temporal, he distributed his greatness in all the departments of Indian life with a kind of fanaticism that magnetically aroused the religious and superstitious passions, not only of his own followers, but also of all the tribes in

this part of the country; but Tecumseh concentrated his greatness upon the more practical and business affairs of military conquest. It is doubted whether he was really a sincere believer in the pretensions of his fanatic brother; if he did not believe in the pretentious feature of them he had the shrewdness to keep his unbelief to himself, knowing that religious fanaticism was one of the strongest impulses to reckless bravery.

During his sojourn in the Northwestern Territory, it was Tecumseh's uppermost desire of life to confederate all the Indian tribes of the country together against the whites, to maintain their choice hunting-grounds. All his public policy converged toward this single end. In his vast scheme he comprised even all the Indians in the Gulf country,—all in America west of the Alleghany mountains. He held, as a subordinate principle, that the Great Spirit had given the Indian race all these hunting-grounds to keep in common, and that no Indian or tribe could cede any portion of the land to the whites without the consent of all the tribes. Hence, in all his councils with the whites he ever maintained that the treaties were null and void.

When he met Harrison at Vincennes in council the last time, and, as he was invited by that General to take a seat with him on the platform, he hesitated; Harrison insisted, saying that it was the "wish of their Great Father, the President of the United States, that he should do so." The chief paused a moment, raised his tall and commanding form to its greatest height, surveyed the troops and crowd around him, fixed his keen eyes upon Gov. Harrison, and then turning them to the sky above, and pointing toward heaven with his sinewy arm in a manner indicative of supreme contempt for the paternity assigned him, said in clarion tones: "My father? The sun is my father, the earth is my mother, and on her bosom I will recline." He then stretched himself, with his warriors, on the green sward. The effect was electrical, and for some moments there was perfect silence.

The Governor, then, through an interpreter, told him that he understood he had some complaints to make and redress to ask, etc., and that he wished to investigate the matter and make restitution wherever it might be decided it should be done. As soon as the Governor was through with this introductory speech, the stately warrior arose, tall, athletic, manly, dignified and graceful, and with a voice at first low, but distinct and musical, commenced a reply. As he warmed up with his subject his clear tones might be heard,

as if "trumpet-tongued," to the utmost limits of the assembly. The most perfect silence prevailed, except when his warriors gave their guttural assent to some eloquent recital of the red man's wrong and the white man's injustice. Tecumseh recited the wrongs which his race had suffered from the time of the massacre of the Moravian Indians to the present; said he did not know how he could ever again be the friend of the white man; that the Great Spirit had given to the Indian all the land from the Miami to the Mississippi, and from the lakes to the Ohio, as a common property to all the tribes in these borders, and that the land could not and should not be sold without the consent of all; that all the tribes on the continent formed but one nation; that if the United States would not give up the lands they had bought of the Miamis and the other tribes, those united with him were determined to annihilate those tribes; that they were determined to have no more chiefs, but in future to be governed by their warriors; that unless the whites ceased their encroachments upon Indian lands, the fate of the Indians was sealed; they had been driven from the banks of the Delaware across the Alleghanies, and their possessions on the Wabash and the Illinois were now to be taken from them; that in a few years they would not have ground enough to bury their warriors on this side of the "Father of Waters;" that all would perish, all their possessions taken from them by fraud or force, unless they stopped the progress of the white man westward; that it must be a war of races in which one or the other must perish; that their tribes had been driven toward the setting sun like a galloping horse (ne-kat a-kush-e ka-top-o-lin-to).

The Shawnee language, in which this most eminent Indian statesman spoke, excelled all other aboriginal tongues in its musical articulation; and the effect of Tecumseh's oratory on this occasion can be more easily imagined than described. Gov. Harrison, although as brave a soldier and General as any American, was overcome by this speech. He well knew Tecumseh's power and influence among all the tribes, knew his bravery, courage and determination, and knew that he meant what he said. When Tecumseh was done speaking there was a stillness throughout the assembly which was really painful; not a whisper was heard, and all eyes were turned from the speaker toward Gov. Harrison, who after a few moments came to himself, and recollecting many of the absurd statements of the great Indian orator, began a reply which was more logical, if not so eloquent. The Shawnees were attentive un-

til Harrison's interpreter began to translate his speech to the Miamis and Pottawatomies, when Tecumseh and his warriors sprang to their feet, brandishing their war-clubs and tomahawks. "Tell him," said Tecumseh, addressing the interpreter in Shawnee, "he lies." The interpreter undertook to convey this message to the Governor in smoother language, but Tecumseh noticed the effort and remonstrated, "No, no; tell him helies." The warriors began to grow more excited, when Secretary Gibson ordered the American troops in arms to advance. This allayed the rising storm, and as soon as Tecumseh's "He lies" was literally interpreted to the Governor, the latter told Tecumseh through the interpreter to tell Tecumseh he would hold no further council with him.

Thus the assembly was broken up, and one can hardly imagine a more exciting scene. It would constitute the finest subject for a historical painting to adorn the rotunda of the capitol. The next day Tecumseh requested another interview with the Governor, which was granted on condition that he should make an apology to the Governor for his language the day before. This he made through the interpreter. Measures for defense and protection were taken, however, lest there should be another outbreak. Two companies of militia were ordered from the country, and the one in town added to them, while the Governor and his friends went into council fully armed and prepared for any contingency. On this occasion the conduct of Tecumseh was entirely different from that of the day before. Firm and intrepid, showing not the slightest fear or alarm, surrounded with a military force four times his own, he preserved the utmost composure and equanimity. No one would have supposed that he could have been the principal actor in the thrilling scene of the previous day. He claimed that half the Americans were in sympathy with him. He also said that whites had informed him that Gov. Harrison had purchased land from the Indians without any authority from the Government; that he, Harrison, had but two years more to remain in office, and that if he, Tecumseh, could prevail upon the Indians who sold the lands not to receive their annuities for that time, and the present Governor displaced by a good man as his successor, the latter would restore to the Indians all the lands purchased from them.

The Wyandots, Kickapoos, Pottawatomies, Ottawas and the Winnebagoes, through their respective spokesmen, declared their adherence to the great Shawnee warrior and statesman. Gov. Harrison then told them that he would send Tecumseh's speech to the Presi-

dent of the United States and return the answer to the Indians as soon as it was received. Tecumseh then declared that he and his allies were determined that the old boundary line should continue; and that if the whites crossed it, it would be at their peril. Gov. Harrison replied that he would be equally plain with him and state that the President would never allow that the lands on the Wabash were the property of any other tribes than those who had occupied them since the white people first came to America; and as the title to the lands lately purchased was derived from those tribes by a fair purchase, he might rest assured that the right of the United States would be supported by the sword. "So be it," was the stern and haughty reply of the Shawnee chieftan, as he and his braves took leave of the Governor and wended their way in Indian file to their camping ground.

Thus ended the last conference on earth between the chivalrous Tecumseh and the hero of the battle of Tippecanoe. The bones of the first lie bleaching on the battle-field of the Thames, and those of the last in a mausoleum on the banks of the Ohio; each struggled for the mastery of his race, and each no doubt was equally honest and patriotic in his purposes. The weak yielded to the strong, the defenseless to the powerful, and the hunting-ground of the Shawnee is all occupied by his enemy.

Tecumseh, with four of his braves, immediately embarked in a birch canoe, descended the Wabash, and went on to the South to unite the tribes of that country in a general system of self-defense against the encroachment of the whites. His emblem was a disjointed snake, with the motto, "Join or die!" In union alone was strength.

Before Tecumseh left the Prophet's town at the mouth of the Tippecanoe river, on his excursion to the South, he had a definite understanding with his brother and the chieftains of the other tribes in the Wabash country, that they should preserve perfect peace with the whites until his arrangements were completed for a confederacy of the tribes on both sides of the Ohio and on the Mississippi river; but it seems that while he was in the South engaged in his work of uniting the tribes of that country some of the Northern tribes showed signs of fight and precipitated Harrison into that campaign which ended in the battle of Tippecanoe and the total route of the Indians. Tecumseh, on his return from the South, learning what had happened, was overcome with chagrin, disappointment and anger, and accused his brother of duplicity and coward.

ice; indeed, it is said that he never forgave him to the day of his death. A short time afterward, on the breaking out of the war of Great Britain, he joined Proctor, at Malden, with a party of his warriors, and finally suffered the fate mentioned on page 108.

CIVIL MATTERS 1812-'5.

Owing to the absence of Gov. Harrison on military duty, John Gibson, the Secretary of the Territory, acted in the administration of civil affairs. In his message to the Legislature convening on the 1st of February, 1813, he said, substantially:

"Did I possess the abilities of Cicero or Demosthenes, I could not portray in more glowing colors our foreign and domestic political situation than it is already experienced within our own breasts. The United States have been compelled, by frequent acts of injustice, to declare war against England. For a detail of the causes of this war I would refer to the message of President Madison; it does honor to his head and heart. Although not an admirer of war, I am glad to see our little but inimitable navy riding triumphant on the seas, but chagrined to find that our armies by land are so little successful. The spirit of '76 appears to have fled from our continent, or, if not fled, is at least asleep, for it appears not to pervade our armies generally. At your last assemblage our political horizon seemed clear, and our infant Territory bid fair for rapid and rising grandeur; but, alas, the scene has changed; and whether this change, as respects our Territory, has been owing to an over anxiety in us to extend our dominions, or to a wish for retaliation by our foes, or to a foreign influence, I shall not say. The Indians, our former neighbors and friends, have become our most inveterate foes. Our former frontiers are now our wilds, and our inner settlements have become frontiers. Some of our best citizens, and old men worn down with age, and helpless women and innocent babes, have fallen victims to savage cruelty. I have done my duty as well as I can, and hope that the interposition of Providence will protect us."

The many complaints made about the Territorial Government Mr. Gibson said, were caused more by default of officers than of the law. Said he: "It is an old and, I believe, correct adage, that 'good officers make good soldiers.' This evil having taken root, I do not know how it can be eradicated; but it may be remedied. In place of men searching after and accepting commissions before they

are even tolerably qualified, thereby subjecting themselves to ridicule and their country to ruin, barely for the name of the thing, I think may be remedied by a previous examination."

During this session of the Legislature the seat of the Territorial Government was declared to be at Corydon, and immediately acting Governor Gibson prorogued the Legislature to meet at that place, the first Monday of December, 1813. During this year the Territory was almost defenseless; Indian outrages were of common occurrence, but no general outbreak was made. The militia-men were armed with rifles and long knives, and many of the rangers carried tomahawks.

In 1813 Thomas Posey, who was at that time a Senator in Congress from Tennessee, and who had been officer of the army of the Revolution, was appointed Governor of Indiana Territory, to succeed Gen. Harrison. He arrived in Vincennes and entered upon the discharge of his duties May 25, 1813. During this year several expeditions against the Indian settlements were set on foot.

In his first message to the Legislature the following December, at Corydon, Gov. Posey said: "The present crisis is awful, and big with great events. Our land and nation is involved in the common calamity of war; but we are under the protecting care of the beneficent Being, who has on a former occasion brought us safely through an arduous struggle and placed us on a foundation of independence, freedom and happiness. He will not suffer to be taken from us what He, in His great wisdom has thought proper to confer and bless us with, if we make a wise and virtuous use of His good gifts. * * * Although our affairs, at the commencement of the war, wore a gloomy aspect, they have brightened, and promise a certainty of success, if properly directed and conducted, of which I have no doubt, as the President and heads of departments of the general Government are men of undoubted patriotism, talents and experience, and who have grown old in the service of their country. * * * It must be obvious to every thinking man that we were forced into the war. Every measure consistent with honor, both before and since the declaration of war, has tried to be on amicable terms with our enemy. * * * You who reside in various parts of the Territory have it in your power to understand what will tend to its local and general advantage. The judiciary system would require a revisal and amendment. The militia law is very defective and requires your immediate attention. It is necessary to have

good roads and highways in as many directions through the Territory as the circumstances and situation of the inhabitants will admit; it would contribute very much to promote the settlement and improvement of the Territory. Attention to education is highly necessary. There is an appropriation made by Congress, in lands, for the purpose of establishing public schools. It comes now within your province to carry into operation the design of the appropriation."

This Legislature passed several very necessary laws for the welfare of the settlements, and the following year, as Gen. Harrison was generally successful in his military campaigns in the Northwest, the settlements in Indiana began to increase and improve. The fear of danger from Indians had in a great measure subsided, and the tide of immigration began again to flow. In January, 1814, about a thousand Miamis assembled at Fort Wayne for the purpose of obtaining food to prevent starvation. They met with ample hospitality, and their example was speedily followed by others. These, with other acts of kindness, won the lasting friendship of the Indians, many of whom had fought in the interests of Great Britain. General treaties between the United States and the Northwestern tribes were subsequently concluded, and the way was fully opened for the improvement and settlement of the lands.

POPULATION IN 1815.

The population of the Territory of Indiana, as given in the official returns to the Legislature of 1815, was as follows, by counties:

COUNTIES.	White males of 21 and over.	TOTAL.
Wayne.....	1,225.....	6,407
Franklin.....	1,430.....	7,370
Dearborn.....	902.....	4,424
Switzerland.....	377.....	1,832
Jefferson.....	874.....	4,270
Clark.....	1,387.....	7,150
Washington.....	1,420.....	7,317
Harrison.....	1,056.....	6,975
Knox.....	1,391.....	8,068
Gibson.....	1,100.....	5,330
Posey.....	320.....	1,619
Warrick.....	280.....	1,415
Perry.....	350.....	1,720
Grand Totals.....	12,112.....	63,897

GENERAL VIEW.

The well-known ordinance of 1787 conferred many "rights and privileges" upon the inhabitants of the Northwestern Territory, and

consequently upon the people of Indiana Territory, but after all it came far short of conferring as many privileges as are enjoyed at the present day by our Territories. They did not have a full form of Republican government. A freehold estate in 500 acres of land was one of the necessary qualifications of each member of the legislative council of the Territory; every member of the Territorial House of Representatives was required to hold, in his own right, 200 acres of land; and the privilege of voting for members of the House of Representatives was restricted to those inhabitants who, in addition to other qualifications, owned severally at least 50 acres of land. The Governor of the the Territory was invested with the power of appointing officers of the Territorial militia, Judges of the inferior Courts, Clerks of the Courts, Justices of the Peace, Sheriffs, Coroners, County Treasurers and County Surveyors. He was also authorized to divide the Territory into districts; to apportion among the several counties the members of the House of Representatives; to prevent the passage of any Territorial law; and to convene and dissolve the General Assembly whenever he thought best. None of the Governors, however, ever exercised these extraordinary powers arbitrarily. Nevertheless, the people were constantly agitating the question of extending the right of suffrage. Five years after the organization of the Territory, the Legislative Council, in reply to the Governor's Message, said: "Although we are not as completely independent in our legislative capacity as we would wish to be, yet we are sensible that we must wait with patience for that period of time when our population will burst the trammels of a Territorial government, and we shall assume the character more consonant to Republicanism. * * * The confidence which our fellow citizens have uniformly had in your administration has been such that they have hitherto had no reason to be jealous of the unlimited power which you possess over our legislative proceedings. We, however, cannot help regretting that such powers have been lodged in the hands of any one, especially when it is recollected to what dangerous lengths the exercise of those powers may be extended."

After repeated petitions the people of Indiana were empowered by Congress to elect the members of the Legislative Council by popular vote. This act was passed in 1809, and defined what was known as the property qualification of voters. These qualifications were abolished by Congress in 1811, which extended the right of voting for members of the General Assembly and for a Territorial delegate

to Congress to every free white male person who had attained the age of twenty-one years, and who, having paid a county or Territorial tax, was a resident of the Territory and had resided in it for a year. In 1814 the voting qualification in Indiana was defined by Congress, "to every free white male person having a freehold in the Territory, and being a resident of the same." The House of Representatives was authorized by Congress to lay off the Territory into five districts, in each of which the qualified voters were empowered to elect a member of the Legislative Council. The division was made, one to two counties in each district.

At the session in August, 1814, the Territory was also divided into three judicial circuits, and provisions were made for holding courts in the same. The Governor was empowered to appoint a presiding Judge in each circuit, and two Associate Judges of the circuit court in each county. Their compensation was fixed at \$700 per annum.

The same year the General Assembly granted charters to two banking institutions, the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Madison and the Bank of Vincennes. The first was authorized to raise a capital of \$750,000, and the other \$500,000. On the organization of the State these banks were merged into the State Bank and its branches.

Here we close the history of the Territory of Indiana.



ORGANIZATION OF THE STATE.

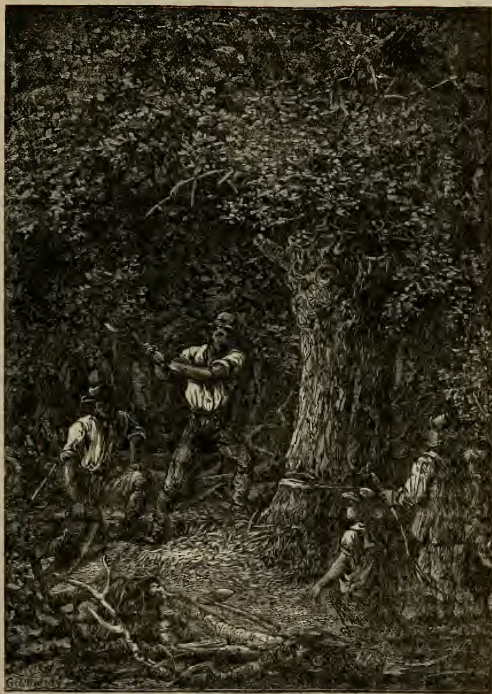
The last regular session of the Territorial Legislature was held at Corydon, convening in December, 1815. The message of Governor Posey congratulated the people of the Territory upon the general success of the settlements and the great increase of immigration, recommended light taxes and a careful attention to the promotion of education and the improvement of the State roads and highways. He also recommended a revision of the territorial laws and an amendment of the militia system. Several laws were passed preparatory to a State Government, and December 14, 1815, a memorial to Congress was adopted praying for the authority to adopt a constitution and State Government. Mr. Jennings, the Territorial delegate, laid this memorial before Congress on the 28th, and April 19, 1816, the President approved the bill creating the State of Indiana. Accordingly, May 30 following, a general election was held for a constitutional convention, which met at Corydon June 10 to 29, Johathan Jennings presiding and Wm. Hendricks acting as Secretary.

"The convention that formed the first constitution of the State of Indiana was composed mainly of clear-minded, unpretending men of common sense, whose patriotism was unquestionable and whose morals were fair. Their familiarity with the theories of the Declaration of American Independence, their Territorial experience under the provisions of the ordinance of 1787, and their knowledge of the principles of the constitution of the United States were sufficient, when combined, to lighten materially their labors in the great work of forming a constitution for a new State. With such landmarks in view, the labors of similar conventions in other States and Territories have been rendered comparatively light. In the clearness and conciseness of its style, in the comprehensive and just provisions which it made for the maintainance of civil and religious liberty, in its mandates, which were designed to protect the rights of the people collectively and individually, and to provide for the public welfare, the constitution that was formed for Indiana in 1816 was not inferior to any of the State constitutions which were in existence at that time."—*Dillon's History of Indiana.*

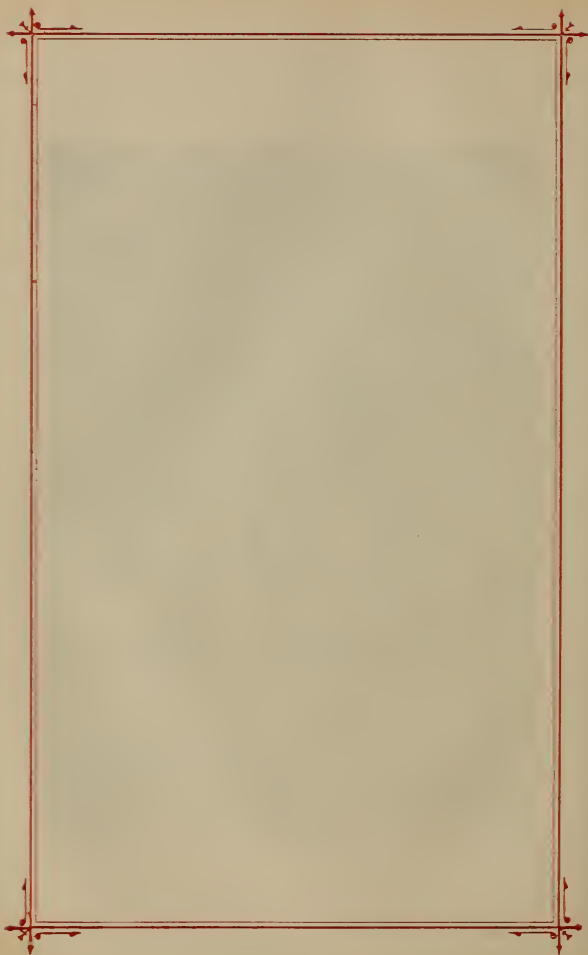
The first State election took place on the first Monday of August, 1816, and Jonathan Jennings was elected Governor, and Christopher Harrison, Lieut. Governor. Wm. Hendricks was elected to represent the new State in the House of Representatives of the United States.

The first General Assembly elected under the new constitution began its session at Corydon, Nov. 4, 1816. John Paul was called to the chair of the Senate pro tem., and Isaac Blackford was elected Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Among other things in the new Governor's message were the following remarks: "The result of your deliberation will be considered as indicative of its future character as well as of the future happiness and prosperity of its citizens. In the commencement of the State government the shackles of the colonial should be forgotten in our exertions to prove, by happy experience, that a uniform adherence to the first principles of our Government and a virtuous exercise of its powers will best secure efficiency to its measures and stability to its character. Without a frequent recurrence to those principles, the administration of the Government will imperceptibly become more and more arduous, until the simplicity of our Republican institutions may eventually be lost in dangerous expedients and political design. Under every free government the happiness of the citizens must be identified with their morals; and while a constitutional exercise of their rights shall continue to have its due weight in discharge of the duties required of the constituted authorities of the State, too much attention cannot be bestowed to the encouragement and promotion of every moral virtue, and to the enactment of laws calculated to restrain the vicious, and prescribe punishment for every crime commensurate with its enormity. In measuring, however, to each crime its adequate punishment, it will be well to recollect that the certainty of punishment has generally the surest effect to prevent crime; while punishments unnecessarily severe too often produce the acquittal of the guilty and disappoint one of the greatest objects of legislation and good government. * * * The dissemination of useful knowledge will be indispensably necessary as a support to morals and as a restraint to vice; and on this subject it will only be necessary to direct your attention to the plan of education as prescribed by the constitution. * * * I recommend to your consideration the propriety of providing by law, to prevent more effectually any unlawful attempts to seize and carry into bondage



OPENING AN INDIANA FOREST.



persons of color legally entitled to their freedom; and at the same time, as far as practicable, to prevent those who rightfully owe service to the citizens of any other State or Territory from seeking within the limits of this State a refuge from the possession of their lawful owners. Such a measure will tend to secure those who are free from any unlawful attempts (to enslave them) and secures the rights of the citizens of the other States and Territories as far as ought reasonably to be expected."

This session of the Legislature elected James Noble and Waller Taylor to the Senate of the United States; Robert A. New was elected Secretary of State; W. H. Lilley, Auditor of State; and Daniel C. Lane, Treasurer of State. The session adjourned January 3, 1817.

As the history of the State of Indiana from this time forward is best given by topics, we will proceed to give them in the chronological order of their origin.

The happy close of the war with Great Britain in 1814 was followed by a great rush of immigrants to the great Territory of the Northwest, including the new States, all now recently cleared of the enemy; and by 1820 the State of Indiana had more than doubled her population, having at this time 147,178, and by 1825 nearly doubled this again, that is to say, a round quarter of a million,—a growth more rapid probably than that of any other section in this country since the days of Columbus.

The period 1825-'30 was a prosperous time for the young State. Immigration continued to be rapid, the crops were generally good and the hopes of the people raised higher than they had ever been before. Accompanying this immigration, however, were paupers and indolent people, who threatened to be so numerous as to become a serious burden. On this subject Governor Ray called for legislative action, but the Legislature scarcely knew what to do and they deferred action.

BLACK HAWK WAR.

In 1830 there still lingered within the bounds of the State two tribes of Indians, whose growing indolence, intemperate habits, dependence upon their neighbors for the bread of life, diminished prospects of living by the chase, continued perpetration of murders and other outrages of dangerous precedent, primitive ignorance and unrestrained exhibitions of savage customs before the children of the settlers, combined to make them subjects for a more rigid government. The removal of the Indians west of the Mississippi was a melancholy but necessary duty. The time having arrived for the emigration of the Pottawatomies, according to the stipulations contained in their treaty with the United States, they evinced that reluctance common among aboriginal tribes on leaving the homes of their childhood and the graves of their ancestors. Love of country is a principle planted in the bosoms of all mankind. The Laplander and the Esquimaux of the frozen north, who feed on seals, moose and the meat of the polar bear, would not exchange their country for the sunny clime of "Araby the blest." Color and shades of complexion have nothing to do with the heart's best, warmest emotions. Then we should not wonder that the Pottawatomie, on leaving his home on the Wabash, felt as sad as *Æschines* did when ostracised from his native land, laved by the waters of the classic Scamander; and the noble and eloquent *Nasawaw-kay*, on leaving the encampment on Crooked creek, felt his banishment as keenly as *Cicero* when thrust from the bosom of his beloved Rome, for which he had spent the best efforts of his life, and for which he died.

On Sunday morning, May 18, 1832, the people on the west side of the Wabash were thrown into a state of great consternation, on account of a report that a large body of hostile Indians had approached within 15 miles of Lafayette and killed two men. The alarm soon spread throughout Tippecanoe, Warren, Vermillion, Fountain, Montgomery, and adjoining counties. Several brave commandants of companies on the west side of the Wabash in Tippecanoe county, raised troops to go and meet the enemy, and dispatched an express to Gen. Walker with a request that he should

make a call upon the militia of the county to equip themselves instantly and march to the aid of their bleeding countrymen. Thereupon Gen. Walker, Col. Davis, Lieut-Col. Jenners, Capt. Brown, of the artillery, and various other gallant spirits mounted their war steeds and proceeded to the army, and thence upon a scout to the Grand Prairie to discover, if possible, the number, intention and situation of the Indians. Over 300 old men, women and children flocked precipitately to Lafayette and the surrounding country east of the Wabash. A remarkable event occurred in this stampede, as follows:

A man, wife and seven children resided on the edge of the Grand Prairie, west of Lafayette, in a locality considered particularly dangerous. On hearing of this alarm he made hurried preparations to fly with his family to Lafayette for safety. Imagine his surprise and chagrin when his wife told him she would not go one step; that she did not believe in being scared at trifles, and in her opinion there was not an Indian within 100 miles of them. Importunity proved unavailing, and the disconsolate and frightened husband and father took all the children except the youngest, bade his wife and babe a long and solemn farewell, never expecting to see them again, unless perhaps he might find their mangled remains, minus their scalps. On arriving at Lafayette, his acquaintances rallied and berated him for abandoning his wife and child in that way, but he met their jibes with a stoical indifference, avowing that he should not be held responsible for their obstinacy.

As the shades of the first evening drew on, the wife felt lonely; and the chirping of the frogs and the notes of the whippoorwill only intensified her loneliness, until she half wished she had accompanied the rest of the family in their flight. She remained in the house a few hours without striking a light, and then concluded that "discretion was the better part of valor," took her babe and some bed-clothes, fastened the cabin door, and hastened to a sink-hole in the woods, in which she afterward said that she and her babe slept soundly until sunrise next morning.

Lafayette literally boiled over with people and patriotism. A meeting was held at the court-house, speeches were made by patriotic individuals, and to allay the fears of the women an armed police was immediately ordered, to be called the "Lafayette Guards." Thos. T. Benbridge was elected Captain, and John Cox, Lieutenant. Capt. Benbridge yielded the active drill of his guards to the Lieutenant, who had served two years in the war of 1812. After

the meeting adjourned, the guards were paraded on the green where Purdne's block now stands, and put through sundry evolutions by Lient. Cox, who proved to be an expert drill officer, and whose clear, shrill voice rang out on the night air as he marched and counter-marched the troops from where the paper-mill stands to Main street ferry, and over the suburbs, generally. Every old gun and sword that could be found was brought into requisition, with a new shine on them.

Gen. Walker, Colonels Davis and Jenners, and other officers joined in a call of the people of Tippecanoe county for volunteers to march to the frontier settlements. A large meeting of the citizens assembled in the public square in the town, and over 300 volunteers mostly mounted men, left for the scene of action, with an alacrity that would have done credit to veterans.

The first night they camped nine miles west of Lafayette, near Grand Prairie. They placed sentinels for the night and retired to rest. A few of the subaltern officers very injudiciously concluded to try what effect a false alarm would have upon the sleeping soldiers, and a few of them withdrew to a neighboring thicket, and thence made a charge upon the picket guards, who, after hailing them and receiving no countersign, fired off their guns and ran for the Colonel's marquee in the center of the encampment. The aroused Colonels and staff sprang to their feet, shouting "To arms! to arms!" and the obedient, though panic-stricken soldiers seized their guns and demanded to be led against the invading foe. A wild scene of disorder ensued, and amid the din of arms and loud commands of the officers the raw militia felt that they had already got into the red jaws of battle. One of the alarm sentinels, in running to the center of the encampment, leaped over a blazing camp fire, and alighted full upon the breast and stomach of a sleeping lawyer, who was, no doubt, at that moment dreaming of vested and contingent remainders, rich clients and good fees, which in legal parlance was suddenly estopped by the hob-nails in the stogas of the scared sentinel. As soon as the counselor's vitality and consciousness sufficiently returned, he put in some strong demurrers to the conduct of the affrighted picket men, averring that he would greatly prefer being wounded by the enemy to being run over by a cowardly booby. Next morning the organizers of the ruse were severely reprimanded.

May 25, 1832, Governor Noble ordered General Walker to call out his whole command, if necessary, and supply arms, horses and

provisions, even though it be necessary to seize them. The next day four baggage wagons, loaded with camp equipments, stores, provisions and other articles, were sent to the little army, who were thus provided for a campaign of five or six weeks. The following Thursday a squad of cavalry, under Colonel Sigler, passed through Lafayette on the way to the hostile region; and on the 13th of June Colonel Russell, commandant of the 40th Regiment, Indiana Militia, passed through Lafayette with 340 mounted volunteers from the counties of Marion, Hendricks and Johnson. Also, several companies of volunteers from Montgomery, Fountain and Warren counties, hastened to the relief of the frontier settlers. The troops from Lafayette marched to Sugar creek, and after a short time, there being no probability of finding any of the enemy, were ordered to return. They all did so except about 45 horsemen, who volunteered to cross Hickory creek, where the Indians had committed their depredations. They organized a company by electing Samuel McGeorge, a soldier of the war of 1812, Captain, and Amos Allen and Andrew W. Ingraham, Lieutenants.

Crossing Hickory creek, they marched as far as O'Plein river without meeting with opposition. Finding no enemy here they concluded to return. On the first night of their march home they encamped on the open prairie, posting sentinels, as usual. About ten o'clock it began to rain, and it was with difficulty that the sentinels kept their guns dry. Capt. I. H. Cox and a man named Fox had been posted as sentinels within 15 or 20 paces of each other. Cox drew the skirt of his overcoat over his gun-lock to keep it dry; Fox, perceiving this motion, and in the darkness taking him for an Indian, fired upon him and fractured his thigh-bone. Several soldiers immediately ran toward the place where the flash of the gun had been seen; but when they cocked and leveled their guns on the figure which had fired at Cox, the wounded man caused them to desist by crying, "Don't shoot him, it was a sentinel who shot me." The next day the wounded man was left behind the company in care of four men, who, as soon as possible, removed him on a litter to Col. Moore's company of Illinois militia, then encamped on the O'Plein, where Joliet now stands.

Although the main body returned to Lafayette in eight or nine days, yet the alarm among the people was so great that they could not be induced to return to their farms for some time. The presence of the hostiles was hourly expected by the frontier settlements of Indiana, from Vincennes to La Porte. In Clinton county the

inhabitants gathered within the forts and prepared for a regular siege, while our neighbors at Crawfordsville were suddenly astounded by the arrival of a courier at full speed with the announcement that the Indians, more than a thousand in number, were then crossing the Nine-Mile prairie about twelve miles north of town, killing and scalping all. The strongest houses were immediately put in a condition of defense, and sentinels were placed at the principal points in the direction of the enemy. Scouts were sent out to reconnoitre, and messengers were dispatched in different directions to announce the danger to the farmers, and to urge them to hasten with their families into town, and to assist in fighting the momentarily expected savages. At night-fall the scouts brought in the news that the Indians had not crossed the Wabash, but were hourly expected at Lafayette. The citizens of Warren, Fountain and Vermillion counties were alike terrified by exaggerated stories of Indian massacres, and immediately prepared for defense. It turned out that the Indians were not within 100 miles of these temporary forts; but this by no means proved a want of courage in the citizens.

After some time had elapsed, a portion of the troops were marched back into Tippecanoe county and honorably discharged; but the settlers were still loth for a long time to return to their farms. Assured by published reports that the Miamis and Pottawatomies did not intend to join the hostiles, the people by degrees recovered from the panic and began to attend to their neglected crops.

During this time there was actual war in Illinois. Black Hawk and his warriors, well nigh surrounded by a well-disciplined foe, attempted to cross to the west bank of the Mississippi, but after being chased up into Wisconsin and to the Mississippi again, he was in a final battle taken captive. A few years after his liberation, about 1837 or 1838, he died, on the banks of the Des Moines river, in Iowa, in what is now the county of Davis, where his remains were deposited above ground, in the usual Indian style. His remains were afterward stolen and carried away, but they were recovered by the Governor of Iowa and placed in the museum of the Historical Society at Burlington, where they were finally destroyed by fire.

LAST EXODUS OF THE INDIANS.

In July, 1837, Col. Abel C. Pepper convened the Pottawatomie nation of Indians at Lake Ke-waw-nay for the purpose of removing them west of the Mississippi. That fall a small party of some 80 or 90 Pottawatomies was conducted west of the Mississippi river by George Proffit, Esq. Among the number were Ke-waw-nay, Nebash, Nas-waw-kay, Pash-po-ho and many other leading men of the nation. The regular emigration of these poor Indians, about 1,000 in number, took place under Col. Pepper and Gen. Tip-ton in the summer of 1838.

It was a sad and mournful spectacle to witness these children of the forest slowly retiring from the home of their childhood, that contained not only the graves of their revered ancestors, but also many endearing scenes to which their memories would ever recur as sunny spots along their pathway through the wilderness. They felt that they were bidding farewell to the hills, valleys and streams of their infancy; the more exciting hunting-grounds of their advanced youth, as well as the stern and bloody battle-fields where they had contended in riper manhood, on which they had received wounds, and where many of their friends and loved relatives had fallen covered with gore and with glory. All these they were leaving behind them, to be desecrated by the plowshare of the white man. As they cast mournful glances back toward these loved scenes that were rapidly fading in the distance, tears fell from the cheek of the downcast warrior, old men trembled, matrons wept, the swarthy maiden's cheek turned pale, and sighs and half-suppressed sobs escaped from the motley groups as they passed along, some on foot, some on horseback, and others in wagons,—sad as a funeral procession. Several of the aged warriors were seen to cast glances toward the sky, as if they were imploring aid from the spirits of their departed heroes, who were looking down upon them from the clouds, or from the Great Spirit, who would ultimately redress the wrongs of the red man, whose broken bow had fallen from his hand, and whose sad heart was bleeding within him. Ever and anon one of the party would start out into the brush and break back to their old encampments on Eel river and on the Tippe-

canoe, declaring that they would rather die than be banished from their country. Thus, scores of discontented emigrants returned from different points on their journey; and it was several years before they could be induced to join their countrymen west of the Mississippi.

Several years after the removal of the Pottawatomies the Miami nation was removed to their Western home, by coercive means, under an escort of United States troops. They were a proud and once powerful nation, but at the time of their removal were far inferior, in point of numbers, to the Pottawatomie guests whom they had permitted to settle and hunt upon their lands, and fish in their lakes and rivers after they had been driven southward by powerful and warlike tribes who inhabited the shores of the Northern lakes.

INDIAN TITLES.

In 1831 a joint resolution of the Legislature of Indiana, requesting an appropriation by Congress for the extinguishment of the Indian title to lands within the State, was forwarded to that body, which granted the request. The Secretary of War, by authority, appointed a committee of three citizens to carry into effect the provisions of the recent law. The Miamis were surrounded on all sides by American settlers, and were situated almost in the heart of the State on the line of the canal then being made. The chiefs were called to a council for the purpose of making a treaty; they promptly came, but peremptorily refused to go westward or sell the remainder of their land. The Pottawatomies sold about 6,000,000 acres in Indiana, Illinois and Michigan, including all their claim in this State.

In 1838 a treaty was concluded with the Miami Indians through the good offices of Col. A. C. Pepper, the Indian agent, by which a considerable of the most desirable portion of their reserve was ceded to the United States.

LAND SALES.

As an example of the manner in which land speculators were treated by the early Indianians, we cite the following instances from Cox's "Recollections of the Wabash Valley."

At Crawfordsville, Dec. 24, 1824, many parties were present from the eastern and southern portions of the State, as well as from Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee and even Pennsylvania, to attend a land sale. There was but little bidding against each other. The settlers, or "squatters," as they were called by the speculators, had arranged matters among themselves to their general satisfaction. If, upon comparing numbers, it appeared that two were after the same tract of land, one would ask the other what he would take not to bid against him; if neither would consent to be bought off they would retire and cast lots, and the lucky one would enter the tract at Congress price, \$1.25 an acre, and the other would enter the second choice on his list. If a speculator made a bid, or showed a disposition to take a settler's claim from him, he soon saw the white of a score of eyes glaring at him, and he would "crawfish" out of the crowd at the first opportunity.

The settlers made it definitely known to foreign capitalists that they would enter the tracts of land they had settled upon before allowing the latter to come in with their speculations. The land was sold in tiers of townships, beginning at the southern part of the district and continuing north until all had been offered at public sale. This plan was persisted in, although it kept many on the ground for several days waiting, who desired to purchase land in the northern part of the district.

In 1827 a regular Indian scare was gotten up to keep speculators away for a short time. A man who owned a claim on Tippecanoe river, near Pretty prairie, fearing that some one of the numerous land hunters constantly scouring the country might enter the land he had settled upon before he could raise the money to buy it, and seeing one day a cavalcade of land hunters riding toward where his land lay, mounted his horse and darted off at full speed to meet them, swinging his hat and shouting at the top of his voice, "Indians! Indians! the woods are full of Indians,

murdering and scalping all before them!" They paused a moment, but as the terrified horseman still urged his jaded animal and cried, "Help! Longlois, Cicots, help!" they turned and fled like a troop of retreating cavalry, hastening to the thickest settlements and giving the alarm, which spread like fire among stubble until the whole frontier region was shocked with the startling cry. The squatter who fabricated the story and started this false alarm took a circuitous route home that evening, and while others were busy building temporary block-houses and rubbing up their guns to meet the Indians, he was quietly gathering up money and slipped down to Crawfordsville and entered his land, chuckling to himself, "There's a Yankee trick for you, done up by a Hoosier."

HARMONY COMMUNITY.

In 1814 a society of Germans under Frederick Rappe, who had originally come from Wirtemberg, Germany, and more recently from Pennsylvania, founded a settlement on the Wabash about 50 miles above its mouth. They were industrious, frugal and honest Lutherans. They purchased a large quantity of land and laid off a town, to which they gave the name of "Harmony," afterward called "New Harmony." They erected a church and a public school-house, opened farms, planted orchards and vineyards, built flouring mills, established a house of public entertainment, a public store, and carried on all the arts of peace with skill and regularity. Their property was "in common," according to the custom of ancient Christians at Jerusalem, but the governing power, both temporal and spiritual, was vested in Frederick Rappe, the elder, who was regarded as the founder of the society. By the year 1821 the society numbered about 900. Every individual of proper age contributed his proper share of labor. There were neither spendthrifts, idlers nor drunkards, and during the whole 17 years of their sojourn in America there was not a single lawsuit among them. Every controversy arising among them was settled by arbitration, explanation and compromise before sunset of the day, literally according to the injunction of the apostle of the New Testament.

About 1825 the town of Harmony and a considerable quantity of land adjoining was sold to Robert Owen, father of David Dale Owen, the State Geologist, and of Robert Dale Owen, of later notoriety. He was a radical philosopher from Scotland, who had become distinguished for his philanthropy and opposition to

Christianity. He charged the latter with teaching false notions regarding human responsibility— notions which have since been clothed in the language of physiology, mental philosophy, etc. Said he:

“That which has hitherto been called wickedness in our fellow men has proceeded from one of two distinct causes, or from some combination of those causes. They are what are termed bad or wicked,

“1. Because they are born with faculties or propensities which render them more liable, under the same circumstances, than other men, to commit such actions as are usually denominated wicked; or,

“2. Because they have been placed by birth or other events in particular countries,—have been influenced from infancy by parents, playmates and others, and have been surrounded by those circumstances which gradually and necessarily trained them in the habits and sentiments called wicked; or,

“3. They have become wicked in consequence of some particular combination of these causes.

“If it should be asked, Whence then has wickedness proceeded? I reply, Solely from the ignorance of our forefathers.

“Every society which exists at present, as well as every society which history records, has been formed and governed on a belief in the following notions, assumed as first principles:

“1. That it is in the power of every individual to form his own character. Hence the various systems called by the name of religion, codes of law, and punishments; hence, also, the angry passions entertained by individuals and nations toward each other.

“2. That the affections are at the command of the individual. Hence insincerity and degradation of character; hence the miseries of domestic life, and more than one-half of all the crimes of mankind.

“3. That it is necessary a large portion of mankind should exist in ignorance and poverty in order to secure to the remaining part such a degree of happiness as they now enjoy. Hence a system of counteraction in the pursuits of men, a general opposition among individuals to the interests of each other, and the necessary effects of such a system,—ignorance, poverty and vice.

THE MEXICAN WAR.

During the administration of Gov. Whitcomb the war with Mexico occurred, which resulted in annexing to the United States vast tracts of land in the south and west. Indiana contributed her full ratio to the troops in that war, and with a remarkable spirit of promptness and patriotism adopted all measures to sustain the general Government. These new acquisitions of territory re-opened the discussion of the slavery question, and Governor Whitcomb expressed his opposition to a further extension of the "national sin."

The causes which led to a declaration of war against Mexico in 1846, must be sought for as far back as the year 1830, when the present State of Texas formed a province of New and Independent Mexico. During the years immediately preceding 1830, Moses Austin, of Connecticut, obtained a liberal grant of lands from the established Government, and on his death his son was treated in an equally liberal manner. The glowing accounts rendered by Austin, and the vivid picture of Elysian fields drawn by visiting journalists, soon resulted in the influx of a large tide of immigrants, nor did the movement to the Southwest cease until 1830. The Mexican province held a prosperous population, comprising 10,000 American citizens. The rapacious Government of the Mexicans looked with greed and jealousy upon their eastern province, and, under the presidency of Gen. Santa Anna, enacted such measures, both unjust and oppressive, as would meet their design of goading the people of Texas on to revolution, and thus afford an opportunity for the infliction of punishment upon subjects whose only crime was industry and its accompaniment, prosperity. Precisely in keeping with the course pursued by the British toward the colonists of the Eastern States in the last century, Santa Anna's Government met the remonstrances of the colonists of Texas with threats; and they, secure in their consciousness of right quietly issued their declaration of independence, and proved its literal meaning on the field of Gonzales in 1835, having with a force of

500 men forced the Mexican army of 1,000 to fly for refuge to their strongholds. Battle after battle followed, bringing victory always to the Colonists, and ultimately resulting in the total rout of the Mexican army and the evacuation of Texas. The routed army after a short term of rest reorganized, and reappeared in the Territory, 8,000 strong. On April 21, a division of this large force under Santa Anna encountered the Texans under General Samuel Houston on the banks of the San Jacinto, and though Houston could only oppose 800 men to the Mexican legions, the latter were driven from the field, nor could they reform their scattered ranks until their General was captured next day and forced to sign the declaration of 1835. The signature of Santa Anna, though ignored by the Congress of the Mexican Republic, and consequently left unratified on the part of Mexico, was effected in so much, that after the second defeat of the army of that Republic all the hostilities of an important nature ceased, the Republic of Texas was recognized by the powers, and subsequently became an integral part of the United States, July 4, 1846. At this period General Herrera was president of Mexico. He was a man of peace, of common sense, and very patriotic; and he thus entertained, or pretended to entertain, the great neighboring Republic in high esteem. For this reason he grew unpopular with his people, and General Paredes was called to the presidential chair, which he continued to occupy until the breaking out of actual hostilities with the United States, when Gen. Santa Anna was elected thereto.

President Polk, aware of the state of feeling in Mexico, ordered Gen. Zachary Taylor, in command of the troops in the Southwest, to proceed to Texas, and post himself as near to the Mexican border as he deemed prudent. At the same time an American squadron was dispatched to the vicinity, in the Gulf of Mexico. In November, General Taylor had taken his position at Corpus Christi, a Texan settlement on a bay of the same name, with about 4,000 men. On the 13th of January, 1846, the President ordered him to advance with his forces to the Rio Grande; accordingly he proceeded, and in March stationed himself on the north bank of that river, within cannon-shot of the Mexican town of Matamoras. Here he hastily erected a fortress, called Fort Brown. The territory lying between the river Nueces and the Rio Grande river, about 120 miles in width, was claimed both by Texas and Mexico; according to the latter, therefore, General Taylor had actually invaded her Territory, and had thus committed an open

act of war. On the 26th of April, the Mexican General, Ampudia, gave notice to this effect to General Taylor, and on the same day a party of American dragoons, sixty-three in number, being on the north side of the Rio Grande, were attacked, and, after the loss of sixteen men killed and wounded, were forced to surrender. Their commander, Captain Thornton, only escaped. The Mexican forces had now crossed the river above Matamoras and were supposed to meditate an attack on Point Isabel, where Taylor had established a depot of supplies for his army. On the 1st of May, this officer left a small number of troops at Fort Brown, and marched with his chief forces, twenty-three hundred men, to the defense of Point Isabel. Having garrisoned this place, he set out on his return. On the 8th of May, about noon, he met the Mexican army, six thousand strong, drawn up in battle array, on the prairie near Palo Alto. The Americans at once advanced to the attack, and, after an action of five hours, in which their artillery was very effective, drove the enemy before them, and encamped upon the field. The Mexican loss was about one hundred killed; that of the Americans, four killed and forty wounded. Major Ringgold, of the artillery, an officer of great merit, was mortally wounded. The next day, as the Americans advanced, they again met the enemy in a strong position near Resaca de la Palma, three miles from Fort Brown. An action commenced, and was fiercely contested, the artillery on both sides being served with great vigor. At last the Mexicans gave way, and fled in confusion, General de la Vega having fallen into the hands of the Americans. They also abandoned their guns and a large quantity of ammunition to the victors. The remaining Mexican soldiers speedily crossed the Rio Grande, and the next day the Americans took up their position at Fort Brown. This little fort, in the absence of General Taylor, had gallantly sustained an almost uninterrupted attack of several days from the Mexican batteries of Matamoras.

When the news of the capture of Captain Thornton's party was spread over the United States, it produced great excitement. The President addressed a message to Congress, then in session, declaring "that war with Mexico existed by her own act;" and that body, May, 1846, placed ten millions of dollars at the President's disposal, and authorized him to accept the services of fifty thousand volunteers. A great part of the summer of 1846 was spent in preparation for the war, it being resolved to invade Mexico at several points. In pursuance of this plan, General Taylor, who had taken

possession of Matamoras, abandoned by the enemy in May, marched northward in the enemy's country in August, and on the 19th of September he appeared before Monterey, capital of the Mexican State of New Leon. His army, after having garrisoned several places along his route, amounted to six thousand men. The attack began on the 21st, and after a succession of assaults, during the period of four days, the Mexicans capitulated, leaving the town in possession of the Americans. In October, General Taylor terminated an armistice into which he had entered with the Mexican General, and again commenced offensive operations. Various towns and fortresses of the enemy now rapidly fell into our possession. In November, Saltillo, the capital of the State of Coahuila was occupied by the division of General Worth; in December, General Patterson took possession of Victoria, the capital of Tamaulipas, and nearly at the same period, Commodore Perry captured the fort of Tampico. Santa Fe, the capital of New Mexico, with the whole territory of the State had been subjugated by General Harney, after a march of one thousand miles through the wilderness. Events of a startling character had taken place at still earlier dates along the Pacific coast. On the 4th of July, Captain Fremont, having repeatedly defeated superior Mexican forces with the small band under his command, declared California independent of Mexico. Other important places in this region had yielded to the American naval force, and in August, 1846, the whole of California was in the undisputed occupation of the Americans.

The year 1847 opened with still more brilliant victories on the part of our armies. By the drawing off of a large part of General Taylor's troops for a meditated attack on Vera Cruz, he was left with a comparatively small force to meet the great body of Mexican troops, now marching upon him, under command of the celebrated Santa Anna, who had again become President of Mexico.

Ascertaining the advance of this powerful army, twenty thousand strong, and consisting of the best of the Mexican soldiers, General Taylor took up his position at Buena Vista, a valley a few miles from Saltillo. His whole troops numbered only four thousand seven hundred and fifty-nine, and here, on the 23d of February, he was vigorously attacked by the Mexicans. The battle was very severe, and continued nearly the whole day, when the Mexicans fled from the field in disorder, with a loss of nearly two thousand men. Santa Anna speedily withdrew, and thus abandoned the region of

the Rio Grande to the complete occupation of our troops. This left our forces at liberty to prosecute the grand enterprise of the campaign, the capture of the strong town of Vera Cruz, with its renowned castle of San Juan d'Ulloa. On the 9th of March, 1847, General Scott landed near the city with an army of twelve thousand men, and on the 18th commenced an attack. For four days and nights an almost incessant shower of shot and shells was poured upon the devoted town, while the batteries of the castle and the city replied with terrible energy. At last, as the Americans were preparing for an assault, the Governor of the city offered to surrender, and on the 26th the American flag floated triumphantly from the walls of the castle and the city. General Scott now prepared to march upon the city of Mexico, the capital of the country, situated two hundred miles in the interior, and approached only through a series of rugged passes and mountain fastnesses, rendered still more formidable by several strong fortresses. On the 8th of April the army commenced their march. At Cerro Gordo, Santa Anna had posted himself with fifteen thousand men. On the 18th the Americans began the daring attack, and by midday every intrenchment of the enemy had been carried. The loss of the Mexicans in this remarkable battle, besides one thousand killed and wounded, was three thousand prisoners, forty-three pieces of cannon, five thousand stand of arms, and all their amunitions and materials of war. The loss of the Americans was four hundred and thirty-one in killed and wounded. The next day our forces advanced, and, capturing fortress after fortress, came on the 18th of August within ten miles of Mexico, a city of two hundred thousand inhabitants, and situated in one of the most beautiful valleys in the world. On the 20th they attacked and carried the strong batteries of Contreras, garrisoned by 7,000 men, in an impetuous assault, which lasted but seventeen minutes. On the same day an attack was made by the Americans on the fortified post of Churubusco, four miles northeast of Contreras. Here nearly the entire Mexican army—more than 20,000 in number—were posted; but they were defeated at every point, and obliged to seek a retreat in the city, or the still remaining fortress of Chapultepec. While preparations were being made on the 21st by General Scott, to level his batteries against the city, prior to summoning it to surrender, he received propositions from the enemy, which terminated in an armistice. This ceased on the 7th of September. On the 8th the outer defense of Chapultepec was successfully

stormed by General Worth, though he lost one-fourth of his men in the desperate struggle. The castle of Chapultepec, situated on an abrupt and rocky eminence, 150 feet above the surrounding country, presented a most formidable object of attack. On the 12th, however, the batteries were opened against it, and on the next day the citadel was carried by storm. The Mexicans still struggled along the great causeway leading to the city, as the Americans advanced, but before nightfall a part of our army was within the gates of the city. Santa Anna and the officers of the Government fled, and the next morning, at seven o'clock, the flag of the Americans floated from the national palace of Mexico. This conquest of the capital was the great and final achievement of the war. The Mexican republic was in fact prostrate, her sea-coast and chief cities being in the occupation of our troops. On the 2d of February, 1848, terms of peace were agreed upon by the American commissioner and the Mexican Government, this treaty being ratified by the Mexican Congress on the 30th of May following, and by the United States soon after. President Polk proclaimed peace on the 4th of July, 1848. In the preceding sketch we have given only a mere outline of the war with Mexico. We have necessarily passed over many interesting events, and have not even named many of our soldiers who performed gallant and important services. General Taylor's successful operations in the region of the Rio Grande were duly honored by the people of the United States, by bestowing upon him the Presidency. General Scott's campaign, from the attack on Vera Cruz, to the surrender of the city of Mexico, was far more remarkable, and, in a military point of view, must be considered as one of the most brilliant of modern times. It is true the Mexicans are not to be ranked with the great nations of the earth; with a population of seven or eight millions, they have little more than a million of the white race, the rest being half-civilized Indians and mestizos, that is, those of mixed blood. Their government is inefficient, and the people divided among themselves. Their soldiers often fought bravely, but they were badly officered. While, therefore, we may consider the conquest of so extensive and populous a country, in so short a time, and attended with such constant superiority even to the greater numbers of the enemy, as highly gratifying evidence of the courage and capacity of our army, still we must not, in judging of our achievements, fail to consider the real weakness of the nation whom we vanquished.

One thing we may certainly dwell upon with satisfaction—the admirable example, not only as a soldier, but as a man, set by our commander, Gen. Scott, who seems, in the midst of war and the ordinary license of the camp, always to have preserved the virtue, kindness, and humanity belonging to a state of peace. These qualities secured to him the respect, confidence and good-will even of the enemy he had conquered. Among the Generals who effectually aided General Scott in this remarkable campaign, we must not omit to mention the names of Generals Wool, Twiggs, Shields, Worth, Smith, and Quitman, who generally added to the high qualities of soldiers the still more estimable characteristics of good men. The treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo stipulated that the disputed territory between the Nueces and the Rio Grande should belong to the United States, and it now forms a part of Texas, as has been already stated; that the United States should assume and pay the debts due from Mexico to American citizens, to the amount of \$3,500,000; and that, in consideration of the sum of \$15,000,000 to be paid by the United States to Mexico, the latter should relinquish to the former the whole of New Mexico and Upper California.

The soldiers of Indiana who served in this war were formed into five regiments of volunteers, numbered respectively, 1st, 2d, 3rd, 4th and 5th. The fact that companies of the three first-named regiments served at times with the men of Illinois, the New York volunteers, the Palmettos of South Carolina, and United States marines, under Gen. James Shields, makes for them a history; because the campaigns of the Rio Grande and Chihuahua, the siege of Vera Cruz, the desperate encounter at Cerro Gordo, the tragic contests in the valley, at Contreras and Churubusco, the storming of Chapultepec, and the planting of the stars and stripes upon every turret and spire within the conquered city of Mexico, were all carried out by the gallant troops under the favorite old General, and consequently each of them shared with him in the glories attached to such exploits. The other regiments under Cols. Gorman and Lane participated in the contests of the period under other commanders. The 4th Regiment of Indiana Volunteers, comprising ten companies, was formally organized at Jeffersonville, Indiana, by Capt. R. C. Gatlin, June 15, 1847, and on the 16th elected Major Willis A. Gorman, of the 3rd Regiment, to the Colonelcy; Ebenezer Dumont, Lieutenant-Colonel, and W. McCoy, Major. On the 27th of June the regiment left Jeffersonville for the front, and

subsequently was assigned to Brigadier-General Lane's command, which then comprised a battery of five pieces from the 3rd Regiment U. S. Artillery; a battery of two pieces from the 2nd Regiment U. S. Artillery, the 4th Regiment of Indiana Volunteers and the 4th Regiment of Ohio, with a squadron of mounted Louisianians and detachments of recruits for the U. S. army. The troops of this brigade won signal honors at Passo de Ovegas, August 10, 1847; National Bridge, on the 12th; Cerro Gordo, on the 15th; Las Animas, on the 19th, under Maj. F. T. Lally, of General Lane's staff, and afterward under Lane, directly, took a very prominent part in the siege of Puebla, which began on the 15th of September and terminated on the 12th of October. At Atlixco, October 19th; Tlascala, November 10th; Matamoras and Pass Galajara, November 23rd and 24th; Guerrilla Rancho, December 5th; Napalocan, December 10th, the Indiana volunteers of the 4th Regiment performed gallant service, and carried the campaign into the following year, representing their State at St. Martin's, February 27, 1848; Cholula, March 26th; Matacordera, February 19th; Sequalteplan, February 25th; and on the cessation of hostilities reported at Madison, Indiana, for discharge, July 11, 1848; while the 5th Indiana Regiment, under Col. J. H. Lane, underwent a similar round of duty during its service with other brigades, and gained some celebrity at Vera Cruz, Churubusco and with the troops of Illinois under Gen. Shields at Chapultepec.

This war cost the people of the United States sixty-six millions of dollars. This very large amount was not paid away for the attainment of mere glory; there was something else at stake, and this something proved to be a country larger and more fertile than the France of the Napoleons, and more steady and sensible than the France of the Republic. It was the defense of the great Lone Star State, the humiliation and chastisement of a quarrelsome neighbor.

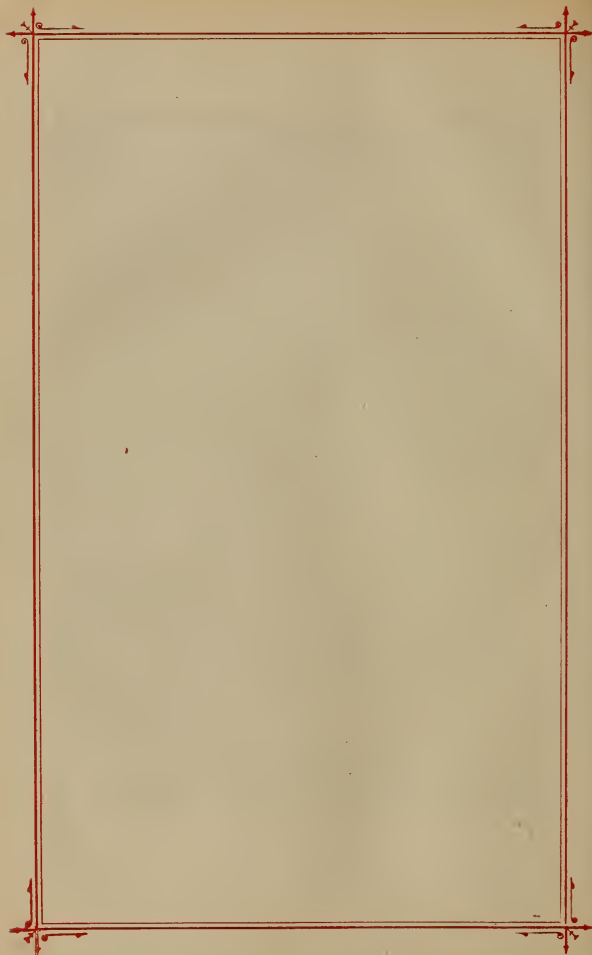
SLAVERY.

We have already referred to the prohibition of slavery in the Northwestern Territory, and Indiana Territory by the ordinance of 1787; to the imperfection in the execution of this ordinance and the troubles which the authorities encountered; and the complete establishment of the principles of freedom on the organization of the State. The next item of significance in this connection is the following language in the message of Gov. Ray to the Legislature of 1828: "Since our last separation, while we have witnessed with anxious solicitude the belligerent operations of another hemisphere, the cross contending against the crescent, and the prospect of a general rupture among the legitimates of other quarters of the globe, our attention has been arrested by proceedings in our own country truly dangerous to liberty, seriously premeditated, and disgraceful to its authors if agitated only to tamper with the American people. If such experiments as we see attempted in certain deluded quarters do not fall with a burst of thunder upon the heads of their seditious projectors, then indeed the Republic has begun to experience the days of its degeneracy. The union of these States is the people's only sure charter for their liberties and independence. Dissolve it and each State will soon be in a condition as deplorable as Alexander's conquered countries after they were divided amongst his victorious military captains."

In pursuance of a joint resolution of the Legislature of 1850, a block of native marble was procured and forwarded to Washington, to be placed in the monument then in the course of erection at the National Capital in memory of George Washington. In the absence of any legislative instruction concerning the inscription upon this emblem of Indiana's loyalty, Gov. Wright ordered the following words to be inscribed upon it: INDIANA KNOWS NO NORTH, NO SOUTH, NOTHING BUT THE UNION. Within a dozen years thereafter this noble State demonstrated to the world her loyalty to the Union and the principles of freedom by the sacrifice of blood and treasure which she made. In keeping with this sentiment Gov. Wright indorsed the compromise measures of Congress on the slavery question, remarking in his message that "Indiana takes her stand in the ranks, not of Southern destiny, nor yet of



SCENE ON THE WABASH RIVER.



Northern destiny: she plants herself on the basis of the Constitution and takes her stand in the ranks of American destiny."

FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT.

At the session of the Legislature in January, 1869, the subject of ratifying the fifteenth amendment to the Federal Constitution, allowing negro suffrage, came up with such persistency that neither party dared to undertake any other business lest it be checkmated in some way, and being at a dead lock on this matter, they adjourned in March without having done much important business. The Democrats, as well as a portion of the conservative Republicans, opposed its consideration strongly on the ground that it would be unfair to vote on the question until the people of the State had had an opportunity of expressing their views at the polls; but most of the Republicans resolved to push the measure through, while the Democrats resolved to resign in a body and leave the Legislature without a quorum. Accordingly, on March 4, 17 Senators and 36 Representatives resigned, leaving both houses without a quorum.

As the early adjournment of the Legislature left the benevolent institutions of the State unprovided for, the Governor convened that body in extra session as soon as possible, and after the necessary appropriations were made, on the 19th of May the fifteenth amendment came up; but in anticipation of this the Democratic members had all resigned and claimed that there was no quorum present. There was a quorum, however, of Senators in office, though some of them refused to vote, declaring that they were no longer Senators; but the president of that body decided that as he had not been informed of their resignation by the Governor, they were still members. A vote was taken and the ratifying resolution was adopted. When the resolution came up in the House, the chair decided that, although the Democratic members had resigned, there was a quorum of the *de facto* members present, and the House proceeded to pass the resolution. This decision of the chair was afterward sustained by the Supreme Court.

At the next regular session of the Legislature, in 1871, the Democrats undertook to repeal the ratification, and the Republican members resigned to prevent it. The Democrats, as the Republicans did on the previous occasion, proceeded to pass their resolution of repeal; but while the process was under way, before the House Committee had time to report on the matter, 34 Republican members resigned, thereby preventing its passage and putting a stop to further legislation.

INDIANA IN THE WAR.

The events of the earlier years of this State have been reviewed down to that period in the nation's history when the Republic demanded a first sacrifice from the newly erected States; to the time when the very safety of the glorious heritage, bequeathed by the fathers as a rich legacy, was threatened with a fate worse than death—a life under laws that harbored the slave—a civil defiance of the first principles of the Constitution.

Indiana was among the first to respond to the summons of patriotism, and register itself on the national roll of honor, even as she was among the first to join in that song of joy which greeted a Republic made doubly glorious within a century by the dual victory which won liberty for itself, and next bestowed the precious boon upon the colored slave.

The fall of Fort Sumter was a signal for the uprising of the State. The news of the calamity was flashed to Indianapolis on the 14th of April, 1861, and early the next morning the electric wire brought the welcome message to Washington:—

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT OF INDIANA, }
INDIANAPOLIS, April 15, 1861. }

TO ABRAHAM LINCOLN, *President of the United States*:—On behalf of the State of Indiana, I tender to you for the defense of the Nation, and to uphold the authority of the Government, ten thousand men.

OLIVER P. MORTON,
Governor of Indiana.

This may be considered the first official act of Governor Morton, who had just entered on the duties of his exalted position. The State was in an almost helpless condition, and yet the faith of the "War Governor" was prophetic, when, after a short consultation with the members of the Executive Council, he relied on the fidelity of ten thousand men and promised their services to the Protectorate at Washington. This will be more apparent when the military condition of the State at the beginning of 1861 is considered. At that time the armories contained less than five hundred stand of serviceable small arms, eight pieces of caunon which might be useful in a museum of antiquities, with sundry weapons which would merely do credit to the aborigines of one hundred years ago. The financial condition of the State was even worse than the military.

The sum of \$10,368.58 in trust funds was the amount of cash in the hands of the Treasurer, and this was, to all intents and purposes unavailable to meet the emergency, since it could not be devoted to the military requirements of the day. This state of affairs was dispiriting in the extreme, and would doubtless have militated against the ultimate success of any other man than Morton; yet he overleaped every difficulty, nor did the fearful realization of Floyd's treason, discovered during his visit to Washington, damp his indomitable courage and energy, but with rare persistence he urged the claims of his State, and for his exertions was requited with an order for five thousand muskets. The order was not executed until hostilities were actually entered upon, and consequently for some days succeeding the publication of the President's proclamation the people labored under a feeling of terrible anxiety mingled with uncertainty, amid the confusion which followed the criminal negligence that permitted the disbandment of the magnificent *corps d'armee* (51,000 men) of 1832 two years later in 1834. Great numbers of the people maintained their equanimity with the result of beholding within a brief space of time every square mile of their State represented by soldiers prepared to fight to the bitter end in defense of cherished institutions, and for the extension of the principle of human liberty to all States and classes within the limits of the threatened Union. This, their zeal, was not animated by hostility to the slave holders of the Southern States, but rather by a fraternal spirit, akin to that which urges the eldest brother to correct the persistent follies of his juniors, and thus lead them from crime to the maintenance of family honor; in this correction, to draw them away from all that was cruel, diabolical and inhuman in the Republic, to all that is gentle, holy and sublime therein. Many of the raw troops were not only unanimated by a patriotic feeling, but also by that beautiful idealization of the poet, who in his unconscious Republicanism, said:

"I would not have a slave to till my ground,
To carry me, to fan me while I sleep,
And tremble when I wake, for all the wealth
That sinews bought and sold have ever earned
No: dear as freedom is—and, in my heart's
Just estimation, prized above all price—
I had much rather be myself the slave,
And wear the bonds, than fasten them on him."

Thus animated, it is not a matter for surprise to find the first call to arms issued by the President, and calling for 75,000 men,

answered nobly by the people of Indiana. The quota of troops to be furnished by the State on the first call was 4,683 men for three years' service from April 15, 1860. On the 16th of April, Governor Morton issued his proclamation calling on all citizens of the State, who had the welfare of the Republic at heart, to organize themselves into six regiments in defense of their rights, and in opposition to the varied acts of rebellion, charged by him against the Southern Confederates. To this end, the Hon. Lewis Wallace, a soldier of the Mexican campaign was appointed Adjutant-General, Col. Thomas A. Morris of the United States Military Academy, Quartermaster-General, and Isaiah Mansur, a merchant of Indianapolis, Commissary-General. These general officers converted the grounds and buildings of the State Board of Agriculture into a military headquarters, and designated the position Camp Morton, as the beginning of the many honors which were to follow the popular Governor throughout his future career. Now the people, imbued with confidence in their Government and leaders, rose to the grandeur of American freemen, and with an enthusiasm never equaled hitherto, flocked to the standard of the nation; so that within a few days (19th April) 2,400 men were ranked beneath their regimental banners, until as the official report testifies, the anxious question, passing from mouth to mouth, was, "Which of us will be allowed to go?" It seemed as if Indiana was about to monopolize the honors of the period, and place the 75,000 men demanded of the Union by the President, at his disposition. Even now under the genial sway of guaranteed peace, the features of Indiana's veterans flush with righteous pride when these days—remembrances of heroic sacrifice—are named, and freemen, still unborn, will read their history only to be blessed and glorified in the possession of such truly, noble progenitors. Nor were the ladies of the State unmindful of their duties. Everywhere they partook of the general enthusiasm, and made it practical so far as in their power, by embroidering and presenting standards and regimental colors, organizing aid and relief societies, and by many other acts of patriotism and humanity inherent in the high nature of woman.

During the days set apart by the military authorities for the organization of the regiments, the financiers of the State were engaged in the reception of munificent grants of money from private citizens, while the money merchants within and without the State offered large loans to the recognized Legislature without even imposing a condition of payment. This most practical generosity

strengthened the hands of the Executive, and within a very few days Indiana had passed the crucial test, recovered some of her military prestige lost in 1834, and so was prepared to vie with the other and wealthier States in making sacrifices for the public welfare.

On the 20th of April, Messrs. I. S. Dobbs and Alvis D. Gall received their appointments as Medical Inspectors of the Division, while Major T. J. Wood arrived at headquarters from Washington to receive the newly organized regiments into the service of the Union. At the moment this formal proceeding took place, Morton, unable to restrain the patriotic ardor of the people, telegraphed to the capitol that he could place six regiments of infantry at the disposal of the General Government within six days, if such a proceeding were acceptable; but in consequence of the wires being cut between the State and Federal capitols, no answer came. Taking advantage of the little doubt which may have had existence in regard to future action in the matter and in the absence of general orders, he gave expression to an intention of placing the volunteers in camp, and in his message to the Legislature, who assembled three days later, he clearly laid down the principle of immediate action and strong measures, recommending a vote of \$1,000,000 for reorganization of the volunteers, for the purchase of arms and supplies, and for the punishment of treason. The message was received most enthusiastically. The assembly recognized the great points made by the Governor, and not only yielded to them *in toto*, but also made the following grand appropriations:

General military purposes.....	\$1,000,000
Purchase of arms.....	500,000
Contingent military expenses.....	100,000
Organization and support of militia for two years.....	140,000

These appropriations, together with the laws enacted during the session of the Assembly, speak for the men of Indiana. The celerity with which these laws were put in force, the diligence and economy exercised by the officers, entrusted with their administration, and that systematic genius, under which all the machinery of Government seemed to work in harmony,—all, all, tended to make for the State a spring-time of noble deeds, when seeds might be cast along her fertile fields and in the streets of her villages of industry to grow up at once and blossom in the ray of fame, and after to bloom throughout the ages. Within three days after the opening of the extra session of the Legislature (27th April) six new regiments were organized, and commissioned for three months' service. These reg-

iments, notwithstanding the fact that the first six regiments were already mustered into the general service, were known as "The First Brigade, Indiana Volunteers," and with the simple object of making the way of the future student of a brilliant history clear, were numbered respectively

Sixth Regiment,	commanded by Col. T. T. Crittenden.
Seventh " " "	" " Ebenezer Dumont.
Eighth " " "	" " W. P. Benton.
Ninth " " "	" " R. H. Milroy.
Tenth " " "	" " T. T. Reynolds.
Eleventh " " "	" " Lewis Wallace.

The idea of these numbers was suggested by the fact that the military representation of Indiana in the Mexican Campaign was one brigade of five regiments, and to observe consecutiveness the regiments comprised in the first division of volunteers were thus numbered, and the entire force placed under Brigadier General T. A. Morris, with the following staff: John Love, Major; Cyrus C. Hines, Aid-de-camp; and J. A. Stein, Assistant Adjutant General. To follow the fortunes of these volunteers through all the vicissitudes of war would prove a special work; yet their valor and endurance during their first term of service deserved a notice of even more value than that of the historian, since a commander's opinion has to be taken as the basis upon which the chronicler may expatiate. Therefore the following dispatch, dated from the headquarters of the Army of Occupation, Beverly Camp, W. Virginia, July 21, 1861, must be taken as one of the first evidences of their utility and valor:—

"GOVERNOR O. P. MORTON, *Indianapolis, Indiana*

GOVERNOR:—I have directed the three months' regiments from Indiana to move to Indianapolis, there to be mustered out and reorganized for three years' service.

I cannot permit them to return to you without again expressing my high appreciation of the distinguished valor and endurance of the Indiana troops, and my hope that but a short time will elapse before I have the pleasure of knowing that they are again ready for the field. * * * * *

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
 GEORGE B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General, U. S. A.

On the return of the troops to Indianapolis, July 29, Brigadier Morris issued a lengthy, logical and well-deserved congratulatory address, from which one paragraph may be extracted to characterize

the whole. After passing a glowing eulogium on their military qualities and on that unexcelled gallantry displayed at Laurel Hill, Phillipi and Carrick's Ford, he says:—

"Soldiers! You have now returned to the friends whose prayers went with you to the field of strife. They welcome you with pride and exultation. Your State and country acknowledge the value of your labors. May your future career be as your past has been,—honorable to yourselves and serviceable to your country."

The six regiments forming Morris' brigade, together with one composed of the surplus volunteers, for whom there was no regiment in April, now formed a division of seven regiments, all reorganized for three years' service, between the 20th August and 20th September, with the exception of the new or 12th, which was accepted for one year's service from May 11th, under command of Colonel John M. Wallace, and reorganized May 17, 1862, for three years' service under Col. W. H. Link, who, with 172 officers and men, received their mortal wounds during the Richmond (Kentucky) engagement, three months after its reorganization.

The 13TH REGIMENT, under Col. Jeremiah Sullivan, was mustered into the United States in 1861 and joined Gen. McClellan's command at Rich Mountain on the 10th July. The day following it was present under Gen. Rosencrans and lost eight men killed; three successive days it was engaged under Gen. I. I. Reynolds, and won its laurels at Cheat Mountain summit, where it participated in the decisive victory over Gen. Lee.

The 14TH REGIMENT, organized in 1861 for one year's service, and reorganized on the 7th of June at Terre Haute for three years' service. Commanded by Col. Kimball and showing a muster roll of 1,134 men, it was one of the finest, as it was the first, three years' regiment organized in the State, with varying fortunes attached to its never ending round of duty from Cheat Mountain, September, 1861, to Morton's Ford in 1864, and during the movement South in May of that year to the last of its labors, the battle of Cold Harbor.

The 15TH REGIMENT, reorganized at La Fayette 14th June, 1861, under Col. G. D. Wagner, moved on Rich Mountain on the 11th of July in time to participate in the complete rout of the enemy. On the promotion of Col. Wagner, Lieutenant-Col. G. A. Wood became Colonel of the regiment, November, 1862, and during the first days of January, 1863, took a distinguished part in the severe action of Stone River. From this period down to the battle of Mission Ridge it was in a series of destructive engagements, and was,

after enduring terrible hardships, ordered to Chattanooga, and thence to Indianapolis, where it was mustered out the 18th June, 1864.—four days after the expiration of its term of service.

The 16TH REGIMENT, organized under Col. P. A. Hackleman at Richmond for one year's service, after participating in many minor military events, was mustered out at Washington, D.C., on the 14th of May, 1862. Col. Hackleman was killed at the battle of Iuka, and Lieutenant-Col. Thomas I. Lucas succeeded to the command. It was reorganized at Indianapolis for three years' service, May 27, 1862, and took a conspicuous part in all the brilliant engagements of the war down to June, 1865, when it was mustered out at New Orleans. The survivors, numbering 365 rank and file, returned to Indianapolis the 10th of July amid the rejoicing of the populace.

The 17TH REGIMENT was mustered into service at Indianapolis the 12th of June, 1861, for three years, under Col. Hascall, who on being promoted Brigadier General in March, 1862, left the Colonelcy to devolve on Lieutenant Colonel John T. Wilder. This regiment participated in the many exploits of Gen. Reynold's army from Green Brier in 1862, to Macon in 1865, under Gen. Wilson. Returning to Indianapolis the 16th of August, in possession of a brilliant record, the regiment was disbanded.

The 18TH REGIMENT, under Colonel Thomas Pattison, was organized at Indianapolis, and mustered into service on the 16th of August, 1861. Under Gen. Pope it gained some distinction at Blackwater, and succeeded in retaining a reputation made there, by its gallantry at Pea Ridge, February, 1862, down to the moment when it planted the regimental flag on the arsenal of Augusta, Georgia, where it was disbanded August 28, 1865.

The 19TH REGIMENT, mustered into three years' service at the State capital July 29, 1861, was ordered to join the army of the Potomac, and reported its arrival at Washington, August 9. Two days later it took part in the battle of Lewinsville, under Colonel Solomon Meredith. Occupying Falls Church in September, 1861, it continued to maintain a most enviable place of honor on the military roll until its consolidation with the 20th Regiment, October, 1864, under Colonel William Orr, formerly its Lieutenant Colonel.

The 20TH REGIMENT of La Fayette was organized in July, 1861, mustered into three years' service at Indianapolis on the 22d of the same month, and reached the front at Cockeysville, Maryland, twelve days later. Throughout all its brilliant actions from Hatteras Bank, on the 4th of October, to Clover Hill, 9th of April, 1865,

including the saving of the United States ship *Congress*, at Newport News, it added daily some new name to its escutcheon. This regiment was mustered out at Louisville in July, 1865, and returning to Indianapolis was welcomed by the great war Governor of their State.

The 21ST REGIMENT was mustered into service under Colonel I. W. McMillan, July 24, 1861, and reported at the front the third day of August. It was the first regiment to enter New Orleans. The fortunes of this regiment were as varied as its services, so that its name and fame, grown from the blood shed by its members, are destined to live and flourish. In December, 1863, the regiment was reorganized, and on the 19th February, 1864, many of its veterans returned to their State, where Morton received them with that spirit of proud gratitude which he was capable of showing to those who deserve honor for honors won.

The 22D REGIMENT, under Colonel Jeff. C. Davis, left Indianapolis the 15th of August, and was attached to Fremont's Corps at St. Louis on the 17th. From the day it moved to the support of Colonel Mulligan at Lexington, to the last victory, won under General Sherman at Bentonville, on the 19th of March, 1865, it gained a high military reputation. After the fall of Johnston's southern army, this regiment was mustered out, and arrived at Indianapolis on the 16th June.

The 23D BATTALION, commanded by Colonel W. L. Sanderson, was mustered in at New Albany, the 29th July, 1861, and moved to the front early in August. From its unfortunate marine experiences before Fort Henry to Bentonville it won unusual honors, and after its disbandment at Louisville, returned to Indianapolis July 24, 1865, where Governor Morton and General Sherman reviewed and complimented the gallant survivors.

The 24TH BATTALION, under Colonel Alvin P. Hovey, was mustered at Vincennes the 31st of July, 1861. Proceeding immediately to the front it joined Fremont's command, and participated under many Generals in important affairs during the war. Three hundred and ten men and officers returned to their State in August, 1865, and were received with marked honors by the people and Executive.

The 25TH REGIMENT, of Evansville mustered into service there for three years under Col. J. C. Veatch, arrived at St. Louis on the 26th of August, 1861. During the war this regiment was present at 18 battles and skirmishes, sustaining therein a loss of 352 men

and officers. Mustered out at Louisville, July 17, 1865, it returned to Indianapolis on the 21st amid universal rejoicing.

The 26TH BATTALION, under W. M. Wheatley, left Indianapolis for the front the 7th of September, 1861, and after a brilliant campaign under Fremont, Grant, Heron and Smith, may be said to disband the 18th of September, 1865, when the non-veterans and recruits were reviewed by Morton at the State capital.

The 27th REGIMENT, under Col. Silas Colgrove, moved from Indianapolis to Washington City, September 15th, 1861, and in October was allied to Gen. Banks' army. From Winchester Heights, the 9th of March 1862, through all the affairs of General Sherman's campaign, it acted a gallant and faithful part, and was disbanded immediately after returning to their State.

The 28TH OR 1ST CAVALRY was mustered into service at Evansville on the 20th of August, 1861, under Col. Conrad Baker. From the skirmish at Ironton, on the 12th of September, wherein three companies under Col. Gavin captured a position held by a few rebels, to the battle of the Wilderness, the First Cavalry performed prodigies of valor. In June and July, 1865, the troops were mustered out at Indianapolis.

The 29TH BATTALION of La Porte, under Col. J. F. Miller, left on the 5th of October, 1861, and reaching Camp Nevin, Kentucky, on the 9th, was allied to Rosseau's Brigade, serving with McCook's division at Shiloh, with Buell's army in Alabama, Tennessee and Kentucky, with Rosencrans at Murfreesboro, at Decatur, Alabama, and at Dalton, Georgia. The Twenty-ninth won many laurels, and had its Colonel promoted to the rank of Brigadier General. This officer was succeeded in the command by Lieutenant-Col. D. M. Dunn.

The 30TH REGIMENT of Fort Wayne, under Col. Sion S. Bass, proceeded to the front *via* Indianapolis, and joined General Rosseau at Camp Nevin on the 9th of October, 1861. At Shiloh, Col. Bass received a mortal wound, and died a few days later at Paducah, leaving the Colonelcy to devolve upon Lieutenant-Col. J. B. Dodge. In October 1865, it formed a battalion of General Sheridan's army of observation in Texas.

The 31st REGIMENT, organized at Terre Haute, under Col. Charles Cruft, in September 1861, was mustered in, and left in a few days for Kentucky. Present at the reduction of Fort Donelson on the 13th, 14th, and 15th of February, 1862, its list of killed and wounded proves its desperate fighting qualities. The organization

was subjected to many changes, but in all its phases maintained a fair fame won on many battle fields. Like the former regiment, it passed into Gen. Sheridan's Army of Observation, and held the district of Green Lake, Texas.

The 32D REGIMENT OF GERMAN INFANTRY, under Col. August Willich, organized at Indianapolis, mustered on the 24th of August, 1861, served with distinction throughout the campaign. Col. Willich was promoted to the rank of Brigadier-General, and Lieut.-Col. Henry Von Trebra commissioned to act, under whose command the regiment passed into General Sheridan's Army, holding the post of Salado Creek, until the withdrawal of the corps of observation in Texas.

The 33D REGIMENT of Indianapolis possesses a military history of no small proportions. The mere facts that it was mustered in under Col. John Coburn, the 16th of September, won a series of distinctions throughout the war district and was mustered out at Louisville, July 21, 1865, taken with its name as one of the most powerful regiments engaged in the war, are sufficient here.

The 34TH BATTALION, organized at Anderson on the 16th September, 1861, under Col. Ashbury Steele, appeared among the investing battalions before New Madrid on the 30th of March, 1862. From the distinguished part it took in that siege, down to the 13th of May, 1865, when at Palmetto Rancho, near Palo Alto, it fought for hours against fearful odds the last battle of the war for the Union. Afterwards it marched 250 miles up the Rio Grande, and was the first regiment to reoccupy the position, so long in Southern hands, of Ringold barracks. In 1865 it garrisoned Beaverville as part of the Army of Observation.

The 35TH OR FIRST IRISH REGIMENT, was organized at Indianapolis, and mustered into service on the 11th of December, 1861, under Col. John C. Walker. At Nashville, on the 22d of May, 1862, it was joined by the organized portion of the Sixty-first or Second Irish Regiment, and unassigned recruits. Col. Mullen now became Lieut.-Colonel of the 35th, and shortly after, its Colonel. From the pursuit of Gen. Bragg through Kentucky and the affair at Perryville on the 8th of October, 1862, to the terrible hand to hand combat at Kenesaw mountain, on the night of the 20th of June, 1864, and again from the conclusion of the Atlanta campaign to September, 1865, with Gen. Sheridan's army, when it was mustered out, it won for itself a name of reckless daring and unsurpassed gallantry.

The 36TH REGIMENT, of Richmond, Ind., under Col. William Grose, mustered into service for three years on the 16th of September, 1861, went immediately to the front, and shared the fortunes of the Army of the Ohio until the 27th of February, 1862, when a forward movement led to its presence on the battle-field of Shiloh. Following up the honors won at Shiloh, it participated in some of the most important actions of the war, and was, in October, 1865, transferred to Gen. Sheridan's army. Col. Grose was promoted in 1864 to the position of Brigadier-General, and the Colonelcy devolved on Oliver H. P. Carey, formerly Lieut.-Colonel of the regiment.

The 37TH BATTALION, of Lawrenceburg, commanded by Col. Geo. W. Hazzard, organized the 18th of September, 1861, left for the seat of war early in October. From the eventful battle of Stone river, in December, 1862, to its participation in Sherman's march through Georgia, it gained for itself a splendid reputation. This regiment returned to, and was present at, Indianapolis, on the 30th of July, 1865, where a public reception was tendered to men and officers on the grounds of the Capitol.

The 38TH REGIMENT, under Col. Benjamin F. Scribner, was mustered in at New Albany, on the 18th of September, 1861, and in a few days were *en route* for the front. To follow its continual round of duty, is without the limits of this sketch; therefore, it will suffice to say, that on every well-fought field, at least from February, 1862, until its dissolution, on the 15th of July, 1865, it earned an enviable renown, and drew from Gov. Morton, on returning to Indianapolis the 18th of the same month, a congratulatory address couched in the highest terms of praise.

The 39TH REGIMENT, OR EIGHTH CAVALRY, was mustered in as an infantry regiment, under Col. T. J. Harrison, on the 28th of August, 1861, at the State capital. Leaving immediately for the front it took a conspicuous part in all the engagements up to April, 1863, when it was reorganized as a cavalry regiment. The record of this organization sparkles with great deeds which men will extol while language lives; its services to the Union cannot be over estimated, or the memory of its daring deeds be forgotten by the unhappy people who raised the tumult, which culminated in their second shame.

The 40TH REGIMENT, of Lafayette, under Col. W. C. Wilson, subsequently commanded by Col. J. W. Blake, and again by Col. Henry Leaming, was organized on the 30th of December, 1861, and

at once proceeded to the front, where some time was necessarily spent in the Camp of Instruction at Bardstown, Kentucky. In February, 1862, it joined in Buell's forward movement. During the war the regiment shared in all its hardships, participated in all its honors, and like many other brave commands took service under Gen. Sheridan in his Army of Occupation, holding the post of Port Lavaca, Texas, until peace brooded over the land.

THE 41ST REGIMENT OR SECOND CAVALRY, the first complete regiment of horse ever raised in the State, was organized on the 3d of September, 1861, at Indianapolis, under Col. John A. Bridgland, and December 16 moved to the front. Its first war experience was gained *en route* to Corinth on the 9th of April, 1862, and at Pea Ridge on the 15th. Gallatin, Vinegar Hill, and Perryville, and Talbot Station followed in succession, each battle bringing to the cavalry untold honors. In May, 1864, it entered upon a glorious career under Gen. Sherman in his Atlanta campaign, and again under Gen. Wilson in the raid through Alabama during April, 1865. On the 22d of July, after a brilliant career, the regiment was mustered out at Nashville, and returned at once to Indianapolis for discharge.

THE 42D, under Col J. G. Jones, mustered into service at Evansville, October 9, 1861, and having participated in the principal military affairs of the period, Wartrace, Mission Ridge, Altoona, Kenesaw, Savannah, Charlestown and Bentonville, was discharged at Indianapolis on the 25th of July, 1865.

THE 43D BATTALION was mustered in on the 27th of September, 1861, under Col. George K. Steele, and left Terre Haute *en route* to the front within a few days. Later it was allied to Gen. Pope's corps, and afterwards served with Commodore Foote's marines in the reduction of Fort Pillow. It was the first Union regiment to enter Memphis. From that period until the close of the war it was distinguished for its unexcelled qualifications as a military body, and fully deserved the encomiums passed upon it on its return to Indianapolis in March, 1865.

THE 44TH OR THE REGIMENT OF THE 10TH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT was organized at Fort Wayne on the 24th of October, 1861, under Col. Hugh B. Reed. Two months later it was ordered to the front, and arriving in Kentucky, was attached to Gen. Cruft's Brigade, then quartered at Calhoun. After years of faithful service it was mustered out at Chattanooga, the 14th of September, 1865.

THE 45TH, OR THIRD CAVALRY, comprised ten companies

organized at different periods and for varied services in 1861-'62, under Colonel Scott Carter and George H. Chapman. The distinguished name won by the Third Cavalry is established in every village within the State. Let it suffice to add that after its brilliant participation in Gen. Sheridan's raid down the James' river canal, it was mustered out at Indianapolis on the 7th of August, 1865.

THE 46TH REGIMENT, organized at Logansport under Colonel Graham N. Fitch, arrived in Kentucky the 16th of February, 1862, and a little later became attached to Gen. Pope's army, then quartered at Commerce. The capture of Fort Pillow, and its career under Generals Curtis, Palmer, Hovey, Gorman, Grant, Sherman, Banks and Burbridge are as truly worthy of applause as ever fell to the lot of a regiment. The command was mustered out at Louisville on the 4th of September, 1865.

THE 47TH was organized at Anderson, under Col. I. R. Slack, early in October, 1862. Arriving at Bardstown, Kentucky, on the 21st of December, it was attached to Gen. Buell's army; but within two months was assigned to Gen. Pope, under whom it proved the first regiment to enter Fort Thompson near New Madrid. In 1864 the command visited Indianapolis on veteran furlough and was enthusiastically received by Governor Morton and the people. Returning to the front it engaged heartily in Gen. Banks' company. In December, Col. Slack received his commission as Brigadier-General, and was succeeded on the regimental command by Col. J. A. McLaughton; at Shreveport under General Heron it received the submission of General Price and his army, and there also was it mustered out of service on the 23d of October, 1865.

The 48TH REGIMENT, organized at Goshen the 6th of December, 1861, under Col. Norman Eddy, entered on its duties during the siege of Corinth in May, and again in October, 1862. The record of this battalion may be said to be unsurpassed in its every feature, so that the grand ovation extended to the returned soldiers in 1865 at Indianapolis, is not a matter for surprise.

The 49TH REGIMENT, organized at Jeffersonville, under Col. J. W. Ray, and mustered in on the 21st of November, 1861, for service, left *en route* for the camp at Bardstown. A month later it arrived at the unfortunate camp-ground of Cumberland Ford, where disease carried off a number of gallant soldiers. The regiment, however, survived the dreadful scourge and won its laurels on many

a well-fought field until September, 1865, when it was mustered out at Louisville.

The 50TH REGIMENT, under Col. Cyrus L. Dunham, organized during the month of September, 1861, at Seymour, left *en route* to Bardstown for a course of military instruction. On the 20th of August, 1862, a detachment of the 50th, under Capt. Atkinson, was attacked by Morgan's Cavalry near Edgefield Junction; but the gallant few repulsed their oft-repeated onsets and finally drove them from the field. The regiment underwent many changes in organization, and may be said to muster out on the 10th of September, 1865.

The 51ST REGIMENT, under Col. Abel D. Streight, left Indianapolis on the 14th of December, 1861, for the South. After a short course of instruction at Bardstown, the regiment joined General Buell's and acted with great effect during the campaign in Kentucky and Tennessee. Ultimately it became a participator in the work of the Fourth Corps, or Army of Occupation, and held the post of San Antonio until peace was doubly assured.

The 52D REGIMENT was partially raised at Rushville, and the organization completed at Indianapolis, where it was consolidated with the Railway Brigade, or 56th Regiment, on the 2d of February, 1862. Going to the front immediately after, it served with marked distinction throughout the war, and was mustered out at Montgomery on the 10th of September, 1865. Returning to Indianapolis six days later, it was welcomed by Gov. Morton and a most enthusiastic reception accorded to it.

The 53RD BATTALION was raised at New Albany, and with the addition of recruits raised at Rockport formed a standard regiment, under command of Col. W. Q. Gresham. Its first duty was that of guarding the rebels confined on Camp Morton, but on going to the front it made for itself an endurable name. It was mustered out in July, 1865, and returned to Indianapolis on the 25th of the same month.

The 54TH REGIMENT was raised at Indianapolis on the 10th of June, 1862, for three months' service under Col. D. G. Rose. The succeeding two months saw it in charge of the prisoners at Camp Morton, and in August it was pushed forward to aid in the defense of Kentucky against the Confederate General, Kirby Smith. The remainder of its short term of service was given to the cause. On the muster out of the three months' service regiment it was reorgan-

ized for one year's service and gained some distinction, after which it was mustered out in 1863 at New Orleans.

The 55TH REGIMENT, organized for three months' service, retains the brief history applicable to the first organization of the 54th. It was mustered in on the 16th of June, 1862, under Col. J. R. Mahon, disbanded on the expiration of its term and was not reorganized.

The 56TH REGIMENT, referred to in the sketch of the 52nd, was designed to be composed of railroad men, marshalled under J. M. Smith as Colonel, but owing to the fact that many railroaders had already volunteered into other regiments, Col. Smith's volunteers were incorporated with the 52nd, and this number left blank in the army list.

The 57TH BATTALION, actually organized by two ministers of the gospel,—the Rev. I. W. T. McMullen and Rev. F. A. Hardin, of Richmond, Ind., mustered into service on the 18th of November, 1861, under the former named reverend gentleman as Colonel, who was, however, succeeded by Col. Cyrus C. Haynes, and he in turn by G. W. Leonard, Willis Blanch and John S. McGrath, the latter holding command until the conclusion of the war. The history of this battalion is extensive, and if participation in a number of battles with the display of rare gallantry wins fame, the 57th may rest assured of its possession of this fragile yet coveted prize. Like many other regiments it concluded its military labors in the service of General Sheridan, and held the post of Port Lavaca in conjunction with another regiment until peace dwelt in the land.

The 58TH REGIMENT, of Princeton, was organized there early in October, 1861, and was mustered into service under the Colonelcy of Henry M. Carr. In December it was ordered to join General Buell's army, after which it took a share in the various actions of the war, and was mustered out on the 25th of July, 1865, at Louisville, having gained a place on the roll of honor.

The 59TH BATTALION was raised under a commission issued by Gov. Morton to Jesse I. Alexander, creating him Colonel. Owing to the peculiarities hampering its organization, Col. Alexander could not succeed in having his regiment prepared to muster in before the 17th of February, 1862. However, on that day the equipment was complete, and on the 18th it left *en route* to Commerce, where on its arrival, it was incorporated under General Pope's command. The list of its casualties speaks a history,—no less than 793 men were lost during the campaign. The regiment, after a term char-

acterized by distinguished service, was mustered out at Louisville on the 17th of July, 1865.

The 60TH REGIMENT was partially organized under Lieut.-Col. Richard Owen at Evansville during November 1861, and perfected at Camp Morton during March, 1862. Its first experience was its gallant resistance to Bragg's army investing Munfordsville, which culminated in the unconditional surrender of its first seven companies on the 14th of September. An exchange of prisoners took place in November, which enabled it to join the remaining companies in the field. The subsequent record is excellent, and forms, as it were, a monument to their fidelity and heroism. The main portion of this battalion was mustered out at Indianapolis, on the 21st of March, 1865.

The 61ST was partially organized in December, 1861, under Col. B. F. Mullen. The failure of thorough organization on the 22d of May, 1862, led the men and officers to agree to incorporation with the 35th Regiment of Volunteers.

The 62D BATTALION, raised under a commission issued to William Jones, of Rockport, authorizing him to organize this regiment in the First Congressional District was so unsuccessful that consolidation with the 53d Regiment was resolved upon.

The 63D REGIMENT, of Covington, under James McManomy, Commandant of Camp, and J. S. Williams, Adjutant, was partially organized on the 31st of December, 1861, and may be considered on duty from its very formation. After guarding prisoners at Camp Morton and Lafayette, and engaging in battle on Manassas Plains on the 30th of August following, the few companies sent out in February, 1862, returned to Indianapolis to find six new companies raised under the call of July, 1862, ready to embrace the fortunes of the 63d. So strengthened, the regiment went forth to battle, and continued to lead in the paths of honor and fidelity until mustered out in May and June, 1865.

The 64TH REGIMENT failed in organization as an artillery corps; but orders received from the War Department prohibiting the consolidation of independent batteries, put a stop to any further move in the matter. However, an infantry regiment bearing the same number was afterward organized.

The 65TH was mustered in at Princeton and Evansville, in July and August, 1862, under Col. J. W. Foster, and left at once *en route* for the front. The record of this battalion is creditable, not only to its members, but also to the State which claimed it. Its

last action during the war was on the 18th and 20th of February, 1865, at Fort Anderson and Town creek, after which, on the 22d June, it was disbanded at Greensboro.

The 66TH REGIMENT partially organized at New Albany, under Commandant Roger Martin, was ordered to leave for Kentucky on the 19th of August, 1862, for the defense of that State against the incursions of Kirby Smith. After a brilliant career it was mustered out at Washington on the 3d of June, 1865, after which it returned to Indianapolis to receive the thanks of a grateful people.

The 67TH REGIMENT was organized within the Third Congressional District under Col. Frank Emerson, and was ordered to Louisville on the 20th of August, 1862, whence it marched to Munfordville, only to share the same fate with the other gallant regiments engaged against Gen. Bragg's advance. Its roll of honor extends down the years of civil disturbance,—always adding garlands, until Peace called a truce in the fascinating race after fame, and insured a term of rest, wherein its members could think on comrades forever vanished, and temper the sad thought with the sublime memories born of that chivalrous fight for the maintenance and integrity of a great Republic. At Galveston on the 19th of July, 1865, the gallant 67th Regiment was mustered out, and returning within a few days to its State received the enthusiastic ovations of her citizens.

The 68TH REGIMENT, organized at Greensburg under Major Benjamin C. Shaw, was accepted for general service the 19th of August, 1862, under Col. Edward A. King, with Major Shaw as Lieutenant Colonel; on the 25th its arrival at Lebanon was reported and within a few days it appeared at the defense of Munfordville; but sharing in the fate of all the defenders, it surrendered unconditionally to Gen. Bragg and did not participate further in the actions of that year, nor until after the exchange of prisoners in 1863. From this period it may lay claim to an enviable history extending to the end of the war, when it was disembodied.

The 69TH REGIMENT, of Richmond, Ind., under Col. A. Bickle, left for the front on the 20th of August, 1862, and ten days later made a very brilliant stand at Richmond, Kentucky, against the advance of Gen. Kirby Smith, losing in the engagement two hundred and eighteen men and officers together with its liberty. After an exchange of prisoners the regiment was reorganized under Col. T. W. Bennett and took the field in December, 1862, under

Generals Sheldon, Morgan and Sherman of Grant's army. Chickasaw, Vicksburg, Blakely and many other names testify to the valor of the 69th. The remnant of the regiment was in January, 1865, formed into a battalion under Oran Perry, and was mustered out in July following.

The 70TH REGIMENT was organized at Indianapolis on the 12th of August, 1862, under Col. B. Harrison, and leaving for Louisville on the 13th, shared in the honors of Bruce's division at Franklin and Russellville. The record of the regiment is brimful of honor. It was mustered out at Washington, June 8, 1865, and received at Indianapolis with public honors.

The 71ST OR SIXTH CAVALRY was organized as an infantry regiment, at Terre Haute, and mustered into general service at Indianapolis on the 18th of August, 1862, under Lieut.-Col. Melville D. Topping. Twelve days later it was engaged outside Richmond, Kentucky, losing two hundred and fifteen officers and men, including Col. Topping and Major Conklin, together with three hundred and forty-seven prisoners, only 225 escaping death and capture. After an exchange of prisoners the regiment was re-formed under Col. I. Bittle, but on the 28th of December it surrendered to Gen. J. H. Morgan, who attacked its position at Muldraugh's Hill with a force of 1,000 Confederates. During September and October, 1863, it was organized as a cavalry regiment, won distinction throughout its career, and was mustered out the 15th of September, 1865, at Murfreesboro.

The 77TH REGIMENT was organized at Lafayette, and left *en route* to Lebanon, Kentucky, on the 17th of August, 1862. Under Col. Miller it won a series of honors, and mustered out at Nashville on the 26th of June, 1865.

The 73RD REGIMENT, under Col. Gilbert Hathaway, was mustered in at South Bend on the 16th of August, 1862, and proceeded immediately to the front. Day's Gap, Crooked Creek, and the high eulogies of Generals Rosencrans and Granger speak its long and brilliant history, nor were the welcoming shouts of a great people and the congratulations of Gov. Morton, tendered to the regiment on its return home, in July, 1865, necessary to sustain its well won reputation.

The 74TH REGIMENT, partially organized at Fort Wayne and made almost complete at Indianapolis, left for the seat of war on the 22d of August, 1862, under Col. Charles W. Chapman. The desperate opposition to Gen. Bragg, and the magnificent defeat of Morgan,

together with the battles of Dallas, Chattahoochie river, Kenesaw and Atlanta, where Lieut. Col. Myron Baker was killed, all bear evidence of its never surpassed gallantry. It was mustered out of service on the 9th of June, 1865, at Washington. On the return of the regiment to Indianapolis, the war Governor and people tendered it special honors, and gave expression to the admiration and regard in which it was held.

The 75TH REGIMENT was organized within the Eleventh Congressional District, and left Wabash, on the 21st of August, 1862, for the front, under Col. I. W. Petit. It was the first regiment to enter Tullahoma, and one of the last engaged in the battles of the Republic. After the submission of Gen. Johnson's army, it was mustered out at Washington, on the 8th of June 1865.

The 76TH BATTALION was solely organized for thirty days' service under Colonel James Gavin, for the purpose of pursuing the rebel guerrillas, who plundered Newburg on the 13th July, 1862. It was organized and equipped within forty-eight hours, and during its term of service gained the name, "The Avengers of Newburg."

The 77TH, OR FOURTH CAVALRY, was organized at the State capital in August, 1862, under Colonel Isaac P. Gray. It carved its way to fame over twenty battlefields, and retired from service at Edgefield, on the 29th June, 1865.

The 79TH REGIMENT was mustered in at Indianapolis on the 2nd September, 1862, under Colonel Fred Knefler. Its history may be termed a record of battles, as the great numbers of battles, from 1862 to the conclusion of hostilities, were participated in by it. The regiment received its discharge on the 11th June, 1865, at Indianapolis. During its continued round of field duty it captured eighteen guns and over one thousand prisoners.

The 80TH REGIMENT was organized within the First Congressional District under Col. C. Denby, and equipped at Indianapolis, when, on the 8th of September, 1862, it left for the front. During its term it lost only two prisoners; but its list of casualties sums up 325 men and officers killed and wounded. The regiment may be said to muster out on the 22nd of June, 1865, at Saulsbury.

The 81ST REGIMENT, of New Albany, under Colonel W. W. Caldwell, was organized on the 29th August, 1862, and proceeded at once to join Buell's headquarters, and join in the pursuit of General Bragg. Throughout the terrific actions of the war its influence was felt, nor did its labors cease until it aided in driving the rebels across the Tennessee. It was disembodied at Nashville

on the 13th June, 1865, and returned to Indianapolis on the 15th, to receive the well-merited congratulations of Governor Morton and the people.

The 82ND REGIMENT, under Colonel Morton C. Hunter, was mustered in at Madison, Ind., on the 30th August, 1862, and leaving immediately for the seat of war, participated in many of the great battles down to the return of peace. It was mustered out at Washington on the 9th June, 1865, and soon returned to its State to receive a grand recognition of its faithful service.

The 83RD REGIMENT, of Lawrenceburg, under Colonel Ben. J. Spooner, was organized in September, 1862, and soon left *en route* to the Mississippi. Its subsequent history, the fact of its being under fire for a total term of 4,800 hours, and its wanderings over 6,285 miles, leave nothing to be said in its defense. Master of a thousand honors, it was mustered out at Louisville, on the 15th July, 1865, and returned home to enjoy a well-merited repose.

The 84TH REGIMENT was mustered in at Richmond, Ind., on the 8th September, 1862, under Colonel Nelson Trusler. Its first military duty was on the defenses of Covington, in Kentucky, and Cincinnati; but after a short time its labors became more congenial, and tended to the great disadvantage of the slaveholding enemy on many well-contested fields. This, like the other State regiments, won many distinctions, and retired from the service on the 14th of June, 1865, at Nashville.

The 85TH REGIMENT was mustered at Terre Haute, under Colonel John P. Bayard, on the 2d September, 1862. On the 4th March, 1863, it shared in the unfortunate affair at Thompson's Station, when in common with the other regiments forming Coburn's Brigade, it surrendered to the overpowering forces of the rebel General, Forrest. In June, 1863, after an exchange, it again took the field, and won a large portion of that renown accorded to Indiana. It was mustered out on the 12th of June, 1865.

The 86TH REGIMENT, of La Fayette, left for Kentucky on the 26th August, 1862, under Colonel Orville S. Hamilton, and shared in the duties assigned to the 84th. Its record is very creditable, particularly that portion dealing with the battles of Nashville on the 15th and 16th December, 1864. It was mustered out on the 6th of June, 1865, and reported within a few days at Indianapolis for discharge.

The 87TH REGIMENT, organized at South Bend, under Colonels Kline G. Sherlock and N. Gleason, was accepted at Indianapolis on the 31st of August, 1862, and left on the same day *en route* to

the front. From Springfield and Perryville on the 6th and 8th of October, 1862, to Mission Ridge, on the 25th of November, 1863, thence through the Atlanta campaign to the surrender of the Southern armies, it upheld a gallant name, and met with a true and enthusiastic welcome home on the 21st of June, 1865, with a list of absent comrades aggregating 451.

The 88TH REGIMENT, organized within the Fourth Congressional District, under Col. Geo. Humphrey, entered the service on the 29th of August, 1862, and presently was found among the front ranks in war. It passed through the campaign in brilliant form down to the time of Gen. Johnson's surrender to Gen. Grant, after which, on the 7th of June, 1865, it was mustered out at Washington.

The 89TH REGIMENT, formed from the material of the Eleventh Congressional District, was mustered in at Indianapolis, on the 28th of August, 1862, under Col. Chas. D. Murray, and after an exceedingly brilliant campaign was discharged by Gov. Morton on the 4th of August, 1865.

The 90TH REGIMENT, OR FIFTH CAVALRY, was organized at Indianapolis under the Colonelcy of Felix W. Graham, between August and November, 1862. The different companies, joining headquarters at Louisville on the 11th of March, 1863, engaged in observing the movements of the enemy in the vicinity of Cumberland river until the 19th of April, when a first and successful brush was had with the rebels. The regiment had been in 22 engagements during the term of service, captured 640 prisoners, and claimed a list of casualties mounting up to the number of 829. It was mustered out on the 16th of June, 1865, at Pulaski.

The 91ST BATTALION, of seven companies, was mustered into service at Evansville, the 1st of October, 1862, under Lieut.-Colonel John Mehringer, and in ten days later left for the front. In 1863 the regiment was completed, and thenceforth took a very prominent position in the prosecution of the war. During its service it lost 81 men, and retired from the field on the 26th of June, 1865.

The 92D REGIMENT failed in organizing.

The 93D REGIMENT was mustered in at Madison, Ind., on the 20th of October, 1862, under Col. De Witt C. Thomas and Lieut.-Col. Geo. W. Carr. On the 9th of November it began a movement south, and ultimately allied itself to Buckland's Brigade of

Gen. Sherman's. On the 14th of May it was among the first regiments to enter Jackson, the capital of Mississippi; was next present at the assault on Vicksburg, and made a stirring campaign down to the storming of Fort Blakely on the 9th of April, 1865. It was discharged on the 11th of August, that year, at Indianapolis, after receiving a public ovation.

The 94TH AND 95TH REGIMENTS, authorized to be formed within the Fourth and Fifth Congressional Districts, respectively, were only partially organized, and so the few companies that could be mustered were incorporated with other regiments.

The 96TH REGIMENT could only bring together three companies, in the Sixth Congressional District, and these becoming incorporated with the 99th then in process of formation at South Bend, the number was left blank.

The 97TH REGIMENT, raised in the Seventh Congressional District, was mustered into service at Terre Haute, on the 20th of September, 1861, under Col. Robert F. Catterson. Reaching the front within a few days, it was assigned a position near Memphis, and subsequently joined in Gen. Grant's movement on Vicksburg, by overland route. After a succession of great exploits with the several armies to which it was attached, it completed its list of battles at Bentonville, on the 21st of March, 1865, and was disembodied at Washington on the 9th of June following. During its term of service the regiment lost 341 men, including the three Ensigns killed during the assaults on rebel positions along the Augusta Railway, from the 15th to the 27th of June, 1864.

The 98TH REGIMENT, authorized to be raised within the Eighth Congressional District, failed in its organization, and the number was left blank in the army list. The two companies answering to the call of July, 1862, were consolidated with the 100th Regiment then being organized at Fort Wayne.

The 99TH BATTALION, recruited within the Ninth Congressional District, completed its muster on the 21st of October, 1862, under Col. Alex. Fawler, and reported for service a few days later at Memphis, where it was assigned to the 16th Army Corps. The varied vicissitudes through which this regiment passed and its remarkable gallantry upon all occasions, have gained for it a fair fame. It was disembodied on the 5th of June, 1865, at Washington, and returned to Indianapolis on the 11th of the same month.

The 100TH REGIMENT, recruited from the Eighth and Tenth Congressional Districts, under Col. Sandford J. Stoughton, mustered

into the service on the 10th of September, left for the front on the 11th of November, and became attached to the Army of Tennessee on the 26th of that month, 1862. The regiment participated in twenty-five battles, together with skirmishing during fully one-third of its term of service, and claimed a list of casualties mounting up to four hundred and sixty-four. It was mustered out of the service at Washington on the 9th of June, and reported at Indianapolis for discharge on the 14th of June, 1865.

The 101ST REGIMENT was mustered into service at Wabash on the 7th of September, 1862, under Col. William Garver, and proceeded immediately to Covington, Kentucky. Its early experiences were gained in the pursuit of Bragg's army and John Morgan's cavalry, and these experiences tendered to render the regiment one of the most valuable in the war for the Republic. From the defeat of John Morgan at Milton on the 18th of March, 1863, to the fall of Savannah on the 23rd of September, 1863, the regiment won many honors, and retired from the service on the 25th of June, 1865, at Indianapolis.

THE MORGAN RAID REGIMENTS—MINUTE MEN.

The 102D REGIMENT, organized under Col. Benjamin M. Gregory from companies of the Indiana Legion, and numbering six hundred and twenty-three men and officers, left Indianapolis for the front early in July, and reported at North Vernon on the 12th of July, 1863, and having completed a round of duty, returned to Indianapolis on the 17th to be discharged.

The 103D, comprising seven companies from Hendricks county, two from Marion and one from Wayne counties, numbering 681 men and officers, under Col. Lawrence S. Shuler, was contemporary with the 102d Regiment, varying only in its service by being mustered out one day before, or on the 16th of July, 1863.

The 104TH REGIMENT OF MINUTE MEN was recruited from members of the Legion of Decatur, La Fayette, Madison, Marion and Rush counties. It comprised 714 men and officers under the command of Col. James Gavin, and was organized within forty hours after the issue of Governor Morton's call for minute men to protect Indiana and Kentucky against the raids of Gen. John H. Morgan's rebel forces. After Morgan's escape into Ohio the command returned and was mustered out on the 18th of July, 1863.

The 105th REGIMENT consisted of seven companies of the Legion and three of Minute Men, furnished by Hancock, Union, Randolph,

Putnam, Wayne, Clinton and Madison counties. The command numbered seven hundred and thirteen men and officers, under Col. Sherlock, and took a leading part in the pursuit of Morgan. Returning on the 18th of July to Indianapolis it was mustered out.

The 106TH REGIMENT, under Col. Isaac P. Gray, consisted of one company of the Legion and nine companies of Minute Men, aggregating seven hundred and ninety-two men and officers. The counties of Wayne, Randolph, Hancock, Howard, and Marion were represented in its rank and file. Like the other regiments organized to repel Morgan, it was disembodied in July, 1863.

The 107TH REGIMENT, under Col. De Witt C. Rugg, was organized in the city of Indianapolis from the companies' Legion, or Ward Guards. The successes of this promptly organized regiment were unquestioned.

The 108TH REGIMENT comprised five companies of Minute Men, from Tippecanoe county, two from Hancock, and one from each of the counties known as Carroll, Montgomery and Wayne, aggregating 710 men and officers, and all under the command of Col. W. C. Wilson. After performing the only duties presented, it returned from Cincinnati on the 18th of July, and was mustered out.

The 109TH REGIMENT, composed of Minute Men from Coles county, Ill., La Porte, Hamilton, Miami and Randolph counties, Ind., showed a roster of 709 officers and men, under Col. J. R. Mahon. Morgan having escaped from Ohio, its duties were at an end, and returning to Indianapolis was mustered out on the 17th of July, 1863, after seven days' service.

The 110TH REGIMENT of Minute Men comprised volunteers from Henry, Madison, Delaware, Cass, and Monroe counties. The men were ready and willing, if not really anxious to go to the front. But happily the swift-winged Morgan was driven away, and consequently the regiment was not called to the field.

The 111TH REGIMENT, furnished by Montgomery, Lafayette, Rush, Miami, Monroe, Delaware and Hamilton counties, numbering 733 men and officers, under Col. Robert Canover, was not requisitioned.

The 112TH REGIMENT was formed from nine companies of Minute Men, and the Mitchell Light Infantry Company of the Legion. Its strength was 703 men and officers, under Col. Hiram F. Braxton. Lawrence, Washington, Monroe and Orange counties were represented on its roster, and the historic names of North Vernon and Sunman's Station on its banner. Returning from the South

after seven days' service, it was mustered out on the 17th of July, 1863.

The 113TH REGIMENT, furnished by Daviess, Martin, Washington, and Monroe counties, comprised 526 rank and file under Col. Geo. W. Burge. Like the 112th, it was assigned to Gen. Hughes' Brigade, and defended North Vernon against the repeated attacks of John H. Morgan's forces.

The 114TH REGIMENT was wholly organized in Johnson county, under Col. Lambertson, and participated in the affair of North Vernon. Returning on the 21st of July, 1863, with its brief but faithful record, it was disembodied at Indianapolis, 11 days after its organization.

All these regiments were brought into existence to meet an emergency, and it must be confessed, that had not a sense of duty, military instinct and love of country animated these regiments, the rebel General, John H. Morton, and his 6,000 cavalry, would doubtless have carried destruction as far as the very capital of their State.

SIX-MONTHS' REGIMENTS.

The 115TH REGIMENT, organized at Indianapolis in answer to the call of the President in June, 1863, was mustered into service on the 17th of August, under Col. J. R. Mahon. Its service was short but brilliant, and received its discharge at Indianapolis the 10th of February, 1864.

The 116TH REGIMENT, mustered in on the 17th of August, 1863, moved to Detroit, Michigan, on the 30th, under Col. Charles Wise. During October it was ordered to Nicholasville, Kentucky, where it was assigned to Col. Mahon's Brigade, and with Gen. Willcox's entire command, joined in the forward movement to Cumberland Gap. After a term on severe duty it returned to Lafayette and there was disembodied on the 24th of February, 1864, whither Gov. Morton hastened, to share in the ceremonies of welcome.

The 117TH REGIMENT of Indianapolis was mustered into service on the 17th of September, 1863, under Col. Thomas J. Brady. After surmounting every obstacle opposed to it, it returned on the 6th of February, 1864, and was treated to a public reception on the 9th.

The 118TH REGIMENT, whose organization was completed on the 3d of September, 1863, under Col. Geo. W. Jackson, joined the 116th at Nicholasville, and sharing in its fortunes, returned to the

State capital on the 14th of February, 1864. Its casualties were comprised in a list of 15 killed and wounded.

The 119TH, or SEVENTH CAVALRY, was recruited under Col. John P. C. Shanks, and its organization completed on the 1st of October, 1863. The rank and file numbered 1,213, divided into twelve companies. On the 7th of December its arrival at Louisville was reported, and on the 14th it entered on active service. After the well-fought battle of Guntown, Mississippi, on the 10th of June, 1864, although it only brought defeat to our arms, General Grierson addressed the Seventh Cavalry, saying: "Your General congratulates you upon your noble conduct during the late expedition. Fighting against overwhelming numbers, under adverse circumstances, your prompt obedience to orders and unflinching courage commanding the admiration of all, made even defeat almost a victory. For hours on foot you repulsed the charges of the enemies' infantry, and again in the saddle you met his cavalry and turned his assaults into confusion. Your heroic perseverance saved hundreds of your fellow-soldiers from capture. You have been faithful to your honorable reputation, and have fully justified the confidence, and merited the high esteem of your commander."

Early in 1865, a number of these troops, returning from imprisonment in Southern bastiles, were lost on the steamer "Sultana." The survivors of the campaign continued in the service for a long period after the restoration of peace, and finally mustered out.

The 120TH REGIMENT. In September, 1863, Gov. Morton received authority from the War Department to organize eleven regiments within the State for three years' service. By April, 1864, this organization was complete, and being transferred to the command of Brigadier-General Alvin P. Hovey, were formed by him into a division for service with the Army of Tennessee. Of those regiments, the 120th occupied a very prominent place, both on account of its numbers, its perfect discipline and high reputation. It was mustered in at Columbus, and was in all the great battles of the latter years of the war. It won high praise from friend and foe, and retired with its bright roll of honor, after the success of Right and Justice was accomplished.

The 121ST, OR NINTH CAVALRY, was mustered in March 1, 1864, under Col. George W. Jackson, at Indianapolis, and though not numerically strong, was so well equipped and possessed such excellent material that on the 3rd of May it was ordered to the front. The record of the 121st, though extending over a brief period, is

pregnant with deeds of war of a high character. On the 26th of April, 1865, these troops, while returning from their labors in the South, lost 55 men, owing to the explosion of the engines of the steamer "*Sultana*." The return of the 386 survivors, on the 5th of September, 1865, was hailed with joy, and proved how well and dearly the citizens of Indiana loved their soldiers.

The 122D REGIMENT ordered to be raised in the Third Congressional District, owing to very few men being then at home, failed in organization, and the regimental number became a blank.

The 123D REGIMENT was furnished by the Fourth and Seventh Congressional Districts during the winter of 1863-'64, and mustered, March 9, 1864, at Greensburg, under Col. John C. McQuiston. The command left for the front the same day, and after winning rare distinction during the last years of the campaign, particularly in its gallantry at Atlanta, and its daring movement to escape Forrest's 15,000 rebel horsemen near Franklin, this regiment was discharged on the 30th of August, 1865, at Indianapolis, being mustered out on the 25th, at Raleigh, North Carolina.

The 124TH REGIMENT completed its organization by assuming three companies raised for the 125th Regiment (which was intended to be cavalry), and was mustered in at Richmond, on the 10th of March, 1864, under Colonel James Burgess, and reported at Louisville within nine days. From Buzzard's Roost, on the 8th of May, 1864, under General Schofield, Lost Mountain in June, and the capture of Decatur, on the 15th July, to the 21st March, 1865, in its grand advance under General Sherman from Atlanta to the coast, the regiment won many laurel wreaths, and after a brilliant campaign, was mustered out at Greensboro on the 31st August, 1865.

The 125TH, OR TENTH CAVALRY, was partially organized during November and December, 1862, at Vincennes, and in February, 1863, completed its numbers and equipment at Columbus, under Colonel T. M. Pace. Early in May its arrival in Nashville was reported, and presently assigned active service. During September and October it engaged rebel contingents under Forrest and Hood, and later in the battles of Nashville, Reynold's Hill and Sugar Creek, and in 1865 Flint River, Courtland and Mount Hope. The explosion of the *Sultana* occasioned the loss of thirty-five men with Captain Gaffney and Lientenants Twigg and Reeves, and in a collision on the Nashville & Louisville railroad, May, 1864, lost five men killed and several wounded. After a term of service un-

surpassed for its utility and character it was disembodied at Vicksburg, Mississippi, on the 31st August, 1865, and returning to Indianapolis early in September, was welcomed by the Executive and people.

The 126TH, OR ELEVENTH CAVALRY, was organized at Indianapolis under Colonel Robert R. Stewart, on the 1st of March, 1864, and left in May for Tennessee. It took a very conspicuous part in the defeat of Hood near Nashville, joining in the pursuit as far as Gravelly Springs, Alabama, where it was dismounted and assigned infantry duty. In June, 1865, it was remounted at St. Louis, and moved to Fort Riley, Kansas, and thence to Leavenworth, where it was mustered out on the 19th September, 1865.

The 127TH, OR TWELFTH CAVALRY, was partially organized at Kendallville, in December, 1863, and perfected at the same place, under Colonel Edward Anderson, in April, 1864. Reaching the front in May, it went into active service, took a prominent part in the march through Alabama and Georgia, and after a service brilliant in all its parts, retired from the field, after discharge, on the 22d of November, 1865.

The 128TH REGIMENT was raised in the Tenth Congressional District of the period, and mustered at Michigan City, under Colonel R. P. De Hart, on the 18th March, 1864. On the 25th it was reported at the front, and assigned at once to Schofield's Division. The battles of Resaca, Dallas, New Hope Church, Lost Mountain, Kenesaw, Atlanta, Jonesboro, Dalton, Brentwood Hills, Nashville, and the six days' skirmish of Columbia, were all participated in by the 128th, and it continued in service long after the termination of hostilities, holding the post of Raleigh, North Carolina.

The 129TH REGIMENT was, like the former, mustered in at Michigan City about the same time, under Colonel Charles Case, and moving to the front on the 7th April, 1864, shared in the fortunes of the 128th until August 29, 1865, when it was disembodied at Charlotte, North Carolina.

The 130TH REGIMENT, mustered at Kokomo on the 12th March, 1864, under Colonel C. S. Parrish, left *en route* to the seat of war on the 16th, and was assigned to the Second Brigade, First Division, Twenty-third Army Corps, at Nashville, on the 19th. During the war it made for itself a brilliant history, and returned to Indianapolis with its well-won honors on the 13th December, 1865.

The 131st, OR THIRTEENTH CAVALRY, under Colonel G. M. L. Johnson, was the last mounted regiment recruited within the State.

It left Indianapolis on the 30th of April, 1864, in infantry trim, and gained its first honors on the 1st of October in its magnificent defense of Huntsville, Alabama, against the rebel division of General Buford, following a line of first-rate military conduct to the end. In January, 1865, the regiment was remounted, won some distinction in its modern form, and was mustered out at Vicksburg on the 18th of November, 1865. The *morale* and services of the regiment were such that its Colonel was promoted Brevet Brigadier-General in consideration of its merited honors.

THE ONE HUNDRED-DAYS VOLUNTEERS.

Governor Morton, in obedience to the offer made under his auspices to the general Government to raise volunteer regiments for one hundred days' service, issued his call on the 23rd of April, 1864. This movement suggested itself to the inventive genius of the war Governor as a most important step toward the subjection or annihilation of the military supporters of slavery within a year, and thus conclude a war, which, notwithstanding its holy claims to the name of Battles for Freedom, was becoming too protracted, and proving too detrimental to the best interests of the Union. In answer to the esteemed Governor's call eight regiments came forward, and formed The Grand Division of the Volunteers.

The 132d REGIMENT, under Col. S. C. Vance, was furnished by Indianapolis, Shelbyville, Franklin and Danville, and leaving on the 18th of May, 1864, reached the front where it joined the forces acting in Tennessee.

The 133d REGIMENT, raised at Richmond on the 17th of May, 1864, under Col. R. N. Hudson, comprised nine companies, and followed the 132d.

The 134th REGIMENT, comprising seven companies, was organized at Indianapolis on the 25th of May, 1864, under Col. James Gavin, and proceeded immediately to the front.

The 135th REGIMENT was raised from the volunteers of Bedford, Noblesville and Goshen, with seven companies from the First Congressional District, under Col. W. C. Wilson, on the 25th of May, 1864, and left at once *en route* to the South.

The 136th REGIMENT comprised ten companies, raised in the same districts as those contributing to the 135th, under Col. J. W. Foster, and left for Tennessee on the 24th of May, 1864.

The 137th REGIMENT, under Col. E. J. Robinson, comprising volunteers from Kokomo, Zanesville, Medora, Sullivan, Rockville,

and Owen and Lawrence counties, left *en route* to Tennessee on the 28th of May, 1864, having completed organization the day previous.

The 138TH REGIMENT was formed of seven companies from the Ninth, with three from the Eleventh Congressional District (unreformed), and mustered in at Indianapolis on the 27th of May, 1864, under Col. J. H. Shannon. This fine regiment was reported at the front within a few days.

The 139TH REGIMENT, under Col. Geo. Humphrey, was raised from volunteers furnished by Kendallville, Lawrenceburg, Elizaville, Knightstown, Connersville, Newcastle, Portland, Vevay, New Albany, Metamora, Columbia City, New Haven and New Philadelphia. It was constituted a regiment on the 8th of June, 1864, and appeared among the defenders in Tennessee during that month.

All these regiments gained distinction, and won an enviable position in the glorious history of the war and the no less glorious one of their own State in its relation thereto.

THE PRESIDENT'S CALL OF JULY, 1864.

The 140th REGIMENT was organized with many others, in response to the call of the nation. Under its Colonel, Thomas J. Brady, it proceeded to the South on the 15th of November, 1864. Having taken a most prominent part in all the desperate struggles, round Nashville and Murfreesboro in 1864, to Town Creek Bridge on the 20th of February, 1865, and completed a continuous round of severe duty to the end, arrived at Indianapolis for discharge on the 21st of July, where Governor Morton received it with marked honors.

The 141st REGIMENT was only partially raised, and its few companies were incorporated with Col. Brady's command.

The 142D REGIMENT was recruited at Fort Wayne, under Col. I. M. Comporet, and was mustered into service at Indianapolis on the 1st of November, 1864. After a steady and exceedingly effective service, it returned to Indianapolis on the 16th of July, 1865.

THE PRESIDENT'S CALL OF DECEMBER, 1864,

Was answered by Indiana in the most material terms. No less than fourteen serviceable regiments were placed at the disposal of the General Government.

The 143D REGIMENT was mustered in, under Col. J. T. Grill, on the 21st February, 1865, reported at Nashville on the 24th, and after a brief but brilliant service returned to the State on the 21st October, 1865.

The 144TH REGIMENT, under Col. G. W. Riddle, was mustered in on the 6th March, 1865, left on the 9th for Harper's Ferry, took an effective part in the close of the campaign and reported at Indianapolis for discharge on the 9th August, 1865.

The 145TH REGIMENT, under Col. W. A. Adams, left Indianapolis on the 18th of February, 1865, and joining Gen. Steadman's division at Chattanooga on the 23d was sent on active service. Its duties were discharged with rare fidelity until mustered out in January, 1866.

The 146TH REGIMENT, under Col. M. C. Welsh, left Indianapolis on the 11th of March *en route* to Harper's Ferry, where it was assigned to the army of the Shenandoah. The duties of this regiment were severe and continuous, to the period of its muster out at Baltimore on the 31st of August, 1865.

The 147TH REGIMENT, comprised among other volunteers from Benton, Lafayette and Henry counties, organized under Col. Milton Peden on the 13th of March, 1865, at Indianapolis. It shared a fortune similar to that of the 146th, and returned for discharge on the 9th of August, 1865.

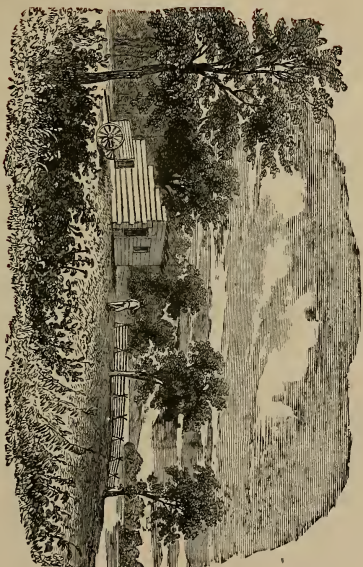
The 148TH REGIMENT, under Col. N. R. Ruckle, left the State capital on the 28th of February, 1865, and reporting at Nashville, was sent on guard and garrison duty into the heart of Tennessee. Returning to Indianapolis on the 8th of September, it received a final discharge.

The 149TH REGIMENT was organized at Indianapolis by Col. W. H. Fairbanks, and left on the 3d of March, 1865, for Tennessee, where it had the honor of receiving the surrender of the rebel forces, and military stores of Generals Roddy and Polk. The regiment was welcomed home by Morton on the 29th of September.

The 150TH REGIMENT, under Col. M. B. Taylor, mustered in on the 9th of March, 1865, left for the South on the 13th and reported at Harper's Ferry on the 17th. This regiment did guard duty at Charleston, Winchester, Stevenson Station, Gordon's Springs, and after a service characterized by utility, returned on the 9th of August to Indianapolis for discharge.

The 151ST REGIMENT, under Col. J. Healy, arrived at Nashville on the 9th of March, 1865. On the 14th a movement on Tullahoma was undertaken, and three months later returned to Nashville for garrison duty to the close of the war. It was mustered out on the 22d of September, 1865.

The 152D REGIMENT was organized at Indianapolis, under Col.



A PIONEER DWELLING.



W. W. Griswold, and left for Harper's Ferry on the 18th of March, 1865. It was attached to the provisional divisions of Shenandoah Army, and engaged until the 1st of September, when it was discharged at Indianapolis.

The 153D REGIMENT was organized at Indianapolis on the 1st of March, 1865, under Col. O. H. P. Carey. It reported at Louisville, and by order of Gen. Palmer, was held on service in Kentucky, where it was occupied in the exciting but very dangerous pastime of fighting Southern guerrillas. Later it was posted at Louisville, until mustered out on the 4th of September, 1865.

The 154TH REGIMENT, organized under Col. Frank Wilcox, left Indianapolis under Major Simpson, for Parkersburg, W. Virginia, on the 28th of April, 1865. It was assigned to guard and garrison duty until its discharge on the 4th of August, 1865.

The 155TH REGIMENT, recruited throughout the State, left on the 26th of April for Washington, and was afterward assigned to a provisional Brigade of the Ninth Army Corps at Alexandria. The companies of this regiment were scattered over the country,—at Dover, Centreville, Wilmington, and Salisbury, but becoming reunited on the 4th of August, 1865, it was mustered out at Dover, Delaware.

The 156TH BATTALION, under Lieut.-Colonel Charles M. Smith, left *en route* to the Shenandoah Valley on the 27th of April, 1865, where it continued doing guard duty to the period of its muster out the 4th of August, 1865, at Winchester, Virginia.

On the return of these regiments to Indianapolis, Gov. Morton and the people received them with all that characteristic cordiality and enthusiasm peculiarly their own.

INDEPENDENT CAVALRY COMPANY OF INDIANA VOLUNTEERS.

The people of Crawford county, animated with that inspiring patriotism which the war drew forth, organized this mounted company on the 25th of July, 1863, and placed it at the disposal of the Government, and it was mustered into service by order of the War Secretary, on the 13th of August, 1863, under Captain L. Lamb. To the close of the year it engaged in the laudable pursuit of arresting deserters and enforcing the draft; however, on the 18th of January, 1864, it was reconstituted and incorporated with the Thirteenth Cavalry, with which it continued to serve until the treason of Americans against America was conquered.

OUR COLORED TROOPS.

The 28TH REGIMENT OF COLORED TROOPS was recruited throughout the State of Indiana, and under Lieut.-Colonel Charles S. Russell, left Indianapolis for the front on the 24th of April, 1864. The regiment acted very well in its first engagement with the rebels at White House, Virginia, and again with Gen. Sheridan's Cavalry, in the swamps of the Chickahominy. In the battle of the "Crater," it lost half its roster; but their place was soon filled by other colored recruits from the State, and Russell promoted to the Colonelcy, and afterward to Brevet Brigadier-General, when he was succeeded in the command by Major Thomas H. Logan. During the few months of its active service it accumulated quite a history, and was ultimately discharged, on the 8th of January, 1866, at Indianapolis.

BATTERIES OF LIGHT ARTILLERY.

FIRST BATTERY, organized at Evansville, under Captain Martin Klauss, and mustered in on the 16th of August, 1861, joined Gen. Fremont's army immediately, and entering readily upon its salutary course, aided in the capture of 950 rebels and their position at Blackwater creek. On March the 6th, 1862 at Elkhorn Tavern, and on the 8th at Pea Ridge, the battery performed good service. Port Gibson, Champion Hill, Jackson, the Teche country, Sabine Cross Roads, Grand Encore, all tell of its efficacy. In 1864 it was subjected to reorganization, when Lawrence Jacoby was raised to the Captiancy, *vice* Klauss resigned. After a long term of useful service, it was mustered out at Indianapolis on the 18th of August, 1865.

SECOND BATTERY was organized, under Captain D. G. Rabb, at Indianapolis on the 9th of August, 1861, and one month later proceeded to the front. It participated in the campaign against Col. Coffee's irregular troops and the rebellious Indians of the Cherokee nation. From Lone Jack, Missouri, to Jenkin's Ferry and Fort Smith it won signal honors until its reorganization in 1864, and even after, to June, 1865, it maintained a very fair reputation.

The THIRD BATTERY, under Capt. W. W. Frybarger, was organized and mustered in at Connersville on the 24th of August, 1861, and proceeded immediately to join Fremont's Army of the Missouri. Moon's Mill, Kirksville, Meridian, Fort de Russy, Alexandria, Round Lake, Tupelo, Clinton and Tallahatchie are names

which may be engraven on its guns. It participated in the affairs before Nashville on the 15th and 16th of December, 1864, when General Hood's Army was put to route, and at Fort Blakely, outside Mobile, after which it returned home to report for discharge, August 21, 1865.

The **FOURTH BATTERY**, recruited in La Porte, Porter and Lake counties, reported at the front early in October, 1861, and at once assumed a prominent place in the army of Gen. Buell. Again under Rosencrans and McCook and under General Sheridan at Stone River, the services of this battery were much praised, and it retained its well-earned reputation to the very day of its muster out—the 1st of August, 1865. Its first organization was completed under Capt. A. K. Bush, and reorganized in Oct., 1864, under Capt. B. F. Johnson.

The **FIFTH BATTERY** was furnished by La Porte, Allen, Whitley and Noble counties, organized under Capt. Peter Simonson, and mustered into service on the 22d of November, 1861. It comprised four six pounders, two being rifled cannon, and two twelve-pounder Howitzers with a force of 158 men. Reporting at Camp Gilbert, Louisville, on the 29th, it was shortly after assigned to the division of Gen. Mitchell, at Bacon Creek. During its term, it served in twenty battles and numerous petty actions, losing its Captain at Pine Mountain. The total loss accruing to the battery was 84 men and officers and four guns. It was mustered out on the 20th of July, 1864.

The **SIXTH BATTERY** was recruited at Evansville, under Captain Frederick Behr, and left, on the 2d of Oct., 1861, for the front, reporting at Henderson, Kentucky, a few days after. Early in 1862 it joined Gen. Sherman's army at Paducah, and participated in the battle of Shiloh, on the 6th of April. Its history grew in brilliancy until the era of peace insured a cessation of its great labors.

The **SEVENTH BATTERY** comprised volunteers from Terre Haute, Arcadia, Evansville, Salem, Lawrenceburg, Columbus, Vincennes and Indianapolis, under Samuel J. Harris as its first Captain, who was succeeded by G. R. Shallow and O. H. Morgan after its reorganization. From the siege of Corinth to the capture of Atlanta it performed vast services, and returned to Indianapolis on the 11th of July, 1865, to be received by the people and hear its history from the lips of the veteran patriot and Governor of the State.

The EIGHTH BATTERY, under Captain G. T. Cochran, arrived at the front on the 26th of February, 1862, and subsequently entered upon its real duties at the siege of Corinth. It served with distinction throughout, and concluded a well-made campaign under Will Stokes, who was appointed Captain of the companies with which it was consolidated in March, 1865.

The NINTH BATTERY. The organization of this battery was perfected at Indianapolis, on the 1st of January, 1862, under Capt. N. S. Thompson. Moving to the front it participated in the affairs of Shiloh, Corinth, Queen's Hill, Meridian, Fort Dick Taylor, Fort de Russy, Henderson's Hill, Pleasant Hill, Cotile Landing, Bayou Rapids, Mansura, Chicot, and many others, winning a name in each engagement. The explosion of the steamer Eclipse at Johnsonville, above Paducah, on Jan. 27, 1865, resulted in the destruction of 58 men, leaving only ten to represent the battery. The survivors reached Indianapolis on the 6th of March, and were mustered out.

The TENTH BATTERY was recruited at Lafayette, and mustered in under Capt. Jerome B. Cox, in January, 1861. Having passed through the Kentucky campaign against Gen. Bragg, it participated in many of the great engagements, and finally returned to report for discharge on the 6th of July, 1864, having, in the meantime, won a very fair fame.

The ELEVENTH BATTERY was organized at Lafayette, and mustered in at Indianapolis under Capt. Arnold Sutermeister, on the 17th of December, 1861. On most of the principal battle-fields, from Shiloh, in 1862, to the capture of Atlanta, it maintained a high reputation for military excellence, and after consolidation with the Eighteenth, mustered out on the 7th of June, 1865.

The TWELFTH BATTERY was recruited at Jeffersonville and subsequently mustered in at Indianapolis. On the 6th of March, 1862, it reached Nashville, having been previously assigned to Buell's Army. In April its Captain, G. W. Sterling, resigned, and the position devolved on Capt. James E. White, who, in turn, was succeeded by James A. Dunwoody. The record of the battery holds a first place in the history of the period, and enabled both men and officers to look back with pride upon the battle-fields of the land. It was ordered home in June, 1865, and on reaching Indianapolis, on the 1st of July, was mustered out on the 7th of that month.

The THIRTEENTH BATTERY was organized under Captain Sewell Coulson, during the winter of 1861, at Indianapolis, and proceeded to the front in February, 1862. During the subsequent months it

was occupied in the pursuit of John H. Morgan's raiders, and aided effectively in driving them from Kentucky. This artillery company returned from the South on the 4th of July, 1865, and were discharged the day following.

The **FOURTEENTH BATTERY**, recruited in Wabash, Miami, Lafayette, and Huntington counties, under Captain M. H. Kidd, and Lieutenant J. W. H. McGuire, left Indianapolis on the 11th of April, 1862, and within a few months one portion of it was captured at Lexington by Gen. Forrest's great cavalry command. The main battery lost two guns and two men at Guntown, on the Mississippi, but proved more successful at Nashville and Mobile. It arrived home on the 29th of August, 1865, received a public welcome, and its final discharge.

The **FIFTEENTH BATTERY**, under Captain I. C. H. Von Sehlin, was retained on duty from the date of its organization, at Indianapolis, until the 5th of July, 1862, when it was moved to Harper's Ferry. Two months later the gallant defense of Maryland Heights was set at naught by the rebel Stonewall Jackson, and the entire garrison surrendered. Being paroled, it was reorganized at Indianapolis, and appeared again in the field in March, 1863, where it won a splendid renown on every well-fought field to the close of the war. It was mustered out on the 24th of June, 1865.

The **SIXTEENTH BATTERY** was organized at Lafayette, under Capt. Charles A. Naylor, and on the 1st of June, 1862, left for Washington. Moving to the front with Gen. Pope's command, it participated in the battle of Slaughter Mountain, on the 9th of August, and South Mountain, and Antietam, under Gen. McClellan. This battery was engaged in a large number of general engagements and flying column affairs, won a very favorable record, and returned on the 5th of July, 1865.

The **SEVENTEENTH BATTERY**, under Capt. Milton L. Miner, was mustered in at Indianapolis, on the 20th of May, 1862, left for the front on the 5th of July, and subsequently engaged in the Gettysburg expedition, was present at Harper's Ferry, July 6, 1863, and at Opequan on the 19th of September. Fisher's Hill, New Market, and Cedar Creek brought it additional honors, and won from Gen. Sheridan a tribute of praise for its service on these battle grounds. Ordered from Winchester to Indianapolis it was mustered out there on the 3d of July, 1865.

The **EIGHTEENTH BATTERY**, under Capt. Eli Lilly, left for the

front in August, 1862, but did not take a leading part in the campaign until 1863, when, under Gen. Rosencrans, it appeared prominent at Hoover's Gap. From this period to the affairs of West Point and Macon, it performed first-class service, and returned to its State on the 25th of June, 1865.

The NINETEENTH BATTERY was mustered into service at Indianapolis, on the 5th of August, 1862, under Capt. S. J. Harris, and proceeded immediately afterward to the front, where it participated in the campaign against Gen. Bragg. It was present at every post of danger to the end of the war, when, after the surrender of Johnson's army, it returned to Indianapolis. Reaching that city on the 6th of June, 1865, it was treated to a public reception and received the congratulations of Gov. Morton. Four days later it was discharged.

The TWENTIETH BATTERY, organized under Capt. Frank A. Rose, left the State capital on the 17th of December, 1862, for the front, and reported immediately at Henderson, Kentucky. Subsequently Captain Rose resigned, and, in 1863, under Capt. Osborn, turned over its guns to the 11th Indiana Battery, and was assigned to the charge of siege guns at Nashville. Gov. Morton had the battery supplied with new field pieces, and by the 5th of October, 1863, it was again in the field, where it won many honors under Sherman, and continued to exercise a great influence until its return on the 23d of June, 1865.

The TWENTY-FIRST BATTERY recruited at Indianapolis, under the direction of Captain W. W. Andrew, left on the 9th of September, 1862, for Covington, Kentucky, to aid in its defense against the advancing forces of Gen. Kirby Smith. It was engaged in numerous military affairs and may be said to acquire many honors, although its record is stained with the names of seven deserters. The battery was discharged on the 21st of June, 1865.

The TWENTY-SECOND BATTERY was mustered in at Indianapolis on the 15th of December, 1862, under Capt. B. F. Denning, and moved at once to the front. It took a very conspicuous part in the pursuit of Morgan's Cavalry, and in many other affairs. It threw the first shot into Atlanta, and lost its Captain, who was killed in the skirmish line, on the 1st of July. While the list of casualties numbers only 35, that of desertions numbers 37. This battery was received with public honors on its return, the 25th of June, 1865, and mustered out on the 7th of the same month.

The TWENTY-THIRD BATTERY, recruited in October 1862, and mustered in on the 8th of November, under Capt. I. H. Myers, proceeded south, after having rendered very efficient services at home in guarding the camps of rebel prisoners. In July, 1865, the battery took an active part, under General Boyle's command, in routing and capturing the raiders at Brandenburg, and subsequently to the close of the war performed very brilliant exploits, reaching Indianapolis in June, 1865. It was discharged on the 27th of that month.

The TWENTY-FOURTH BATTERY, under Capt. I. A. Simms, was enrolled for service on the 29th of November, 1862; remained at Indianapolis on duty until the 13th of March, 1863, when it left for the field. From its participation in the Cumberland River campaign, to its last engagement at Columbia, Tennessee, it aided materially in bringing victory to the Union ranks and made for itself a widespread fame. Arriving at Indianapolis on the 28th of July, it was publicly received, and in five days later disembodied.

The TWENTY-FIFTH BATTERY was recruited in September and October, 1864, and mustered into service for one year, under Capt. Frederick C. Sturm. December 13th, it reported at Nashville, and took a prominent part in the defeat of Gen. Hood's army. Its duties until July, 1865, were continuous, when it returned to report for final discharge.

The TWENTY-SIXTH BATTERY, or "WILDER'S BATTERY," was recruited under Capt. I. T. Wilder, of Greensburg, in May, 1861; but was not mustered in as an artillery company. Incorporating itself with a regiment then forming at Indianapolis it was mustered as company "A," of the 17th Infantry, with Wilder as Lieutenant-Colonel of the regiment. Subsequently, at Elk Water, Virginia, it was converted into the "First Independent Battery," and became known as "Rigby's Battery." The record of this battery is as brilliant as any won during the war. On every field it has won a distinct reputation; it was well worthy the enthusiastic reception given to it on its return to Indianapolis on the 11th and 12th of July, 1865. During its term of service it was subject to many transmigrations; but in every phase of its brief history, a reputation for gallantry and patriotism was maintained which now forms a living testimonial to its services to the public.

The total number of battles in the "War of the Rebellion" in which the patriotic citizens of the great and noble State of Indiana were more or less engaged, was as follows:

Locality.	No. of Battles.	Locality.	No of Battles.
Virginia.....	90	Maryland.....	7
Tennessee.....	51	Texas.....	3
Georgia.....	41	South Carolina.....	2
Mississippi.....	24	Indian Territory.....	2
Arkansas.....	19	Pennsylvania.....	1
Kentucky.....	16	Ohio.....	1
Louisiana.....	15	Indiana.....	1
Missouri.....	9		
North Carolina.....	8	Total.....	308

The regiments sent forth to the defense of the Republic in the hour of its greatest peril, when a host of her own sons, blinded by some unholy infatuation, leaped to arms that they might trample upon the liberty-giving principles of the nation, have been passed in very brief review. The authorities chosen for the dates, names, and figures are the records of the State, and the main subject is based upon the actions of those 267,000 gallant men of Indiana who rushed to arms in defense of all for which their fathers bled, leaving their wives and children and homes in the guardianship of a truly paternal Government.

The relation of Indiana to the Republic was then established; for when the population of the State, at the time her sons went forth to participate in war for the maintenance of the Union, is brought into comparison with all other States and countries, it will be apparent that the sacrifices made by Indiana from 1861-'65 equal, if not actually exceed, the noblest of those recorded in the history of ancient or modern times.

Unprepared for the terrible inundation of modern wickedness, which threatened to deluge the country in a sea of blood and rob, a people of their richest, their most prized inheritance, the State rose above all precedent, and under the benign influence of patriotism, guided by the well-directed zeal of a wise Governor and Government, sent into the field an army that in numbers was gigantic, and in moral and physical excellence never equaled.

It is laid down in the official reports, furnished to the War Department, that over 200,000 troops were specially organized to aid in crushing the legions of the slave-holder; that no less than 50,000 militia were armed to defend the State, and that the large, but absolutely necessary number of commissions issued was 17,114. All this proves the scientific skill and military economy exercised by the Governor, and brought to the aid of the people in a most terrible emergency; for he, with some prophetic sense of the gravity of the situation, saw that unless the greatest powers of the Union were put forth to crush the least justifiable and most pernicious

of all rebellions holding a place in the record of nations, the best blood of the country would flow in a vain attempt to avert a catastrophe which, if prolonged for many years, would result in at least the moral and commercial ruin of the country.

The part which Indiana took in the war against the Rebellion is one of which the citizens of the State may well be proud. In the number of troops furnished, and in the amount of voluntary contributions rendered, Indiana, in proportion and wealth, stands equal to any of her sister States. "It is also a subject of gratitude and thankfulness," said Gov. Morton, in his message to the Legislature, "that, while the number of troops furnished by Indiana alone in this great contest would have done credit to a first-class nation, measured by the standard of previous wars, not a single battery or battalion from this State has brought reproach upon the national flag, and no disaster of the war can be traced to any want of fidelity, courage or efficiency on the part of any Indiana officer. The endurance, heroism, intelligence and skill of the officers and soldiers sent forth by Indiana to do battle for the Union, have shed a luster on our beloved State, of which any people might justly be proud. Without claiming superiority over our loyal sister States, it is but justice to the brave men who have represented us on almost every battle-field of the war, to say that their deeds have placed Indiana in the front rank of those heroic States which rushed to the rescue of the imperiled Government of the nation. The total number of troops furnished by the State for all terms of service exceeds 200,000 men, much the greater portion of them being for three years; and in addition thereto not less than 50,000 State militia have from time to time been called into active service to repel rebel raids and defend our southern border from invasion."

AFTER THE WAR.

In 1867 the Legislature comprised 91 Republicans and 59 Democrats. Soon after the commencement of the session, Gov. Morton resigned his office in consequence of having been elected to the U. S. Senate, and Lieut.-Gov. Conrad Baker assumed the Executive chair during the remainder of Morton's term. This Legislature, by a very decisive vote, ratified the 14th amendment to the Federal Constitution, constituting all persons born in the country or subject to its jurisdiction, citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside, without regard to race or color; reduc-

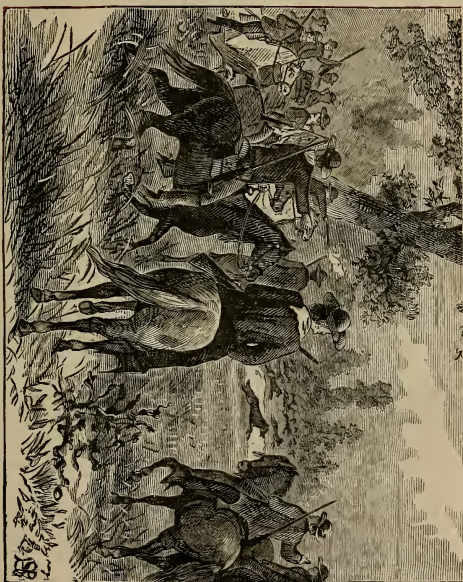
ing the Congressional representation in any State in which there should be a restriction of the exercise of the elective franchise on account of race or color; disfranchising persons therein named who shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the United States; and declaring that the validity of the public debt of the United States authorized by law, shall not be questioned.

This Legislature also passed an act providing for the registry of votes, the punishment of fraudulent practices at elections, and for the apportionment and compensation of a Board of Registration; this Board to consist, in each township, of two freeholders appointed by the County Commissioners, together with the trustee of such township; in cities the freeholders are to be appointed in each ward by the city council. The measures of this law are very strict, and are faithfully executed. No cries of fraud in elections are heard in connection with Indiana.

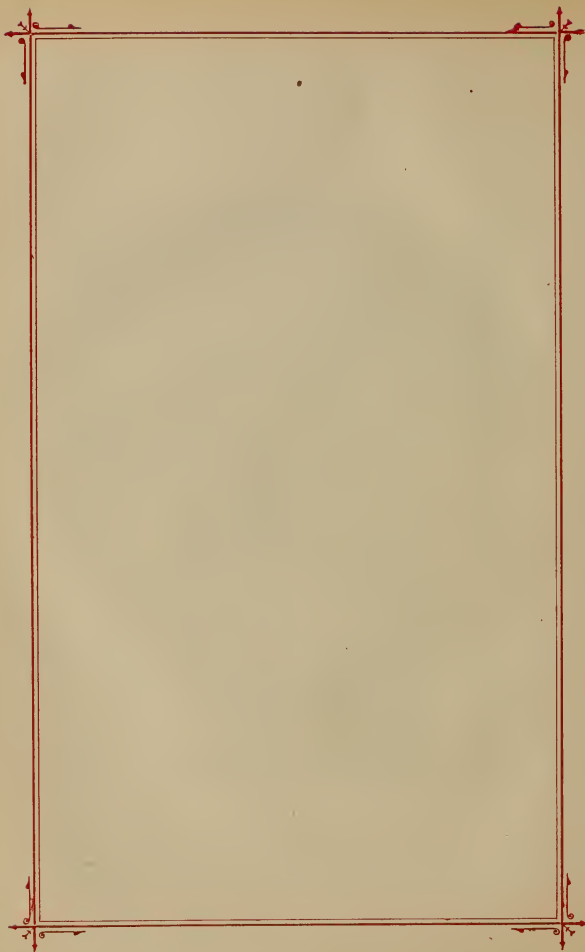
This Legislature also divided the State into eleven Congressional Districts and apportioned their representation; enacted a law for the protection and indemnity of all officers and soldiers of the United States and soldiers of the Indiana Legion, for acts done in the military service of the United States, and in the military service of the State, and in enforcing the laws and preserving the peace of the country; made definite appropriations to the several benevolent institutions of the State, and adopted several measures for the encouragement of education, etc.

In 1868, Indiana was the first in the field of national politics, both the principal parties holding State conventions early in the year. The Democrats nominated T. A. Hendricks for Governor, and denounced in their platform the reconstruction policy of the Republicans; recommended that United States treasury notes be substituted for national bank currency; denied that the General Government had a right to interfere with the question of suffrage in any of the States, and opposed negro suffrage, etc.; while the Republicans nominated Conrad Baker for Governor, defended its reconstruction policy, opposed a further contraction of the currency, etc. The campaign was an exciting one, and Mr. Baker was elected Governor by a majority of only 961. In the Presidential election that soon followed the State gave Grant 9,572 more than Seymour.

During 1868 Indiana presented claims to the Government for about three and a half millions dollars for expenses incurred in the war, and \$1,958,917.94 was allowed. Also, this year, a legislative



HUNTING PRAIRIE WOLVES IN AN EARLY DAY.



commission reported that \$413,599.48 were allowed to parties suffering loss by the Morgan raid.

This year Governor Baker obtained a site for the House of Refuge. (See a subsequent page.) The Soldiers' and Seamen's Home, near Knightstown, originally established by private enterprise and benevolence, and adopted by the Legislature of the previous year, was in a good condition. Up to that date the institution had afforded relief and temporary subsistence to 400 men who had been disabled in the war. A substantial brick building had been built for the home, while the old buildings were used for an orphans' department, in which were gathered 86 children of deceased soldiers.

DIVORCE LAWS.

By some mistake or liberal design, the early statute laws of Indiana on the subject of divorce were rather more loose than those of most other States in this Union; and this subject had been a matter of so much jest among the public, that in 1870 the Governor recommended to the Legislature a reform in this direction, which was pretty effectually carried out. Since that time divorces can be granted only for the following causes: 1. Adultery. 2. Impotency existing at the time of marriage. 3. Abandonment for two years. 4. Cruel and inhuman treatment of one party by the other. 5. Habitual drunkenness of either party, or the failure of the husband to make reasonable provision for the family. 6 The failure of the husband to make reasonable provision for the family for a period of two years. 7. The conviction of either party of an infamous crime.

FINANCIAL.

Were it not for political government the pioneers would have got along without money much longer than they did. The pressure of governmental needs was somewhat in advance of the monetary income of the first settlers, and the little taxation required to carry on the government seemed great and even oppressive, especially at certain periods.

In November, 1821, Gov. Jennings convened the Legislature in extra session to provide for the payment of interest on the State debt and a part of the principal, amounting to \$20,000. It was thought that a sufficient amount would be realized in the notes of the State bank and its branches, although they were considerably depreciated. Said the Governor: "It will be oppressive if the State, after the paper of this institution (State bank) was authorized to be circulated in revenue, should be prevented by any assignment of the evidences of existing debt, from discharging at least so much of that debt with the paper of the bank as will absorb the collections of the present year; especially when their notes, after being made receivable by the agents of the State, became greatly depreciated by great mismanagement on the part of the bank itself. It ought not to be expected that a public loss to the State should be avoided by resorting to any measures which would not comport with correct views of public justice; nor should it be anticipated that the treasury of the United States would ultimately adopt measures to secure an uncertain debt which would interfere with arrangements calculated to adjust the demand against the State without producing any additional embarrassment."

The state of the public debt was indeed embarrassing, as the bonds which had been executed in its behalf had been assigned. The exciting cause of this proceeding consisted in the machinations of unprincipled speculators. Whatever disposition the principal bank may have made of the funds deposited by the United States, the connection of interest between the steam-mill company and the bank, and the extraordinary accommodations, as well as their amount, effected by arrangements of the steam-mill agency and some of the officers of the bank, were among the principal causes which

had prostrated the paper circulating medium of the State, so far as it was dependent on the State bank and its branches. An abnormal state of affairs like this very naturally produced a blind disbursement of the fund to some extent, and this disbursement would be called by almost every one an "unwise administration."

During the first 16 years of this century, the belligerent condition of Europe called for agricultural supplies from America, and the consequent high price of grain justified even the remote pioneers of Indiana in undertaking the tedious transportation of the products of the soil which the times forced upon them. The large disbursements made by the general Government among the people naturally engendered a rage for speculation; numerous banks with fictitious capital were established; immense issues of paper were made; and the circulating medium of the country was increased fourfold in the course of two or three years. This inflation produced the consequences which always follow such a scheme, namely, unfounded visions of wealth and splendor and the wild investments which result in ruin to the many and wealth to the few. The year 1821 was consequently one of great financial panic, and was the first experienced by the early settlers of the West.

In 1822 the new Governor, William Hendricks, took a hopeful view of the situation, referring particularly to the "agricultural and social happiness of the State." The crops were abundant this year, immigration was setting in heavily and everything seemed to have an upward look. But the customs of the white race still compelling them to patronize European industries, combined with the remoteness of the surplus produce of Indiana from European markets, constituted a serious drawback to the accumulation of wealth. Such a state of things naturally changed the habits of the people to some extent, at least for a short time, assimilating them to those of more primitive tribes. This change of custom, however, was not severe and protracted enough to change the intelligent and social nature of the people, and they arose to their normal height on the very first opportunity.

In 1822-'3, before speculation started up again, the surplus money was invested mainly in domestic manufactories instead of other and wilder commercial enterprises. Home manufactories were what the people needed to make them more independent. They not only gave employment to thousands whose services were before that valueless, but also created a market for a great portion

of the surplus produce of the farmers. A part of the surplus capital, however, was also sunk in internal improvements, some of which were unsuccessful for a time, but eventually proved remunerative.

Noah Noble occupied the Executive chair of the State from 1831 to 1837, commencing his duties amid peculiar embarrassments. The crops of 1832 were short, Asiatic cholera came sweeping along the Ohio and into the interior of the State, and the Black Hawk war raged in the Northwest,—all these at once, and yet the work of internal improvements was actually begun.

STATE BANK.

The State bank of Indiana was established by law January 28, 1834. The act of the Legislature, by its own terms, ceased to be a law, January 1, 1857. At the time of its organization in 1834, its outstanding circulation was \$4,208,725, with a debt due to the institution, principally from citizens of the State, of \$6,095,368. During the years 1857-'58 the bank redeemed nearly its entire circulation, providing for the redemption of all outstanding obligations; at this time it had collected from most of its debtors the money which they owed. The amounts of the State's interest in the stock of the bank was \$1,390,000, and the money thus invested was procured by the issue of five per cent bonds, the last of which was payable July 1, 1866. The nominal profits of the bank were \$2,780,604.36. By the law creating the sinking fund, that fund was appropriated, first, to pay the principal and interest on the bonds; secondly, the expenses of the Commissioners; and lastly the cause of common-school education.

The stock in all the branches authorized was subscribed by individuals, and the installment paid as required by the charter. The loan authorized for the payment on the stock allotted to the State, amounting to \$500,000, was obtained at a premium of 1.05 per per cent. on five per cent. stock, making the sum of over \$5,000 on the amount borrowed. In 1836 we find that the State bank was doing good service; agricultural products were abundant, and the market was good; consequently the people were in the full enjoyment of all the blessings of a free government.

By the year 1843 the State was experiencing the disasters and embarrassment consequent upon a system of over-banking, and its natural progeny, over-trading and deceptive speculation. Such a state of things tends to relax the hand of industry by creating false

notions of wealth, and tempt to sudden acquisitions by means as delusive in their results as they are contrary to a primary law of nature. The people began more than ever to see the necessity of falling back upon that branch of industry for which Indiana, especially at that time, was particularly fitted, namely, agriculture, as the true and lasting source of substantial wealth.

Gov. Whitcomb, 1843-'49, succeeded well in maintaining the credit of the State. Measures of compromise between the State and its creditors were adopted by which, ultimately, the public works, although incomplete, were given in payment for the claims against the Government.

At the close of his term, Gov. Whitcomb was elected to the Senate of the United States, and from December, 1848, to December, 1849, Lieut-Gov. Paris C. Dunning was acting Governor.

In 1851 a general banking law was adopted which gave a new impetus to the commerce of the State, and opened the way for a broader volume of general trade; but this law was the source of many abuses; currency was expanded, a delusive idea of wealth again prevailed, and as a consequence, a great deal of damaging speculation was indulged in.

In 1857 the charter of the State bank expired, and the large gains to the State in that institution were directed to the promotion of common-school education.

WEALTH AND PROGRESS.

During the war of the Rebellion the financial condition of the people was of course like that of the other Northern States generally. 1870 found the State in a very prosperous condition. October 31 of this year, the date of the fiscal report, there was a surplus of \$373,249 in the treasury. The receipts of the year amounted to \$3,605,639, and the disbursements to \$2,943,600, leaving a balance of \$1,035,288. The total debt of the State in November, 1871, was \$3,937,321.

At the present time the principal articles of export from the State are flour and pork. Nearly all the wheat raised within the State is manufactured into flour within its limits, especially in the northern part. The pork business is the leading one in the southern part of the State.

When we take into consideration the vast extent of railroad lines in this State, in connection with the agricultural and mineral resources, both developed and undeveloped, as already noted, we can

see what a substantial foundation exists for the future welfare of this great commonwealth. Almost every portion of the State is coming up equally. The disposition to monopolize does not exist to a greater degree than is desirable or necessary for healthy competition. Speculators in flour, pork and other commodities appeared during the war, but generally came to ruin at their own game. The agricultural community here is an independent one, understanding its rights, and "knowing them will maintain them."

Indiana is more a manufacturing State, also, than many imagine. It probably has the greatest wagon and carriage manufactory in the world. In 1875 the total number of manufacturing establishments in this State was 16,812; number of steam engines, 3,684, with a total horse-power of 114,961; the total horse-power of water wheels, 38,614; number of hands employed in the manufactories, 86,402; capital employed, is \$117,462,161; wages paid, \$35,461,987; cost of material, \$104,321,632; value of products, \$301,304,271. These figures are on an average about twice what they were only five years previously, at which time they were about double what they were ten years before that. In manufacturing enterprise, it is said that Indiana, in proportion to her population, is considerably in advance of Illinois and Michigan.

In 1870 the assessed valuation of the real estate in Indiana was \$460,120,974; of personal estate, \$203,334,070; true valuation of both, \$1,268,180,543. According to the evidences of increase at that time, the value of taxable property in this State must be double the foregoing figures. This is utterly astonishing, especially when we consider what a large matter it is to double the elements of a large and wealthy State, compared with its increase in infancy.

The taxation for State purposes in 1870 amounted to \$2,943,078; for county purposes, \$4,654,476; and for municipal purposes, \$3,193,577. The total county debt of Indiana in 1870 was \$1,127,269, and the total debt of towns, cities, etc., was \$2,523,934.

In the compilation of this statistical matter we have before us the statistics of every element of progress in Indiana, in the U. S. Census Reports; but as it would be really improper for us further to burden these pages with tables or columns of large numbers, we will conclude by remarking that if any one wishes further details in these matters, he can readily find them in the Census Reports of the Government in any city or village in the country. Besides, almost any one can obtain, free of charge, from his representative in

Congress, all these and other public documents in which he may be interested.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

This subject began to be agitated as early as 1818, during the administration of Governor Jennings, who, as well as all the Governors succeeding him to 1843, made it a special point in their messages to the Legislature to urge the adoption of measures for the construction of highways and canals and the improvement of the navigation of rivers. Gov. Hendricks in 1822 specified as the most important improvement the navigation of the Falls of the Ohio, the Wabash and White rivers, and other streams, and the construction of the National and other roads through the State.

In 1826 Governor Ray considered the construction of roads and canals as a necessity to place the State on an equal financial footing with the older States East, and in 1829 he added: "This subject can never grow irksome, since it must be the source of the blessings of civilized life. To secure its benefits is a duty enjoined upon the Legislature by the obligations of the social compact."

In 1830 the people became much excited over the project of connecting the streams of the country by "The National New York & Mississippi railroad." The National road and the Michigan and Ohio turnpike were enterprises in which the people and Legislature of Indiana were interested. The latter had already been the cause of much bitter controversy, and its location was then the subject of contention.

In 1832 the work of internal improvements fairly commenced, despite the partial failure of the crops, the Black Hawk war and the Asiatic cholera. Several war parties invaded the Western settlements, exciting great alarm and some suffering. This year the canal commissioners completed the task assigned them and had negotiated the canal bonds in New York city, to the amount of \$100,000, at a premium of $13\frac{1}{4}$ per cent., on terms honorable to the State and advantageous to the work. Before the close of this year \$54,000 were spent for the improvement of the Michigan road, and \$52,000 were realized from the sale of lands appropriated for its construction. In 1832, 32 miles of the Wabash and Erie canal was placed under contract and work commenced. A communication was addressed to the Governor of Ohio, requesting him to call the attention of the Legislature of that State to the subject of the extension of the canal from the Indiana line through Ohio to the

Lake. In compliance with this request, Governor Lucas promptly laid the subject before the Legislature of the State, and, in a spirit of courtesy, resolutions were adopted by that body, stipulating that if Ohio should ultimately decline to undertake the completion of that portion of the work within her limits before the time fixed by the act of Congress for the completion of the canal, she would, on just and equitable terms, enable Indiana to avail herself of the benefit of the lands granted, by authorizing her to sell them and invest the proceeds in the stock of a company to be incorporated by Ohio; and that she would give Indiana notice of her final determination on or before January 1, 1838. The Legislature of Ohio also authorized and invited the agent of the State of Indiana to select, survey and set apart the lands lying within that State. In keeping with this policy Governor Noble, in 1834, said: "With a view of engaging in works of internal improvement, the propriety of adopting a general plan or system, having reference to the several portions of the State, and the connection of one with the other, naturally suggests itself. No work should be commenced but such as would be of acknowledged public utility, and when completed would form a branch of some general system. In view of this object, the policy of organizing a Board of Public Works is again respectfully suggested." The Governor also called favorable attention to the Lawrenceburg & Indianapolis railway, for which a charter had been granted.

In 1835 the Wabash & Erie canal was pushed rapidly forward. The middle division, extending from the St. Joseph dam to the forks of the Wabash, about 32 miles, was completed, for about \$232,000, including all repairs. Upon this portion of the line navigation was opened on July 4, which day the citizens assembled "to witness the mingling of the waters of the St. Joseph with those of the Wabash, uniting the waters of the northern chain of lakes with those of the Gulf of Mexico in the South." On other parts of the line the work progressed with speed, and the sale of canal lands was unusually active.

In 1836 the first meeting of the State Board of Internal Improvement was convened and entered upon the discharge of its numerous and responsible duties. Having assigned to each member the direction and superintendence of a portion of the work, the next duty to be performed preparatory to the various spheres of active service, was that of procuring the requisite number of engineers. A delegation was sent to the Eastern cities, but returned

without engaging an Engineer-in-Chief for the roads and railways, and without the desired number for the subordinate station; but after considerable delay the Board was fully organized and put in operation. Under their management work on public improvements was successful; the canal progressed steadily; the navigation of the middle division, from Fort Wayne to Huntington, was uninterrupted; 16 miles of the line between Huntington and La Fontaine creek were filled with water this year and made ready for navigation; and the remaining 20 miles were completed, except a portion of the locks; from La Fontaine creek to Logansport progress was made; the line from Georgetown to Lafayette was placed under contract; about 30 miles of the Whitewater canal, extending from Lawrenceburg through the beautiful valley of the Whitewater to Brookville, were also placed under contract, as also 23 miles of the Central canal, passing through Indianapolis, on which work was commenced; also about 20 miles of the southern division of this work, extending from Evansville into the interior, were also contracted for; and on the line of the Cross-Cut canal, from Terre Haute to the intersection of the Central canal, near the mouth of Eel river, a commencement was also made on all the heavy sections. All this in 1836.

Early in this year a party of engineers was organized, and directed to examine into the practicability of the Michigan & Erie canal line, then proposed. The report of their operations favored its expediency. A party of engineers was also fitted out, who entered upon the field of service of the Madison & Lafayette railroad, and contracts were let for its construction from Madison to Vernon, on which work was vigorously commenced. Also, contracts were let for grading and bridging the New Albany & Vincennes road from the former point to Paoli, about 40 miles. Other roads were also undertaken and surveyed, so that indeed a stupendous system of internal improvement was undertaken, and as Gov. Noble truly remarked, upon the issue of that vast enterprise the State of Indiana staked her fortune. She had gone too far to retreat.

In 1837, when Gov. Wallace took the Executive chair, the reaction consequent upon "over-work" by the State in the internal improvement scheme began to be felt by the people. They feared a State debt was being incurred from which they could never be extricated; but the Governor did all he could throughout the term of his administration to keep up the courage of the citizens. He

told them that the astonishing success so far, surpassed even the hopes of the most sanguine, and that the flattering auspices of the future were sufficient to dispel every doubt and quiet every fear. Notwithstanding all his efforts, however, the construction of public works continued to decline, and in his last message he exclaimed: "Never before—I speak it advisedly—never before have you witnessed a period in our local history that more urgently called for the exercise of all the soundest and best attributes of grave and patriotic legislators than the present. * * * The truth is—and it would be folly to conceal it—we have our hands full—full to overflowing; and therefore, to sustain ourselves, to preserve the credit and character of the State unimpaired, and to continue her hitherto unexampled march to wealth and distinction, we have not an hour of time, nor a dollar of money, nor a hand employed in labor, to squander and dissipate upon mere objects of idleness, or taste, or amusement."

The State had borrowed \$3,827,000 for internal improvement purposes, of which \$1,327,000 was for the Wabash & Erie canal and the remainder for other works. The five per cent. interest on debts—about \$200,000—which the State had to pay, had become burdensome, as her resources for this purpose were only two, besides direct taxation, and they were small, namely, the interest on the balances due for canal lands, and the proceeds of the third installment of the surplus revenue, both amounting, in 1838, to about \$45,000.

In August, 1839, all work ceased on these improvements, with one or two exceptions, and most of the contracts were surrendered to the State. This was done according to an act of the Legislature providing for the compensation of contractors by the issue of treasury notes. In addition to this state of affairs, the Legislature of 1839 had made no provision for the payment of interest on the State debt incurred for internal improvements. Concerning this situation Gov. Bigger, in 1840, said that either to go ahead with the works or to abandon them altogether would be equally ruinous to the State, the implication being that the people should wait a little while for a breathing spell and then take hold again.

Of course much individual indebtedness was created during the progress of the work on internal improvement. When operations ceased in 1839, and prices fell at the same time, the people were left in a great measure without the means of commanding money to pay their debts. This condition of private enterprise more than

ever rendered direct taxation inexpedient. Hence it became the policy of Gov. Bigger to provide the means of paying the interest on the State debt without increasing the rate of taxation, and to continue that portion of the public works that could be immediately completed, and from which the earliest returns could be expected.

In 1840 the system embraced ten different works, the most important of which was the Wabash & Erie canal. The aggregate length of the lines embraced in the system was 1,160 miles, and of this only 140 miles had been completed. The amount expended had reached the sum of \$5,600,000, and it required at least \$14,000,000 to complete them. Although the crops of 1841 were very remunerative, this perquisite alone was not sufficient to raise the State again up to the level of going ahead with her gigantic works.

We should here state in detail the amount of work completed and of money expended on the various works up to this time, 1841, which were as follows:

1. The Wabash & Erie canal, from the State line to Tippecanoe, 129 miles in length, completed and navigable for the whole length, at a cost of \$2,041,012. This sum includes the cost of the steamboat lock afterward completed at Delphi.

2. The extension of the Wabash & Erie canal from the mouth of the Tippecanoe to Terre Haute, over 104 miles. The estimated cost of this work was \$1,500,000; and the amount expended for the same \$408,855. The navigation was at this period opened as far down as Lafayette, and a part of the work done in the neighborhood of Covington.

3. The cross-cut canal from Terre Haute to Central canal, 49 miles in length; estimated cost, \$718,672; amount expended, \$420,679; and at this time no part of the course was navigable.

4. The White Water canal, from Lawrenceburg to the mouth of Nettle creek, 76½ miles; estimated cost, \$1,675,738; amount expended to that date, \$1,099,867; and 31 miles of the work was navigable, extending from the Ohio river to Brookville.

5. The Central canal, from the Wabash & Erie canal, to Indianapolis, including the feeder bend at Muncietown, 124 miles in length; total estimated cost, \$2,299,853; amount expended, \$568,046; eight miles completed at that date, and other portions nearly done.

6. Central canal, from Indianapolis to Evansville on the Ohio river, 194 miles in length; total estimated cost, \$3,532,394; amount expended, \$831,302, 19 miles of which was completed at that date, at the southern end, and 16 miles, extending south from Indianapolis, were nearly completed.

7. Erie & Michigan canal, 182 miles in length; estimated cost, \$2,624,823; amount expended, \$156,394. No part of this work finished.

8. The Madison & Indianapolis railroad, over 85 miles in length; total estimated cost, \$2,046,600; amount expended, \$1,493,013. Road finished and in operation for about 28 miles; grading nearly finished for 27 miles in addition, extending to Edenburg.

9. Indianapolis & Lafayette turnpike road, 73 miles in length; total estimated cost, \$593,737; amount expended, \$72,118. The bridging and most of the grading was done on 27 miles, from Crawfordsville to Lafayette.

10. New Albany & Vincennes turnpike road, 105 miles in length; estimated cost, \$1,127,295; amount expended, \$654,411. Forty-one miles graded and macadamized, extending from New Albany to Paoli, and 27 miles in addition partly graded.

11. Jeffersonville & Crawfordsville road, over 164 miles long; total estimated cost, \$1,651,800; amount expended, \$372,737. Forty-five miles were partly graded and bridged, extending from Jeffersonville to Salem, and from Greencastle north.

12. Improvement of the Wabash rapids, undertaken jointly by Indiana and Illinois; estimated cost to Indiana, \$102,500; amount expended by Indiana, \$9,539.

Grand totals: Length of roads and canals, 1,289 miles, only 281 of which have been finished; estimated cost of all the works, \$19,914,424; amount expended, \$8,164,528. The State debt at this time amounted to \$18,469,146. The two principal causes which aggravated the embarrassment of the State at this juncture were, first, paying most of the interest out of the money borrowed, and, secondly, selling bonds on credit. The first error subjected the State to the payment of compound interest, and the people, not feeling the pressure of taxes to discharge the interest, naturally became inattentive to the public policy pursued. Postponement of the payment of interest is demoralizing in every way. During this period the State was held up in an unpleasant manner before the gaze of the world; but be it to the credit of this great

and glorious State, she would not repudiate, as many other States and municipalities have done.

By the year 1850, the so-called "internal improvement" system having been abandoned, private capital and ambition pushed forward various "public works." During this year about 400 miles of plank road were completed, at a cost of \$1,200 to \$1,500 per mile, and about 1,200 miles more were surveyed and in progress. There were in the State at this time 212 miles of railroad in successful operation, of which 124 were completed this year. More than 1,000 miles of railroad were surveyed and in progress.

An attempt was made during the session of the Legislature in 1869 to re-burden the State with the old canal debt, and the matter was considerably agitated in the canvass of 1870. The subject of the Wabash & Erie canal was lightly touched in the Republican platform, occasioning considerable discussion, which probably had some effect on the election in the fall. That election resulted in an average majority in the State of about 2,864 for the Democracy. It being claimed that the Legislature had no authority under the constitution to tax the people for the purpose of aiding in the construction of railroads, the Supreme Court, in April, 1871, decided adversely to such a claim.

GEOLOGY.

In 1869 the development of mineral resources in the State attracted considerable attention. Rich mines of iron and coal were discovered, as also fine quarries of building stone. The Vincennes railroad passed through some of the richest portions of the mineral region, the engineers of which had accurately determined the quality of richness of the ores. Near Brooklyn, about 20 miles from Indianapolis, is a fine formation of sandstone, yielding good material for buildings in the city; indeed, it is considered the best building stone in the State. The limestone formation at Gosport, continuing 12 miles from that point, is of great variety, and includes the finest and most durable building stone in the world. Portions of it are susceptible only to the chisel; other portions are soft and can be worked with the ordinary tools. At the end of this limestone formation there commences a sandstone series of strata which extends seven miles farther, to a point about 60 miles from Indianapolis. Here an extensive coal bed is reached consisting of seven distinct veins. The first is about two feet thick, the next three feet, another four feet, and the others of various thicknesses.

These beds are all easily worked, having a natural drain, and they yield heavy profits. In the whole of the southwestern part of the State and for 300 miles up the Wabash, coal exists in good quality and abundance.

The scholars, statesmen and philanthropists of Indiana worked hard and long for the appointment of a State Geologist, with sufficient support to enable him to make a thorough geological survey of the State. A partial survey was made as early as 1837-'8, by David Dale Owen, State Geologist, but nothing more was done until 1869, when Prof. Edward T. Cox was appointed State Geologist. For 20 years previous to this date the Governors urged and insisted in all their messages that a thorough survey should be made, but almost, if not quite, in vain. In 1852, Dr. Ryland T. Brown delivered an able address on this subject before the Legislature, showing how much coal, iron, building stone, etc., there were probably; in the State, but the exact localities and qualities not ascertained, and how millions of money could be saved to the State by the expenditure of a few thousand dollars; but "they answered the Doctor in the negative. It must have been because they hadn't time to pass the bill. They were very busy. They had to pass all sorts of regulations concerning the negro. They had to protect a good many white people from marrying negroes. And as they didn't need any labor in the State, if it was 'colored,' they had to make regulations to shut out all of that kind of labor, and to take steps to put out all that unfortunately got in, and they didn't have time to consider the scheme proposed by the white people."—*W. W. Clayton.*

In 1853, the State Board of Agriculture employed Dr. Brown to make a partial examination of the geology of the State, at a salary of \$500 a year, and to this Board the credit is due for the final success of the philanthropists, who in 1869 had the pleasure of witnessing the passage of a Legislative act "to provide for a Department of Geology and Natural Science, in connection with the State Board of Agriculture." Under this act Governor Baker immediately appointed Prof. Edward T. Cox the State Geologist, who has made an able and exhaustive report of the agricultural, mineral and manufacturing resources of this State, world-wide in its celebrity, and a work of which the people of Indiana may be very proud. We can scarcely give even the substance of his report in a work like this, because it is of necessity deeply scientific and made up entirely of local detail.

COAL.

The coal measures, says Prof. E. T. Cox, cover an area of about 6,500 square miles, in the southwestern part of the State, and extend from Warren county on the north to the Ohio river on the south, a distance of about 150 miles. This area comprises the following counties: Warren, Fountain, Parke, Vermillion, Vigo, Clay, Sullivan, Greene, Knox, Daviess, Martin, Gibson, Pike, Dubois, Vanderburg, Warrick, Spencer, Perry and a small part of Crawford, Monroe, Putnam and Montgomery.

This coal is all bituminous, but is divisible into three well-marked varieties: caking-coal, non-caking-coal or block coal and cannel coal. The total depth of the seams or measures is from 600 to 800 feet, with 12 to 14 distinct seams of coal; but these are not all to be found throughout the area; the seams range from one foot to eleven feet in thickness. The caking coal prevails in the western portion of the area described, and has from three to four workable seams, ranging from three and a half to eleven feet in thickness. At most of the places where these are worked the coal is mined by adits driven in on the face of the ridges, and the deepest shafts in the State are less than 300 feet, the average depth for successful mining not being over 75 feet. This is a bright, black, sometimes glossy, coal, makes good coke and contains a very large percentage of pure illuminating gas. One pound will yield about $4\frac{1}{2}$ cubic feet of gas, with a power equal to 15 standard sperm candles. The average calculated calorific power of the caking coals is 7,745 heat units, pure carbon being 8,080. Both in the northern and southern portions of the field, the caking coals present similar good qualities, and are a great source of private and public wealth.

The block coal prevails in the eastern part of the field and has an area of about 450 square miles. This is excellent, in its raw state, for making pig iron. It is indeed peculiarly fitted for metallurgical purposes. It has a laminated structure with carbonaceous matter, like charcoal, between the lamina, with slaty cleavage, and it rings under the stroke of the hammer. It is "free-burning," makes an open fire, and without caking, swelling, scaffolding in the furnace or changing form, burns like hickory wood until it is consumed to a white ash and leaves no clinkers. It is likewise valuable for generating steam and for household uses. Many of the principal railway lines in the State are using it in preference to any other coal, as it does not burn out the fire-boxes, and gives as little trouble as wood.

There are eight distinct seams of block coal in this zone, three of which are workable, having an average thickness of four feet. In some places this coal is mined by adits, but generally from shafts, 40 to 80 feet deep. The seams are crossed by cleavage lines, and the coal is usually mined without powder, and may be taken out in blocks weighing a ton or more. When entries or rooms are driven angling across the cleavage lines, the walls of the mine present a zigzag, notched appearance resembling a Virginia worm fence.

In 1871 there were about 24 block coal mines in operation, and about 1,500 tons were mined daily. Since that time this industry has vastly increased. This coal consists of $81\frac{1}{2}$ to $83\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of carbon, and not quite three fourths of one per cent. of sulphur. Calculated calorific power equal to 8,283 heat units. This coal also is equally good both in the northern and southern parts of the field.

The great Indiana coal field is within 150 miles of Chicago or Michigan City, by railroad, from which ports the Lake Superior specular and red hematite ores are landed from vessels that are able to run in a direct course from the ore banks. Considering the proximity of the vast quantities of iron in Michigan and Missouri, one can readily see what a glorious future awaits Indiana in respect to manufactories.

Of the cannel coal, one of the finest seams to be found in the country is in Daviess county, this State. Here it is three and a half feet thick, underlaid by one and a half feet of a beautiful, jet-black caking coal. There is no clay, shale or other foreign matter intervening, and fragments of the caking coal are often found adhering to the cannel. There is no gradual change from one to the other, and the character of each is homogeneous throughout.

The cannel coal makes a delightful fire in open grates, and does not pop and throw off scales into the room, as is usual with this kind of coal. This coal is well adapted to the manufacture of illuminating gas, in respect to both quantity and high illuminating power. One ton of 2,000 pounds of this coal yields 10,400 feet of gas, while the best Pennsylvania coal yields but 8,680 cubic feet. This gas has an illuminating power of 25 candles, while the best Pennsylvania coal gas has that of only 17 candles.

Cannel coal is also found in great abundance in Perry, Greene, Parke and Fountain counties, where its commercial value has already been demonstrated.

Numerous deposits of bog iron ore are found in the northern part of the State, and clay iron-stones and impure carbonates and brown

oxides are found scattered in the vicinity of the coal field. In some places the beds are quite thick and of considerable commercial value.

An abundance of excellent lime is also found in Indiana, especially in Huntington county, where many large kilns are kept in profitable operation.

AGRICULTURAL.

In 1852 the Legislature passed an act authorizing the organization of county and district agricultural societies, and also establishing a State Board, the provisions of which act are substantially as follows:

1. Thirty or more persons in any one or two counties organizing into a society for the improvement of agriculture, adopting a constitution and by-laws agreeable to the regulations prescribed by the State Board, and appointing the proper officers and raising a sum of \$50 for its own treasury, shall be entitled to the same amount from the fund arising from show licenses in their respective counties.

2. These societies shall offer annual premiums for improvement of soils, tillage, crops, manures, productions, stock, articles of domestic industry, and such other articles, productions and improvements as they may deem proper; they shall encourage, by grant of rewards, agricultural and household manufacturing interests, and so regulate the premiums that small farmers will have equal opportunity with the large; and they shall pay special attention to cost and profit of the inventions and improvements, requiring an exact, detailed statement of the processes competing for rewards.

3. They shall publish in a newspaper annually their list of awards and an abstract of their treasurers' accounts, and they shall report in full to the State Board their proceedings. Failing to do the latter they shall receive no payment from their county funds.

STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

The act of Feb. 17, 1852, also established a State Board of Agriculture, with perpetual succession; its annual meetings to be held at Indianapolis on the first Thursday after the first Monday in January, when the reports of the county societies are to be received and agricultural interests discussed and determined upon; it shall make an annual report to the Legislature of receipts, expenses, proceedings, etc., of its own meeting as well as of those of the local

societies; it shall hold State fairs, at such times and places as they may deem proper; may hold two meetings a year, certifying to the State Auditor their expenses, who shall draw his warrant upon the Treasurer for the same.

In 1861 the State Board adopted certain rules, embracing ten sections, for the government of local societies, but in 1868 they were found inexpedient and abandoned. It adopted a resolution admitting delegates from the local societies.

THE EXPOSITION.

As the Board found great difficulty in doing justice to exhibitors without an adequate building, the members went earnestly to work in the fall of 1872 to get up an interest in the matter. They appointed a committee of five to confer with the Council or citizens of Indianapolis as to the best mode to be devised for a more thorough and complete exhibition of the industries of the State. The result of the conference was that the time had arrived for a regular "exposition," like that of the older States. At the January meeting in 1873, Hon. Thomas Dowling, of Terre Haute, reported for the committee that they found a general interest in this enterprise, not only at the capital, but also throughout the State. A sub-committee was appointed who devised plans and specifications for the necessary structure, taking lessons mainly from the Kentucky Exposition building at Louisville. All the members of the State Board were in favor of proceeding with the building except Mr. Poole, who feared that, as the interest of the two enterprises were somewhat conflicting, and the Exposition being the more exciting show, it would swallow up the State and county fairs.

The Exposition was opened Sept. 10, 1873, when Hon. John Sutherland, President of the Board, the Mayor of Indianapolis, Senator Morton and Gov. Hendricks delivered addresses. Senator Morton took the high ground that the money spent for an exposition is spent as strictly for educational purposes as that which goes directly into the common school. The exposition is not a mere show, to be idly gazed upon, but an industrial school where one should study and learn. He thought that Indiana had less untillable land than any other State in the Union; 'twas as rich as any and yielded a greater variety of products; and that Indiana was the most prosperous agricultural community in the United States.

The State had nearly 3,700 miles of railroad, not counting side-track, with 400 miles more under contract for building. In 15 or 18 months one can go from Indianapolis to every county in the State by railroad. Indiana has 6,500 square miles of coal field, 450 of which contain block coal, the best in the United States for manufacturing purposes.

On the subject of cheap transportation, he said: "By the census of 1870, Pennsylvania had, of domestic animals of all kinds, 4,006,589, and Indiana, 4,511,094. Pennsylvania had grain to the amount of 60,460,000 bushels, while Indiana had 79,350,454. The value of the farm products of Pennsylvania was estimated to be \$183,946,000; those of Indiana, \$122,914,000. Thus you see that while Indiana had 505,000 head of live stock more, and 19,000,000 bushels of grain more than Pennsylvania, yet the products of Pennsylvania are estimated at \$183,946,000, on account of her greater proximity to market, while those of Indiana are estimated at only \$122,914,000. Thus you can understand the importance of cheap transportation to Indiana.

"Let us see how the question of transportation affects us on the other hand, with reference to the manufacturer of Bessemer steel. Of the 174,000 tons of iron ore used in the blast furnaces of Pittsburgh last year, 84,000 tons came from Lake Superior, 64,000 tons from Iron Mountain, Missouri, 20,000 tons from Lake Champlain, and less than 5,000 tons from the home mines of Pennsylvania. They cannot manufacture their iron with the coal they have in Pennsylvania without coking it. We have coal in Indiana with which we can, in its raw state, make the best of iron; while we are 250 miles nearer Lake Superior than Pittsburgh, and 430 miles nearer to Iron Mountain. So that the question of transportation determines the fact that Indiana must become the great center for the manufacture of Bessemer steel."

"What we want in this country is diversified labor."

The grand hall of the Exposition buildings is on elevated ground at the head of Alabama street, and commands a fine view of the city. The structure is of brick, 308 feet long by 150 in width, and two stories high. Its elevated galleries extend quite around the building, under the roof, thus affording visitors an opportunity to secure the most commanding view to be had in the city. The lower floor of the grand hall is occupied by the mechanical, geological and miscellaneous departments, and by the offices of the Board, which extend along the entire front. The second floor, which is

approached by three wide stairways, accommodates the fine art, musical and other departments of light mechanics, and is brilliantly lighted by windows and skylights. But as we are here entering the description of a subject magnificent to behold, we enter a description too vast to complete, and we may as well stop here as anywhere.

The Presidents of the State Fairs have been: Gov. J. A. Wright, 1852-'4; Gen. Jos. Orr, 1855; Dr. A. C. Stevenson, 1856-'8; G. D. Wagner; 1859-60; D. P. Holloway, 1861; Jas. D. Williams, 1862, 1870-'1; A. D. Hamrick, 1863, 1867-'9; Stearns Fisher, 1864-'6; John Sutherland, 1872-'4; Wm. Crim, 1875. Secretaries: John B. Dillon, 1852-'3, 1855, 1858-'9; Ignatius Brown, 1856-'7; W. T. Dennis, 1854, 1860-'1; W. H. Loomis, 1862-'6; A. J. Holmes, 1867-'9; Joseph Poole, 1870-'1; Alex. Heron, 1872-'5. Place of fair, Indianapolis every year except: Lafayette, 1853; Madison, 1854; New Albany, 1859; Fort Wayne, 1865; and Terre Haute, 1867. In 1861 there was no fair. The gate and entry receipts increased from \$4,651 in 1852 to \$45,330 in 1874.

On the opening of the Exposition, Oct. 7, 1874, addresses were delivered by the President of the Board, Hon. John Sutherland, and by Govs. Hendricks, Bigler and Pollock. Yvon's celebrated painting, the "Great Republic," was unveiled with great ceremony, and many distinguished guests were present to witness it.

The exhibition of 1875 showed that the plate glass from the southern part of the State was equal to the finest French plate; that the force-blowers made in the eastern part of the State was of a world-wide reputation; that the State has within its bounds the largest wagon manufactory in the world; that in other parts of the State there were all sorts and sizes of manufactories, including rolling mills and blast furnaces, and in the western part coal was mined and shipped at the rate of 2,500 tons a day from one vicinity; and many other facts, which "would astonish the citizens of Indiana themselves even more than the rest of the world."

INDIANA HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

This society was organized in 1842, thus taking the lead in the West. At this time Henry Ward Beecher was a resident of Indianapolis, engaged not only as a minister but also as editor of the *Indiana Farmer and Gardener*, and his influence was very extensive in the interests of horticulture, floriculture and farming. Prominent among his pioneer co-laborers were Judge Coburn,

Aaron Aldridge, Capt. James Sigarson, D. V. Culley, Reuben Ragan, Stephen Hampton, Cornelius Ratliff, Joshua Lindley, Abner Pope and many others. In the autumn of this year the society held an exhibition, probably the first in the State, if not in the West, in the hall of the new State house. The only premium offered was a set of silver teaspoons for the best seedling apple, which was won by Reuben Ragan, of Putnam county, for an apple christened on this occasion the "Osceola."

The society gave great encouragement to the introduction of new varieties of fruit, especially of the pear, as the soil and climate of Indiana were well adapted to this fruit. But the bright horizon which seemed to be at this time looming up all around the field of the young society's operations was suddenly and thoroughly darkened by the swarm of noxious insects, diseases, blasts of winter and the great distance to market. The prospects of the cause scarcely justified a continuation of the expense of assembling from remote parts of the State, and the meetings of the society therefore soon dwindled away until the organization itself became quite extinct.

But when, in 1852 and afterward, railroads began to traverse the State in all directions, the Legislature provided for the organization of a State Board of Agriculture, whose scope was not only agriculture but also horticulture and the mechanic and household arts. The rapid growth of the State, soon necessitated a differentiation of this body, and in the autumn of 1860, at Indianapolis, there was organized the

INDIANA POMOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

October 18, Reuben Ragan was elected President and Wm H. Loomis, of Marion county, Secretary. The constitution adopted provided for biennial meetings in January, at Indianapolis. At the first regular meeting, Jan. 9, 1861, a committee-man for each congressional district was appointed, all of them together to be known as the "State Fruit Committee," and twenty-five members were enrolled during this session. At the regular meeting in 1863 the constitution was so amended as to provide for annual sessions, and the address of the newly elected President, Hon. I. G. D. Nelson, of Allen county, urged the establishment of an agricultural college. He continued in the good cause until his work was crowned with success.

In 1864 there was but little done on account of the exhaustive demands of the great war; and the descent of mercury 60° in eighteen hours did so much mischief as to increase the discouragement to the verge of despair. The title of the society was at this meeting, Jan., 1864 changed to that of the Indiana Horticultural Society.

The first several meetings of the society were mostly devoted to revision of fruit lists; and although the good work, from its vastness and complication, became somewhat monotonous, it has been no exception in this respect to the law that all the greatest and most productive labors of mankind require perseverance and toil.

In 1866, George M. Beeler, who had so indefatigably served as secretary for several years, saw himself hastening to his grave, and showed his love for the cause of fruit culture by bequeathing to the society the sum of \$1,000. This year also the State Superintendent of Public Instruction was induced to take a copy of the Society's transactions for each of the township libraries in the State, and this enabled the Society to bind its volume of proceedings in a substantial manner.

At the meeting in 1867 many valuable and interesting papers were presented, the office of corresponding secretary was created, and the subject of Legislative aid was discussed. The State Board of Agriculture placed the management of the horticultural department of the State fair in the care of the Society.

The report for 1868 shows for the first time a balance on hand, after paying expenses, the balance being \$61.55. Up to this time the Society had to take care of itself,—meeting current expenses, doing its own printing and binding, “boarding and clothing itself,” and diffusing annually an amount of knowledge utterly incalculable. During the year called meetings were held at Salem, in the peach and grape season, and evenings during the State fair, which was held in Terre Haute the previous fall. The State now assumed the cost of printing and binding, but the volume of transactions was not quite so valuable as that of the former year.

In 1870 \$160 was given to this Society by the State Board of Agriculture, to be distributed as prizes for essays, which object was faithfully carried out. The practice has since then been continued.

In 1871 the Horticultural Society brought out the best volume of papers and proceedings it ever has had published.

In 1872 the office of corresponding secretary was discontinued; the appropriation by the State Board of Agriculture diverted to the payment of premiums on small fruits given at a show held the previous summer; results of the exhibition not entirely satisfactory.

In 1873 the State officials refused to publish the discussions of the members of the Horticultural Society, and the Legislature appropriated \$500 for the purpose for each of the ensuing two years.

In 1875 the Legislature enacted a law requiring that one of the trustees of Purdue University shall be selected by the Horticultural Society.

The aggregate annual membership of this society from its organization in 1860 to 1875 was 1,225.

EDUCATION.

The subject of education has been referred to in almost every gubernatorial message from the organization of the Territory to the present time. It is indeed the most favorite enterprise of the Hoosier State. In the first survey of Western lands, Congress set apart a section of land in every township, generally the 16th, for school purposes, the disposition of the land to be in hands of the residents of the respective townships. Besides this, to this State were given two entire townships for the use of a State Seminary, to be under the control of the Legislature. Also, the State constitution provides that all fines for the breach of law and all commutations for militia service be appropriated to the use of county seminaries. In 1825 the common-school lands amounted to 680,207 acres, estimated at \$2 an acre, and valued therefore at \$1,216,044. At this time the seminary at Bloomington, supported in part by one of these township grants, was very flourishing. The common schools, however, were in rather a poor condition.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

In 1852 the free-school system was fully established, which has resulted in placing Indiana in the lead of this great nation. Although this is a pleasant subject, it is a very large one to treat in a condensed notice, as this has to be.

The free-school system of Indiana first became practically operative the first Monday of April, 1853, when the township trustees

for school purposes were elected through the State. The law committed to them the charge of all the educational affairs in their respective townships. As it was feared by the opponents of the law that it would not be possible to select men in all the townships capable of executing the school laws satisfactorily, the people were thereby awakened to the necessity of electing their very best men; and although, of course, many blunders have been made by trustees, the operation of the law has tended to elevate the adult population as well as the youth; and Indiana still adheres to the policy of appointing its best men to educational positions. The result is a grand surprise to all old fogies, who indeed scarcely dare to appear such any longer.

To instruct the people in the new law and set the educational machinery going, a pamphlet of over 60 pages, embracing the law, with notes and explanations, was issued from the office of a superintendent of public instruction, and distributed freely throughout the State. The first duty of the Board of Trustees was to establish and conveniently locate a sufficient number of schools for the education of all the children of their township. But where were the school-houses, and what were they? Previously they had been erected by single districts, but under this law districts were abolished, their lines obliterated, and houses previously built by districts became the property of the township, and all the houses were to be built at the expense of the township by an appropriation of township funds by the trustees. In some townships there was not a single school-house of any kind, and in others there were a few old, leaky, dilapidated log cabins, wholly unfit for use even in summer, and in "winter worse than nothing." Before the people could be tolerably accommodated with schools at least 3,500 school-houses had to be erected in the State.

By a general law, enacted in conformity to the constitution of 1852, each township was made a municipal corporation, and every voter in the township a member of the corporation; the Board of Trustees constituted the township legislature as well as the executive body, the whole body of voters, however, exercising direct control through frequent meetings called by the trustees. Special taxes and every other matter of importance were directly voted upon.

Some tax-payers, who were opposed to special townships' taxes, retarded the progress of schools by refusing to pay their assessment. Contracts for building school-houses were given up, houses

half finished were abandoned, and in many townships all school operations were suspended. In some of them, indeed, a rumor was circulated by the enemies of the law that the entire school law from beginning to end had been declared by the Supreme Court unconstitutional and void; and the Trustees, believing this, actually dismissed their schools and considered themselves out of office. Hon. W. C. Larrabee, the (first) Superintendent of Public Instruction, corrected this error as soon as possible.

But while the voting of special taxes was doubted on a constitutional point, it became evident that it was weak in a practical point; for in many townships the opponents of the system voted down every proposition for the erection of school-houses.

Another serious obstacle was the great deficiency in the number of qualified teachers. To meet the newly created want, the law authorized the appointment of deputies in each county to examine and license persons to teach, leaving it in their judgment to lower the standard of qualification sufficiently to enable them to license as many as were needed to supply all the schools. It was therefore found necessary to employ many "unqualified" teachers, especially in the remote rural districts. But the progress of the times enabled the Legislature of 1853 to erect a standard of qualification and give to the county commissioners the authority to license teachers; and in order to supply every school with a teacher, while there might not be a sufficient number of properly qualified teachers, the commissioners were authorized to grant temporary licenses to take charge of particular schools not needing a high grade of teachers.

In 1854 the available common-school fund consisted of the congressional township fund, the surplus revenue fund, the saline fund, the bank tax fund and miscellaneous fund, amounting in all to \$2,460,600. This amount, from many sources, was subsequently increased to a very great extent. The common-school fund was intrusted to the several counties of the State, which were held responsible for the preservation thereof and for the payment of the annual interest thereon. The fund was managed by the auditors and treasurers of the several counties, for which these officers were allowed one-tenth of the income. It was loaned out to the citizens of the county in sums not exceeding \$300, on real estate security. The common-school fund was thus consolidated and the proceeds equally distributed each year to all the townships, cities and towns

of the State, in proportion to the number of children. This phase of the law met with considerable opposition in 1854.

The provisions of the law for the establishment of township libraries was promptly carried into effect, and much time, labor and thought were devoted to the selection of books, special attention being paid to historical works.

The greatest need in 1854 was for qualified teachers; but nevertheless the progress of public education during this and following years was very great. School-houses were erected, many of them being fine structures, well furnished, and the libraries were considerably enlarged.

The city school system of Indiana received a heavy set-back in 1858, by a decision of the Supreme Court of the State, that the law authorizing cities and townships to levy a tax additional to the State tax was not in conformity with that clause in the Constitution which required uniformity in taxation. The schools were stopped for want of adequate funds. For a few weeks in each year thereafter the feeble "uniform" supply from the State fund enabled the people to open the schools, but considering the returns the public realizes for so small an outlay in educational matters, this proved more expensive than ever. Private schools increased, but the attendance was small. Thus the interests of popular education languished for years. But since the revival of the free schools, the State fund has grown to vast proportions, and the schools of this intelligent and enterprising commonwealth compare favorably with those of any other portion of the United States.

There is no occasion to present all the statistics of school progress in this State from the first to the present time, but some interest will be taken in the latest statistics, which we take from the 9th Biennial Report (for 1877-'8) by the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, Hon. James H. Smart. This report, by the way, is a volume of 480 octavo pages, and is free to all who desire a copy.

The rapid, substantial and permanent increase which Indiana enjoys in her school interests is thus set forth in the above report.

Year.	Length of School in Days.	No. of Teachers.	Attendance at School.	School Enumeration.	Total Am't Paid Teachers.
1855	61	4,016	206,994	445,791	\$ 239,924
1860	65	7,649	303,744	495,019	481,020
1865	66	9,493	402,812	557,092	1,020,440
1870	97	11,826	462,527	619,627	1,810,866
1875	130	13,133	502,362	667,736	2,830,747
1878	129	13,676	512,535	699,153	3,065,963

The increase of school population during the past ten years has been as follows:

Total in 1868, 592,865.			
Increase for year ending		Increase for year ending	
Sept. 1, 1869.....	17,699	May 1, 1874.....	13,922
" 1, 1870.....	9,063	" 1, 1875.....	13,372
" 1, 1871.....	3,101	" 1, 1876.....	11,494
" 1, 1872.....	8,811	" 1, 1877.....	15,476
May 1, 1873 (8 months).....	8,903	" 1, 1878.....	4,447
		Total, 1878.....	699,153
No. of white males.....	354,271;	females.....	333,033.....
" " colored "	5,937;	"	5,912.....
			699,153

Twenty-nine per cent. of the above are in the 49 cities and 212 incorporated towns, and 71 per cent. in the 1,011 townships.

The number of white males enrolled in the schools in 1878 was 267,315, and of white females, 237,739; total, 505,054; of colored males, 3,794; females, 3,687; total, 7,481; grand total, 512,535.

The average number enrolled in each district varies from 51 to 56, and the average daily attendance from 32 to 35; but many children reported as absent attend parochial or private schools. Seventy-three per cent. of the white children and 63 per cent. of the colored, in the State, are enrolled in the schools.

The number of days taught vary materially in the different townships, and on this point State Superintendent Smart iterates: "As long as the schools of some of our townships are kept open but 60 days and others 220 days, we do not have a uniform system,—such as was contemplated by the constitution. The school law requires the trustee of a township to maintain each of the schools in his corporation an equal length of time. This provision cannot be so easily applied to the various counties of the State, for the reason that there is a variation in the density of the population, in the wealth of the people, and the amount of the township funds. I think, however, there is scarcely a township trustee in the State who cannot, under the present law, if he chooses to do so, bring his schools up to an average of six months. I think it would be wise to require each township trustee to levy a sufficient local tax to maintain the schools at least six months of the year, provided this can be done without increasing the local tax beyond the amount now permitted by law. This would tend to bring the poorer schools up to the standard of the best, and would thus unify the system, and make it indeed a common-school system."

The State, however, averages six and a half months school per year to each district.

The number of school districts in the State in 1878 was 9,380, in all but 34 of which school was taught during that year. There are 396 district and 151 township graded schools. Number of white male teachers, 7,977, and of female, 5,699; colored, male, 62, and female, 43; grand total, 13,781. For the ten years ending with 1878 there was an increase of 409 male teachers and 811 female teachers. All these teachers, except about 200, attend normal institutes,—a showing which probably surpasses that of any other State in this respect.

The average daily compensation of teachers throughout the State in 1878 was as follows: In townships, males, \$1.90; females, \$1.70; in towns, males, \$3.09; females, \$1.81; in cities, males, \$4.06; females, \$2.29.

In 1878 there were 89 stone school-houses, 1,724 brick, 7,608 frame, and 124 log; total, 9,545, valued at \$11,536,647.39.

And lastly, and best of all, we are happy to state that Indiana has a larger school fund than any other State in the Union. In 1872, according to the statistics before us, it was larger than that of any other State by \$2,000,000! the figures being as follows:

Indiana.....	\$8,437,593.47	Michigan.....	\$2,500,214.91
Ohio.....	6,614,816.50	Missouri.....	2,525,252.52
Illinois.....	6,348,538.32	Minnesota.....	2,471,199.31
New York.....	2,880,017.01	Wisconsin.....	2,237,414.37
Connecticut.....	2,809,770.70	Massachusetts.....	2,210,864.09
Iowa.....	4,274,581.93	Arkansas.....	2,000,000.00

Nearly all the rest of the States have less than a million dollars in their school fund.

In 1872 the common-school fund of Indiana consisted of the following:

Non-negotiable bonds.....	\$3,591,316.15	Escheated estates.....	17,866.55
Common-school fund.....	1,666,824.50	Sinking fund, last distribution.....	67,068.72
Sinking fund, at 8 per cent	569,139.94	Sinking fund undistributed.....	100,165.92
Congressional township fund.....	2,281,076.69	Swamp land fund.....	42,418.40
Value of unsold Congressional township lands..	94,245.00		
Saline fund.....	5,727.66		
Bank tax fund.....	1,744.94		
			<hr/>
			\$8,437,593.47

In 1878 the grand total was \$8,974,455.55.

The origin of the respective school funds of Indiana is as follows:

1. The "Congressional township" fund is derived from the proceeds of the 16th sections of the townships. Almost all of these

have been sold and the money put out at interest. The amount of this fund in 1877 was \$2,452,936.82.

2. The "saline" fund consists of the proceeds of the sale of salt springs, and the land adjoining necessary for working them to the amount of 36 entire sections, authorized by the original act of Congress. By authority of the same act the Legislature has made these proceeds a part of the permanent school fund.

3. The "surplus revenue" fund. Under the administration of President Jackson, the national debt, contracted by the Revolutionary war and the purchase of Louisiana, was entirely discharged, and a large surplus remained in the treasury. In June, 1836, Congress distributed this money among the States in the ratio of their representation in Congress, subject to recall, and Indiana's share was \$860,254. The Legislature subsequently set apart \$573,502.96 of this amount to be a part of the school fund. It is not probable that the general Government will ever recall this money.

4. "Bank tax" fund. The Legislature of 1834 chartered a State Bank, of which a part of the stock was owned by the State and a part by individuals. Section 15 of the charter required an annual deduction from the dividends, equal to $12\frac{1}{2}$ cents on each share not held by the State, to be set apart for common-school education. This tax finally amounted to \$80,000, which now bears interest in favor of education.

5. "Sinking" fund. In order to set the State bank under good headway, the State at first borrowed \$1,300,000, and out of the unapplied balances a fund was created, increased by unapplied balances also of the principal, interest and dividends of the amount lent to the individual holders of stock, for the purpose of sinking the debt of the bank; hence the name sinking fund. The 114th section of the charter provided that after the full payment of the bank's indebtedness, principal, interest and incidental expenses, the residue of said fund should be a permanent fund, appropriated to the cause of education. As the charter extended through a period of 25 years, this fund ultimately reached the handsome amount of \$5,000,000.

The foregoing are all interest-bearing funds; the following are additional school funds, but not productive:

6. "Seminary" fund. By order of the Legislature in 1852, all county seminaries were sold, and the net proceeds placed in the common-school fund.

7. All fines for the violation of the penal laws of the State are placed to the credit of the common-school fund

8. All recognizances of witnesses and parties indicted for crime, when forfeited, are collectible by law and made a part of the school fund. These are reported to the office of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction annually. For the five years ending with 1872, they averaged about \$34,000 a year.

9. Escheats. These amount to \$17,865.55, which was still in the State treasury in 1872 and unapplied.

10. The "swamp-land" fund arises from the sale of certain Congressional land grants, not devoted to any particular purpose by the terms of the grant. In 1872 there was \$42,418.40 of this money, subject to call by the school interests.

11. Taxes on corporations are to some extent devoted by the Constitution to school purposes, but the clause on this subject is somewhat obscure, and no funds as yet have been realized from this source. It is supposed that several large sums of money are due the common-school fund from the corporations.

Constitutionally, any of the above funds may be increased, but never diminished.

INDIANA STATE UNIVERSITY.

So early as 1802 the U. S. Congress granted lands and a charter to the people of that portion of the Northwestern Territory residing at Vincennes, for the erection and maintenance of a seminary of learning in that early settled district; and five years afterward an act incorporating the Vincennes University asked the Legislature to appoint a Board of Trustees for the institution and order the sale of a single township in Gibson county, granted by Congress in 1802, so that the proceeds might be at once devoted to the objects of education. On this Board the following gentlemen were appointed to act in the interests of the institution: William H. Harrison, John Gibson, Thomas H. Davis, Henry Vanderburgh, Waler Taylor, Benjamin Parke, Peter Jones, James Johnson, John Rice Jones, George Wallace, William Bullitt, Elias McNamee, John Badolett, Henry Hurst, Gen. W. Johnston, Francis Vigo, Jacob Kuykendall, Samuel McKee, Nathaniel Ewing, George Leech, Luke Decker, Samuel Gwathmey and John Johnson.

The sale of this land was slow and the proceeds small. The members of the Board, too, were apathetic, and failing to meet, the institution fell out of existence and out of memory.

In 1816 Congress granted another township in Monroe county, located within its present limits, and the foundation of a university was laid. Four years later, and after Indiana was erected into a State, an act of the local Legislature appointing another Board of Trustees and authorizing them to select a location for a university and to enter into contracts for its construction, was passed. The new Board met at Bloomington and selected a site at that place for the location of the present building, entered into a contract for the erection of the same in 1822, and in 1825 had the satisfaction of being present at the inauguration of the university. The first session was commenced under the Rev. Baynard R. Hall, with 20 students, and when the learned professor could only boast of a salary of \$150 a year; yet, on this very limited sum the gentleman worked with energy and soon brought the enterprise through all its elementary stages to the position of an academic institution. Dividing the year into two sessions of five months each, the Board acting under his advice, changed the name to the "Indiana Academy," under which title it was duly chartered. In 1827 Prof. John H. Harney was raised to the chairs of mathematics, natural philosophy and astronomy, at a salary of \$300 a year; and the salary of Mr. Hall raised to \$400 a year. In 1828 the name was again changed by the Legislature to the "Indiana College," and the following professors appointed over the different departments: Rev. Andrew Wylie, D. D., Prof. of mental and moral philosophy and belles lettres; John H. Harney, Prof. of mathematics and natural philosophy; and Rev. Bayard R. Hall, Prof. of ancient languages. This year, also, dispositions were made for the sale of Gibson county lands and for the erection of a new college building. This action was opposed by some legal difficulties, which after a time were overcome, and the new college building was put under construction, and continued to prosper until 1854, when it was destroyed by fire, and 9,000 volumes, with all the apparatus, were consumed. The curriculum was then carried out in a temporary building, while a new structure was going up.

In 1873 the new college, with its additions, was completed, and the routine of studies continued. A museum of natural history, a laboratory and the Owen cabinet added, and the standard of the studies and *morale* generally increased in excellence and in strictness.

Bloomington is a fine, healthful locality, on the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago railway. The University buildings are in the

collegiate Gothic style, simply and truly carried out. The building, fronting College avenue is 145 feet in front. It consists of a central building 60 feet by 53, with wings each 38 feet by 26, and the whole, three stories high. The new building, fronting the west, is 130 feet by 50. Buildings lighted by gas.

The faculty numbers thirteen. Number of students in the collegiate department in 1879-'80, 183; in preparatory, 169; total, 349, allowing for three counted twice.

The university may now be considered on a fixed foundation, carrying out the intention of the President, who aimed at scholarship rather than numbers, and demands the attention of eleven professors, together with the State Geologist, who is ex-officio member of the faculty, and required to lecture at intervals and look after the geological and mineralogical interests of the institution. The faculty of medicine is represented by eleven leading physicians of the neighborhood. The faculty of law requires two resident professors, and the other chairs remarkably well represented.

The university received from the State annually about \$15,000, and promises with the aid of other public grants and private donations to vie with any other State university within the Republic.

PURDUE UNIVERSITY.

This is a "college for the benefit of agricultural and the mechanic arts," as provided for by act of Congress, July 2, 1862, donating lands for this purpose to the extent of 30,000 acres of the public domain to each Senator and Representative in the Federal assembly. Indiana having in Congress at that time thirteen members, became entitled to 390,000 acres; but as there was no Congress land in the State at this time, scrip had to be taken, and it was upon the following condition (we quote the act):

"SECTION 4. That all moneys derived from the sale of land scrip shall be invested in the stocks of the United States, or of some other safe stocks, yielding no less than five per centum upon the par value of said stocks; and that the moneys so invested shall constitute a perpetual fund, the capital of which shall remain undiminished, except so far as may be provided in section 5 of this act, and the interest of which shall be inviolably appropriated by each State, which may take and claim the benefit of this act, to the endowment, support and maintenance of at least one college, where the leading object shall be, without excluding other scientific and

classical studies, and including military tactics, to teach such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and the mechanic arts, in such a manner as the Legislatures of the States may respectively prescribe, in order to promote the liberal and practical education of the industrial classes in the several pursuits and professions of life.

"Sec. 5. That the grant of land and land scrip hereby authorized shall be made on the following conditions, to which, as well as the provision hereinbefore contained, the previous assent of the several States shall be signified by Legislative act:

"First. If any portion of the funds invested as provided by the foregoing section, or any portion of the interest thereon, shall by any action or contingency be diminished or lost, it shall be replaced by the State to which it belongs, so that the capital of the fund shall remain forever undiminished, and the annual interest shall be regularly applied, without diminution, to the purposes mentioned in the fourth section of this act, except that a sum not exceeding ten per centum upon the amount received by any State under the provisions of this act may be expended for the purchase of lands for sites or experimental farms, whenever authorized by the respective Legislatures of said States.

"Second. No portion of said fund, nor interest thereon, shall be applied, directly or indirectly, under any pretence whatever, to the purchase, erection, preservation or repair of any building or buildings.

"Third. Any State which may take and claim the benefit of the provisions of this act, shall provide, within five years at least, not less than one college, as provided in the fourth section of this act, or the grant to such State shall cease and said State be bound to pay the United States the amount received of any lands previously sold, and that the title to purchase under the States shall be valid.

"Fourth. An annual report shall be made regarding the progress of each college, recording any improvements and experiments made, with their cost and result, and such other matter, including State industrial and economical statistics, as may be supposed useful, one copy of which shall be transmitted by mail free, by each, to all other colleges which may be endowed under the provisions of this act, and also one copy to the Secretary of the Interior.

"Fifth. When lands shall be selected from those which have been raised to double the minimum price in consequence of railroad

grants, that they shall be computed to the States at the maximum price, and the number of acres proportionately diminished.

"Sixth. No State, while in a condition of rebellion or insurrection against the Government of the United States, shall be entitled to the benefits of this act.

"Seventh. No State shall be entitled to the benefits of this act unless it shall express its acceptance thereof by its Legislature within two years from the date of its approval by the President."

The foregoing act was approved by the President, July 2, 1862. It seemed that this law, amid the din of arms with the great Rebellion, was about to pass altogether unnoticed by the next General Assembly, January, 1863, had not Gov. Morton's attention been called to it by a delegation of citizens from Tippecanoe county, who visited him in the interest of Battle Ground. He thereupon sent a special message to the Legislature, upon the subject, and then public attention was excited to it everywhere, and several localities competed for the institution; indeed, the rivalry was so great that this session failed to act in the matter at all, and would have failed to accept of the grant within the two years prescribed in the last clause quoted above, had not Congress, by a supplementary act, extended the time two years longer.

March 6, 1865, the Legislature accepted the conditions of the national gift, and organized the Board of "Trustees of the Indiana Agricultural College." This Board, by authority, sold the scrip April 9, 1867, for \$212,238.50, which sum, by compounding, has increased to nearly \$400,000, and is invested in U. S. bonds. Not until the special session of May, 1869, was the locality for this college selected, when John Purdue, of Lafayette, offered \$150,000 and Tippecanoe county \$50,000 more, and the title of the institution changed to "Purdue University." Donations were also made by the Battle Ground Institute and the Battle Ground Institute of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

The building was located on a 100-acre tract near Chauncey, which Purdue gave in addition to his magnificent donation, and to which 86½ acres more have since been added on the north. The boarding-house, dormitory, the laboratory, boiler and gas house, a frame armory and gymnasium, stable with shed and work-shop are all to the north of the gravel road, and form a group of buildings within a circle of 600 feet. The boiler and gas house occupy a rather central position, and supply steam and gas to the boarding-house, dormitory and laboratory. A description of these buildings

may be apropos. The boarding-house is a brick structure, in the modern Italian style, planked by a turret at each of the front angles and measuring 120 feet front by 68 feet deep. The dormitory is a quadrangular edifice, in the plain Elizabethan style, four stories high, arranged to accommodate 125 students. Like the other buildings, it is heated by steam and lighted by gas. Bathing accommodations are in each end of all the stories. The laboratory is almost a duplicate of a similar department in Brown University, R. I. It is a much smaller building than the boarding-house, but yet sufficiently large to meet the requirements. A collection of minerals, fossils and antiquities, purchased from Mr. Richard Owen, former President of the institution, occupies the temporary cabinet or museum, pending the construction of a new building. The military hall and gymnasium is 100 feet frontage by 50 feet deep, and only one story high. The uses to which this hall is devoted are exercises in physical and military drill. The boiler and gas house is an establishment replete in itself, possessing every facility for supplying the buildings of the university with adequate heat and light. It is further provided with pumping works. Convenient to this department is the retort and great meters of the gas house, capable of holding 9,000 cubic feet of gas, and arranged upon the principles of modern science. The barn and shed form a single building, both useful, convenient and ornamental.

In connection with the agricultural department of the university, a brick residence and barn were erected and placed at the disposal of the farm superintendent, Maj. L. A. Burke.

The buildings enumerated above have been erected at a cost approximating the following: boarding-house, \$37,807.07; laboratory, \$15,000; dormitory, \$32,000; military hall and gymnasium, \$6,410.47; boiler and gas house, \$4,814; barn and shed, \$1,500; work-shop, \$1,000; dwelling and barn, \$2,500.

Besides the original donations, Legislative appropriations, varying in amount, have been made from time to time, and Mr. Pierce, the treasurer, has donated his official salary, \$600 a year, for the time he served, for decorating the grounds,—if necessary.

The opening of the university was, owing to varied circumstances, postponed from time to time, and not until March, 1874, was a class formed, and this only to comply with the act of Congress in that connection in its relation to the university. However, in September following a curriculum was adopted, and the first regular term of the Purdue University entered upon. This curriculum

comprises the varied subjects generally pertaining to a first-class university course, namely: in the school of natural science—physics and industrial mechanics, chemistry and natural history; in the school of engineering—civil and mining, together with the principles of architecture; in the school of agriculture—theoretical and practical agriculture, horticulture and veterinary science; in the military school—the mathematical sciences, German and French literature, free-hand and mechanical drawing, with all the studies pertaining to the natural and military sciences. Modern languages and natural history embrace their respective courses to the fullest extent.

There are this year (1880) eleven members of the faculty, 86 students in the regular courses, and 117 other students. In respect to attendance there has been a constant increase from the first. The first year, 1874-'5, there were but 64 students.

INDIANA STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

This institution was founded at Terre Haute in 1870, in accordance with the act of the Legislature of that year. The building is a large brick edifice situated upon a commanding location and possessing some architectural beauties. From its inauguration many obstacles opposed its advance toward efficiency and success; but the Board of Trustees, composed of men experienced in educational matters, exercised their strength of mind and body to overcome every difficulty, and secure for the State Normal School every distinction and emolument that lay within their power. their efforts to this end being very successful; and it is a fact that the institution has arrived at, if not eclipsed, the standard of their expectations. Not alone does the course of study embrace the legal subjects known as reading, writing, spelling, arithmetic, geography, United States history, English grammar, physiology, manners and ethics, but it includes also universal history, the mathematical sciences and many other subjects foreign to older institutions. The first studies are prescribed by law and must be inculcated; the second are optional with the professors, and in the case of Indiana generally hold place in the curriculum of the normal school.

The model, or training school, specially designed for the training of teachers, forms a most important factor in State educational matters, and prepares teachers of both sexes for one of the most important positions in life; viz., that of educating the youth of the

State. The advanced course of studies, together with the higher studies of the normal school, embraces Latin and German, and prepares young men and women for entrance to the State University.

The efficiency of this school may be elicited from the following facts, taken from the official reports: out of 41 persons who had graduated from the elementary course, nine, after teaching successfully in the public schools of this State from two terms to two years, returned to the institution and sought admission to the advanced classes. They were admitted; three of them were gentlemen and six ladies. After spending two years and two terms in the elementary course, and then teaching in the schools during the time already mentioned they returned to spend two and a half or three years more, and for the avowed purpose of qualifying themselves for teaching in the most responsible positions of the public school service. In fact, no student is admitted to the school who does not in good faith declare his intention to qualify himself for teaching in the schools of the State. This the law requires, and the rule is adhered to literally.

The report further says, in speaking of the government of the school, that the fundamental idea is rational freedom, or that freedom which gives exemption from the power of control of one over another, or, in other words, the self-limiting of themselves, in their acts, by a recognition of the rights of others who are equally free. The idea and origin of the school being laid down, and also the means by which scholarship can be realized in the individual, the student is left to form his own conduct, both during session hours and while away from school. The teacher merely stands between this scholastic idea and the student's own partial conception of it, as expositor or interpreter. The teacher is not legislator, executor or police officer; he is expounder of the true idea of school law, so that the only test of the student's conduct is obedience to, or nonconformity with, that law as interpreted by the teacher. This idea once inculcated in the minds of the students, insures industry, punctuality and order.

NORTHERN INDIANA NORMAL SCHOOL AND BUSINESS INSTITUTE,
VALPARAISO.

This institution was organized Sept. 16, 1873, with 35 students in attendance. The school occupied the building known as the Valparaiso Male and Female College building. Four teachers

were employed. The attendance, so small at first, increased rapidly and steadily, until at the present writing, the seventh year in the history of the school, the yearly enrollment is more than three thousand. The number of instructors now employed is 23.

From time to time, additions have been made to the school buildings, and numerous boarding halls have been erected, so that now the value of the buildings and grounds owned by the school is one hundred thousand dollars.

A large library has been collected, and a complete equipment of philosophical and chemical apparatus has been purchased. The department of physiology is supplied with skeletons, manikins, and everything necessary to the demonstration of each branch of the subject. A large cabinet is provided for the study of geology. In fact, each department of the school is completely furnished with the apparatus needed for the most approved presentation of every subject.

There are 15 chartered departments in the institution. These are in charge of thorough, energetic, and scholarly instructors, and send forth each year as graduates, a large number of finely cultured young ladies and gentlemen, living testimonials of the efficiency of the course of study and the methods used.

The Commercial College in connection with the school is in itself a great institution. It is finely fitted up and furnished, and ranks foremost among the business colleges of the United States.

The expenses for tuition, room and board, have been made so low that an opportunity for obtaining a thorough education is presented to the poor and the rich alike.

All of this work has been accomplished in the short space of seven years. The school now holds a high place among educational institutions, and is the largest normal school in the United States.

This wonderful growth and development is wholly due to the energy and faithfulness of its teachers, and the unparalleled executive ability of its proprietor and principal. The school is not endowed.

DENOMINATIONAL AND PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.

Nor is Indiana behind in literary institutions under denominational auspices. It is not to be understood, however, at the present day, that sectarian doctrines are insisted upon at the so-called "denominational" colleges, universities and seminaries; the youth at these places are influenced only by Christian example.

Notre Dame University, near South Bend, is a Catholic institution, and is one of the most noted in the United States. It was founded in 1842 by Father Sorin. The first building was erected in 1843, and the university has continued to grow and prosper until the present time, now having 35 professors, 26 instructors, 9 tutors, 213 students and 12,000 volumes in library. At present the main building has a frontage of 224 feet and a depth of 155. Thousands of young people have received their education here, and a large number have been graduated for the priesthood. A chapter was held here in 1872, attended by delegates from all parts of the world. It is worthy of mention that this institution has a bell weighing 13,000 pounds, the largest in the United States and one of the finest in the world.

The *Indiana Asbury University*, at Greencastle, is an old and well-established institution under the auspices of the Methodist Episcopal Church, named after its first bishop, Asbury. It was founded in 1835, and in 1872 it had nine professors and 172 students.

Howard College, not denominational, is located at Kokomo, and was founded in 1869. In 1872 it had five professors, four instructors, and 69 students.

Union Christian College, Christian, at Merom, was organized in 1858, and in 1872 had four resident professors, seven instructors and 156 students.

Moore's Hill College, Methodist Episcopal, is situated at Moore's Hill, was founded in 1854, and in 1872 had five resident professors, five instructors, and 142 students.

Earlham's College, at Richmond, is under the management of the Orthodox Friends, and was founded in 1859. In 1872 they had six resident professors and 167 students, and 3,300 volumes in library.

Wabash College, at Crawfordsville, was organized in 1834, and had in 1872, eight professors and teachers, and 231 students, with about 12,000 volumes in the library. It is under Presbyterian management.

Concordia College, Lutheran, at Fort Wayne, was founded in 1850; in 1872 it had four professors and 148 students: 3,000 volumes in library.

Hanover College, Presbyterian, was organized in 1833, at Hanover, and in 1872 had seven professors and 118 students, and 7,000 volumes in library.

Hartsville University, United Brethren, at Hartsville, was founded in 1854, and in 1872 had seven professors and 117 students.

Northwestern Christian University, Disciples, is located at Irvington, near Indianapolis. It was founded in 1854, and by 1872 it had 15 resident professors, 181 students, and 5,000 volumes in library.

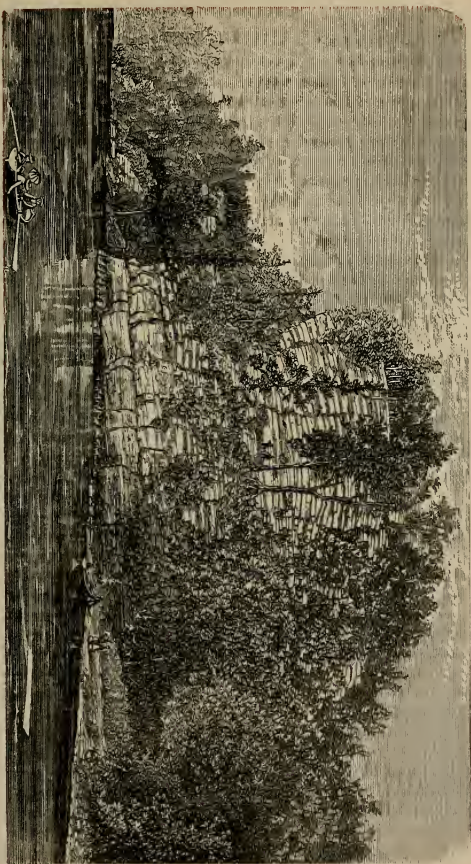
BENEVOLENT AND PENAL INSTITUTIONS.

By the year 1830, the influx of paupers and invalid persons was so great that the Governor called upon the Legislature to take steps toward regulating the matter, and also to provide an asylum for the poor, but that body was very slow to act on the matter. At the present time, however, there is no State in the Union which can boast a better system of benevolent institutions. The Benevolent Society of Indianapolis was organized in 1843. It was a pioneer institution; its field of work was small at first, but it has grown into great usefulness.

INSTITUTE FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE BLIND.

In behalf of the blind, the first effort was made by James M. Ray, about 1846. Through his efforts William H. Churchman came from Kentucky with blind pupils and gave exhibitions in Mr. Beecher's church, in Indianapolis. These entertainments were attended by members of the Legislature, for whom indeed they were especially intended; and the effect upon them was so good, that before they adjourned the session they adopted measures to establish an asylum for the blind. The commission appointed to carry out these measures, consisting of James M. Ray, Geo. W. Mears, and the Secretary, Treasurer and Auditor of State, engaged Mr. Churchman to make a lecturing tour through the State and collect statistics of the blind population.

The "Institute for the Education of the Blind" was founded by the Legislature of 1847, and first opened in a rented building Oct. 1, of that year. The permanent buildings were opened and occupied in February, 1853. The original cost of the buildings and ground was \$110,000, and the present valuation of buildings and grounds approximates \$300,000. The main building is 90 feet long by 61 deep, and with its right and left wings, each 30 feet in front and 83 in depth, give an entire frontage of 150 feet. The main building is five stories in height, surmounted by a cupola of



SCENE ON THE OHIO RIVER.



the Corinthian style, while each wing is similarly overcapped. The porticoes, cornices and verandahs are gotten up with exquisite taste, and the former are molded after the principle of Ionic architecture. The building is very favorably situated, and occupies a space of eight acres.

The nucleus of a fund for supplying indigent graduates of the institution with an outfit suitable to their trades, or with money in lieu thereof, promises to meet with many additions. The fund is the out-come of the benevolence of Mrs. Fitzpatrick, a resident of Delaware, in this State, and appears to be suggested by the fact that her daughter, who was smitten with blindness, studied as a pupil in the institute, and became singularly attached to many of its inmates. The following passage from the lady's will bears testimony not only to her own sympathetic nature but also to the efficiency of the establishment which so won her esteem. "I give to each of the following persons, friends and associates of my blind daughter, Margaret Louisa, the sum of \$100 to each, to wit, viz: Melissa and Phoebe Garrettson, Frances Cundiff, Dallas Newland, Naomi Unthunk, and a girl whose name before marriage was Rachel Martin, her husband's name not recollected. The balance of my estate, after paying the expenses of administering, I give to the superintendent of the blind asylum and his successor, in trust, for the use and benefit of the indigent blind of Indiana who may attend the Indiana blind asylum, to be given to them on leaving in such sums as the superintendent may deem proper, but not more than \$50 to any one person. I direct that the amount above directed be loaned at interest, and the interest and principal be distributed as above, agreeably to the best judgment of the superintendent, so as to do the greatest good to the greatest number of blind persons."

The following rules, regulating the institution, after laying down in preamble that the institute is strictly an educational establishment, having its main object the moral, intellectual and physical training of the young blind of the State, and is not an asylum for the aged and helpless, nor an hospital wherein the diseases of the eye may be treated, proceed as follows:

1. The school year commences the first Wednesday after the 15th day of September, and closes on the last Wednesday in June, showing a session of 40 weeks, and a vacation term of 84 days.

2. Applicants for admission must be from 9 to 21 years of age; but the trustees have power to admit blind students under 9 or

over 21 years of age; but this power is extended only in very extreme cases.

3. Imbecile or unsound persons, or confirmed immoralists, cannot be admitted knowingly; neither can admitted pupils who prove disobedient or incompetent to receive instruction be retained on the roll.

4. No charge is made for the instruction and board given to pupils from the State of Indiana; and even those without the State have only to pay \$200 for board and education during the 40 weeks' session.

5. An abundant and good supply of comfortable clothing for both summer and winter wear, is an indispensable adjunct of the pupil.

6. The owner's name must be distinctly marked on each article of clothing.

7. In cases of extreme indigence the institution may provide clothing and defray the traveling expenses of such pupil and levy the amount so expended on the county wherein his or her home is situated.

8. The pupil, or friends of the pupil, must remove him or her from the institute during the annual vacation, and in case of their failure to do so, a legal provision enables the superintendent to forward such pupil to the trustee of the township where he or she resides, and the expense of such transit and board to be charged to the county.

9. Friends of the pupils accompanying them to the institution, or visiting them thereat, cannot enter as boarders or lodgers.

10. Letters to the pupils should be addressed to the care of the Superintendent of the Institute for the Education of the Blind, so as the better to insure delivery.

11. Persons desirous of admission of pupils should apply to the superintendent for a printed copy of instructions, and no pupil should be sent thereto until the instructions have been complied with.

INSTITUTE FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.

In 1843 the Governor was also instructed to obtain plans and information respecting the care of mutes, and the Legislature also levied a tax to provide for them. The first one to agitate the subject was William Willard, himself a mute, who visited Indiana in 1843, and opened a school for mutes on his own account, with 16 pupils.

The next year the Legislature adopted this school as a State institution, appointing a Board of Trustees for its management, consisting of the Governor and Secretary of State, ex-officio, and Revs. Henry Ward Beecher, Phineas D. Gurley, L. H. Jameson, Dr. Dunlap, Hon. James Morrison and Rev. Matthew Simpson. They rented the large building on the southeast corner of Illinois and Maryland streets, and opened the first State asylum there in 1844; but in 1846, a site for a permanent building just east of Indianapolis was selected, consisting first of 30 acres, to which 100 more have been added. On this site the two first structures were commenced in 1849, and completed in the fall of 1850, at a cost of \$30,000. The school was immediately transferred to the new building, where it is still flourishing, with enlarged buildings and ample facilities for instruction in agriculture. In 1869-'70, another building was erected, and the three together now constitute one of the most beneficent and beautiful institutions to be found on this continent, at an aggregate cost of \$220,000. The main building has a façade of 260 feet. Here are the offices, study rooms, the quarters of officers and teachers, the pupils' dormitories and the library. The center of this building has a frontage of eighty feet, and is five stories high, with wings on either side 60 feet in frontage. In this Central structure are the store rooms, dining-hall, servants' rooms, hospital, laundry, kitchen, bakery and several school-rooms. Another structure known as the "rear building" contains the chapel and another set of school-rooms. It is two stories high, the center being 50 feet square and the wings 40 by 20 feet. In addition to these there are many detached buildings, containing the shops of the industrial department, the engine-house and wash-house.

The grounds comprise 105 acres, which in the immediate vicinity of the buildings partake of the character of ornamental or pleasure gardens, comprising a space devoted to fruits, flowers and vegetables, while the greater part is devoted to pasture and agriculture.

The first instructor in the institution was Wm. Willard, a deaf mute, who had up to 1844 conducted a small school for the instruction of the deaf at Indianapolis, and now is employed by the State, at a salary of \$800 per annum, to follow a similar vocation in its service. In 1853 he was succeeded by J. S. Brown, and subsequently by Thomas McIntire, who continues principal of the institution.

HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

The Legislature of 1832-'3 adopted measures providing for a State hospital for the insane. This good work would have been done much earlier had it not been for the hard times of 1837, intensified by the results of the gigantic scheme of internal improvement. In order to survey the situation and awaken public sympathy, the county assessors were ordered to make a return of the insane in their respective counties. During the year 1842 the Governor, acting under the direction of the Legislature, procured considerable information in regard to hospitals for the insane in other States; and Dr. John Evans lectured before the Legislature on the subject of insanity and its treatment. As a result of these efforts the authorities determined to take active steps for the establishment of such a hospital. Plans and suggestions from the superintendents and hospitals of other States were submitted to the Legislature in 1844, which body ordered the levy of a tax of one cent on the \$100 for the purpose of establishing the hospital. In 1845 a commission was appointed to obtain a site not exceeding 200 acres. Mount Jackson, then the residence of Nathaniel Bolton, was selected, and the Legislature in 1846 ordered the commissioners to proceed with the erection of the building. Accordingly, in 1847, the central building was completed, at a cost of \$75,000. It has since been enlarged by the addition of wings, some of which are larger than the old central building, until it has become an immense structure, having cost over half a million dollars.

The wings of the main building are four stories high, and entirely devoted to wards for patients, being capable of accommodating 500.

The grounds of the institution comprise 160 acres, and, like those of the institute for the deaf and dumb, are beautifully laid out.

This hospital was opened for the reception of patients in 1848. The principal structure comprises what is known as the central building and the right and left wings, and like the institute for the deaf and dumb, erected at various times and probably under various adverse circumstances, it certainly does not hold the appearance of any one design, but seems to be a combination of many. Notwithstanding these little defects in arrangement, it presents a very imposing appearance, and shows what may be termed a frontage

of 624 feet. The central building is five stories in height and contains the store-rooms, offices, reception parlors, medical dispensing rooms, mess-rooms and the apartments of the superintendent and other officers, with those of the female employes. Immediately in the rear of the central building, and connected with it by a corridor, is the chapel, a building 50 by 60 feet. This chapel occupies the third floor, while the under stories hold the kitchen, bakery, employes' dining-room, steward's office, employes' apartments and sewing rooms. In rear of this again is the engine-house, 60 by 50 feet, containing all the paraphernalia for such an establishment, such as boilers, pumping works, fire plugs, hose, and above, on the second floor, the laundry and apartments of male employes.

THE STATE PRISON SOUTH.

The first penal institution of importance is known as the "State Prison South," located at Jeffersonville, and was the only prison until 1859. It was established in 1821. Before that time it was customary to resort to the old-time punishment of the whipping-post. Later the manual labor system was inaugurated, and the convicts were hired out to employers, among whom were Capt. Westover, afterward killed at Alamo, Texas, with Crockett, James Keigwin, who in an affray was fired at and severely wounded by a convict named Williams, Messrs. Patterson Hensley, and Jos. R. Pratt. During the rule of the latter of these lessees, the attention of the authorities was turned to a more practical method of utilizing convict labor; and instead of the prisoners being permitted to serve private entries, their work was turned in the direction of their own prison, where for the next few years they were employed in erecting the new buildings now known as the "State Prison South." This structure, the result of prison labor, stands on 16 acres of ground, and comprises the cell houses and workshops, together with the prisoners' garden, or pleasure-ground.

It seems that in the erection of these buildings the aim of the overseers was to create so many petty dungeons and unventilated laboratories, into which disease in every form would be apt to creep. This fact was evident from the high mortality characterizing life within the prison; and in the efforts made by the Government to remedy a state of things which had been permitted to exist far too long, the advance in prison reform has become a reality. From 1857 to 1871 the labor of the prisoners was devoted

to the manufacture of wagons and farm implements; and again the old policy of hiring the convicts was resorted to; for in the latter year, 1871, the Southwestern Car Company was organized, and every prisoner capable of taking a part in the work of car-building was leased out. This did very well until the panic of 1873, when the company suffered irretrievable losses; and previous to its final down-fall in 1876 the warden withdrew convict labor a second time, leaving the prisoners to enjoy a luxurious idleness around the prison which themselves helped to raise.

In later years the State Prison South has gained some notoriety from the desperate character of some of its inmates. During the civil war a convict named Harding mutilated in a most horrible manner and ultimately killed one of the jailors named Tesley. In 1874, two prisoners named Kennedy and Applegate, possessing themselves of some arms, and joined by two other convicts named Port and Stanley, made a break for freedom, swept past the guard, Chamberlain, and gained the fields. Chamberlain went in pursuit but had not gone very far when Kennedy turned on his pursuer, fired and killed him instantly. Subsequently three of the prisoners were captured alive and one of them paid the penalty of death, while Kennedy, the murderer of Chamberlain, failing committal for murder, was sent back to his old cell to spend the remainder of his life. Bill Rodifer, better known as "The Hoosier Jack Sheppard," effected his escape in 1875, in the very presence of a large guard, but was recaptured and has since been kept in irons.

This establishment, owing to former mismanagement, has fallen very much behind, financially, and has asked for and received an appropriation of \$20,000 to meet its expenses, while the contrary is the case at the Michigan City prison.

THE STATE PRISON NORTH.

In 1859 the first steps toward the erection of a prison in the northern part of the State were taken, and by an act of the Legislature approved March 5, this year, authority was given to construct prison buildings at some point north of the National road. For this purpose \$50,000 were appropriated, and a large number of convicts from the Jeffersonville prison were transported northward to Michigan City, which was just selected as the location for the new penitentiary. The work was soon entered upon, and continued to meet with additions and improvements down to a very recent period. So late as 1875 the Legislature appropriated \$20,000

toward the construction of new cells, and in other directions also the work of improvement has been going on. The system of government and discipline is similar to that enforced at the Jeffersonville prison; and, strange to say, by its economical working has not only met the expenses of the administration, but very recently had amassed over \$11,000 in excess of current expenses, from its annual savings. This is due almost entirely to the continual employment of the convicts in the manufacture of cigars and chairs, and in their great prison industry, cooperage. It differs widely from the Southern, insomuch as its sanitary condition has been above the average of similar institutions. The strictness of its silent system is better enforced. The petty revolutions of its inmates have been very few and insignificant, and the number of punishments inflicted comparatively small. From whatever point this northern prison may be looked at, it will bear a very favorable comparison with the largest and best administered of like establishments throughout the world, and cannot fail to bring high credit to its Board of Directors and its able warden.

FEMALE PRISON AND REFORMATORY.

The prison reform agitation which in this State attained telling proportions in 1869, caused a Legislative measure to be brought forward, which would have a tendency to ameliorate the condition of female convicts. Gov. Baker recommended it to the General Assembly, and the members of that body showed their appreciation of the Governor's philanthropic desire by conferring upon the bill the authority of a statute; and further, appropriated \$50,000 to aid in carrying out the objects of the act. The main provisions contained in the bill may be set forth in the following extracts from the proclamation of the Governor:

"Whenever said institution shall have been proclaimed to be open for the reception of girls in the reformatory department thereof, it shall be lawful for said Board of Managers to receive them into their care and management, and the said reformatory department, girls under the age of 15 years who may be committed to their custody, in either of the following modes, to-wit:

"1. When committed by any judge of a Circuit or Common Pleas Court, either in term time or in vacation, on complaint and due proof by the parent or guardian that by reason of her incorrigible or vicious conduct she has rendered her control beyond the power of such parent or guardian, and made it manifestly requisite

that from regard to the future welfare of such infant, and for the protection of society, she should be placed under such guardianship.

"2. When such infant has been committed by such judge, as aforesaid, upon complaint by any citizen, and due proof of such complaint that such infant is a proper subject of the guardianship of such institution in consequence of her vagrancy or incorrigible or vicious conduct, and that from the moral depravity or otherwise of her parent or guardian in whose custody she may be, such parent or guardian is incapable or unwilling to exercise the proper care or discipline over such incorrigible or vicious infant.

"3. When such infant has been committed by such judge as aforesaid, on complaint and due proof thereof by the township trustee of the township where such infant resides, that such infant is destitute of a suitable home and of adequate means of obtaining an honest living, or that she is in danger of being brought up to lead an idle and immoral life."

In addition to these articles of the bill, a formal section of instruction to the wardens of State prisons was embodied in the act, causing such wardens to report the number of all the female convicts under their charge and prepare to have them transferred to the female reformatory immediately after it was declared to be ready for their reception. After the passage of the act the Governor appointed a Board of Managers, and these gentlemen, securing the services of Isaac Hodgson, caused him to draft a plan of the proposed institution, and further, on his recommendation, asked the people for an appropriation of another \$50,000, which the Legislature granted in February, 1873. The work of construction was then entered upon and carried out so steadily, that on the 6th of September, 1873, the building was declared ready for the reception of its future inmates. Gov. Baker lost no time in proclaiming this fact, and October 4 he caused the wardens of the State prisons to be instructed to transfer all the female convicts in their custody to the new institution which may be said to rest on the advanced intelligence of the age. It is now called the "Indiana Reformatory Institution for Women and Girls."

This building is located immediately north of the deaf and dumb asylum, near the arsenal, at Indianapolis. It is a three-story brick structure in the French style, and shows a frontage of 174 feet, comprising a main building, with lateral and transverse wings. In front of the central portion is the residence of the superintendent and his associate reformatory officers, while in the

rear is the engine house, with all the ways and means for heating the buildings. Enlargements, additions and improvements are still in progress. There is also a school and library in the main building, which are sources of vast good.

October 31, 1879, there were 66 convicts in the "penal" department and 147 in the "girls' reformatory" department. The "ticket-of-leave" system has been adopted, with entire satisfaction, and the conduct of the institution appears to be up with the times.

INDIANA HOUSE OF REFUGE.

In 1867 the Legislature appropriated \$50,000 to aid in the formation of an institution to be entitled a house for the correction and reformation of juvenile defenders, and vested with full powers in a Board of Control, the members of which were to be appointed by the Governor, and with the advice and consent of the Senate. This Board assembled at the Governor's house at Indianapolis, April 3, 1867, and elected Charles F. Coffin, as president, and visited Chicago, so that a visit to the reform school there might lead to a fuller knowledge and guide their future proceedings. The House of Refuge at Cincinnati, and the Ohio State Reform school were also visited with this design; and after full consideration of the varied governments of these institutions, the Board resolved to adopt the method known as the "family" system, which divides the inmates into fraternal bodies, or small classes, each class having a separate house, house father and family offices, —all under the control of a general superintendent. The system being adopted, the question of a suitable location next presented itself, and proximity to a large city being considered rather detrimental to the welfare of such an institution, Gov. Baker selected the site three-fourths of a mile south of Plainfield, and about fourteen miles from Indianapolis, which, in view of its eligibility and convenience, was fully concurred in by the Board of Control. Therefore, a farm of 225 acres, claiming a fertile soil and a most picturesque situation, and possessing streams of running water, was purchased, and on a plateau in its center a site for the proposed house of refuge was fixed.

The next movement was to decide upon a plan, which ultimately met the approval of the Governor. It favored the erection of one principal building, one house for a reading-room and hospital, two large mechanical shops and eight family houses. January 1, 1868,

three family houses and work-shop were completed; in 1869 the main building, and one additional family house were added; but previous to this, in August, 1867, a Mr. Frank P. Ainsworth and his wife were appointed by the Board, superintendent and matron respectively, and temporary quarters placed at their disposal. In 1869 they of course removed to the new building. This is 64 by 128 feet, and three stories high. In its basement are kitchen, laundry and vegetable cellar. The first floor is devoted to offices, visitors' room, house father and family dining-room and store-rooms. The general superintendent's private apartments, private offices and five dormitories for officers occupy the second floor; while the third floor is given up to the assistant superintendent's apartment, library, chapel and hospital.

The family houses are similar in style, forming rectangular buildings 36 by 58 feet. The basement of each contains a furnace room, a store-room and a large wash-room, which is converted into a play-room during inclement weather. On the first floor of each of these buildings are two rooms for the house father and his family, and a school-room, which is also convertible into a sitting-room for the boys. On the third floor is a family dormitory, a clothes-room and a room for the "elder brother," who ranks next to the house father. And since the reception of the first boy, from Hendricks county, January 23, 1868, the house plan has proved equally convenient, even as the management has proved efficient.

Other buildings have since been erected.

HISTORY OF CLINTON COUNTY.

CHAPTER I.

INTRODUCTORY.

CHANGES OF FIFTY YEARS.—LIFE IN THE CROWDED EAST.—COURAGE OF THE PIONEERS.—THEIR LABORS AND REWARDS.—A PEN PICTURE.

Within one brief generation a wild waste of unbroken prairie has been transformed into a cultivated region of thrift and prosperity, by the untiring zeal and energy of an enterprising people. The trails of hunters and trappers have given place to railroads and thoroughfare for vehicles of every description ; the cabins and garden patches of the pioneers have been succeeded by comfortable houses and broad fields of waving grain, with school-houses, churches, mills, postoffices and other institutions of convenience for each community. Add to these the prosperous city of Frankfort and numerous thriving villages, with extensive business and manufacturing interests, and the result is a work of which all concerned may well be proud.

The record of this marvelous change is history, and the most important that can be written. For fifty years the people of Clinton County have been making a history that for thrilling interest, grand practical results, and lessons that may be perused with profit by citizens of other regions, will compare favorably with the narrative of the history of any county in the Northwest; and, considering the extent of territory involved, it is as worthy of the pen of a Bancroft as even the story of our glorious Republic. While our venerable ancestors may have said and believed

"No pent up Utica contracts our powers,
For the whole boundless continent is ours,"

they were nevertheless for a long time content to occupy and possess a very small corner of it ; and the great West was not

opened to industry and civilization until a variety of causes had combined to form, as it were, a great heart, whose animating principle was improvement, whose impulses annually sent westward armies of noble men and women, and whose pulse is now felt throughout the length and breadth of the best country the sun ever shone upon—from the pineries of Maine to the vineyards of California, and from the sugar-canes of Louisiana to the wheat fields of Minnesota. Long may this heart beat and push forward its arteries and veins of commerce.

Not more from choice than from enforced necessity did the old pioneers bid farewell to the play-ground of their childhood and the graves of their fathers. One generation after another had worn themselves out in the service of their avaricious landlords. From the first flashes of daylight in the morning till the last glimmer of the setting sun, they had toiled unceasingly on, from father to son, carrying home each day on their aching shoulders the precious proceeds of their daily labor. Money and pride and power were handed down in the line of succession from the rich father to his son, while unceasing work and continuous poverty and everlasting obscurity were the heritage of the workingman and his children.

Their society was graded and degraded. It was not manners, nor industry, nor education, nor qualities of the head and heart that established the grade. It was money and jewels, and silk and satin, and broadcloth and imperious pride that triumphed over honest poverty and trampled the poor man and his children under the iron heel. The children of the rich and poor were not permitted to mingle with and to love each other. Courtship was more the work of the parents than of the sons and daughters. The golden calf was the key to matrimony. To perpetuate a self-constituted aristocracy, without power of brain, or the rich blood of royalty, purse was united to purse, and cousin with cousin, in bonds of matrimony, until the virus boiling in their blood was transmitted by the law of inheritance from one generation to another, and until nerves powerless and manhood dwarfed were on exhibition everywhere, and everywhere abhorred. For the sons and daughters of the poor man to remain there was to forever follow as our fathers had followed, and never to lead; to submit, but never to rule; to obey, but never to command.

Without money, or prestige, or influential friends, the old pioneers drifted along one by one, from State to State, until in Indiana—the garden of the Union—they have found inviting homes

for each, and room for all. To secure and adorn these homes more than ordinary ambition was required, greater than ordinary endurance demanded, and unflinching determination was, by the force of necessity, written over every brow. It was not pomp, or parade, or glittering show that the pioneers were after. They sought for homes which they could call their own, homes for themselves and homes for their children. How well they have succeeded after a struggle of many years against the adverse tides let the records and tax-gatherers testify; let the broad cultivated fields and fruit-bearing orchards, the flocks and the herds, the palatial residences, the places of business, the spacious halls, the clattering car-wheels and ponderous engines all testify.

There was a time when pioneers waded through deep snows, across bridgeless rivers, and through bottomless sloughs, a score of miles to mill or market, and when more time was required to reach and return from market than is now required to cross the continent, or traverse the Atlantic. These were the times when our palaces were constructed of logs and covered with "shakes" riven from the forest trees. These were the times when our children were stowed away for the night in the low, dark attics, among the horns of the elk and the deer, and where through the chinks in the "shakes" they could count the twinkling stars. These were the times when our chairs and our bedsteads were hewn from the forest trees, and tables and bureaus constructed from the boxes in which their goods were brought. These were the times when the workingman labored six and sometimes seven days in the week, and all the hours there were in a day from sunrise to sunset.

Whether all succeeded in what they undertook is not a question to be asked now. The proof that as a body they did succeed is all around us. Many individuals were perhaps disappointed. Fortunes and misfortunes belong to the human race. Not every man can have a school-house on the corner of his farm; not every man can have a bridge over a stream that flows by his dwelling; not every man can have a railroad depot on the borders of his plantation, or a city in its center; and while these things are desirable in some respects, their advantages are often times outweighed by the almost perpetual presence of the foreign beggar, the dreaded tramp, the fear of fire and conflagration, and the insecurity from the presence of the midnight burglar, and the bold, bad men and women who lurk in ambush and infest the villages.

The good things of this earth are not all to be found in any one place ; but if more is to be found in one than another, that place is in our rural retreats, our quiet homes outside of the clamor and turmoil of city life.

In viewing the blessings which surround us, then, we should reverence those who have made them possible, and ever fondly cherish in memory the sturdy old pioneer and his log cabin.

Let us turn our eyes and thoughts back to the log cabin days of a quarter of a century ago, and contrast those homes with comfortable dwellings of to-day. Before us stands the old log cabin. Let us enter. Instinctively the head is uncovered in token of reverence to this relic of ancestral beginnings, early struggles and final triumphs. To the left is the deep, wide fire-place, in whose commodious space a group of children may sit by the fire, and up through the chimney may count the stars, while ghostly stories of witches and giants, and still more thrilling stories of Indians and wild beasts, are whisperingly told and shudderingly heard. On the great crane hangs the old tea-kettle and the great iron pot. The huge shovel and tongs stand sentinel in either corner, while the great andirons patiently wait for the huge back-log. Over the fire-place hangs the trusty rifle. To the right of the fire-place stands the spinning wheel, while in the farther end of the room is seen the old-fashioned loom. Strings of drying apples and poles of drying pumpkins are overhead. Opposite the door in which you enter stands a huge deal table ; by its side the dresser whose pewter plates and "shining delf" catch and reflect the fire-place flames as shields of armies do the sunshine. From the corner of its shelves coyly peep out the relics of former china. In a curtained corner and hid from casual sight we find the mother's bed, and under it the trundle-bed, while near them a ladder indicates the loft where the older children sleep. To the left of the fire-place and in the corner opposite the spinning wheel is the mother's work-stand. Upon it lies the Bible, evidently much used, its family record telling of parents and friends a long way off, and telling, too, of children

" Scattered like roses in bloom,
Some at the bridal, some at the tomb."

Her spectacles, as if but just used, are inserted between the leaves of her Bible, and tell of her purpose to return to its comforts when cares permit and duty is done. A stool, a bench, well notched and

whittled and carved, and a few chairs complete the furniture of the room, and all stand on a coarse but well-scoured floor.

Let us for a moment watch the city visitors to this humble cabin. The city bride, innocent but thoughtless, and ignorant of labor and care, asks her city-bred husband, "Pray, what savages set this up?" Honestly confessing his ignorance, he replies, "I do not know." But see the pair upon whom age sits "frosty, but kindly." First, as they enter, they give a rapid glance about the cabin home, and then a mutual glance of eye to eye. Why do tears start and fill their eyes? Why do lips quiver? There are many who know why; but who that has not learned in the school of experience the full meaning of all these symbols of trials and privations, of loneliness and danger, can comprehend the story that they tell to the pioneer? Within this chinked and mud-daubed cabin we read the first pages of our history, and as we retire through its low doorway, and note the heavy battened door, its wooden hinges and its welcoming latch-string, is it strange that the scenes without should seem to be but a dream? But the cabin and the palace, standing side by side in vivid contrast, tell their own story of this people's progress. They are a history and a prophecy in one.



CHAPTER II.

SCIENTIFIC.

BOUNDARIES.—SURFACE AND SOIL.—TIMBER.—WATER-COURSES.—
SECOND GROWTH OF TIMBER.—WAGON AND RAIL ROADS.—CLIMATE.—
GEOLOGY.—ANIMALS.—BIRDS.—FISHES.—REPTILES.

The county forming the subject of this volume is located not far from the center of Indiana, and is bounded by Carroll and Howard counties on the north, Howard, Tipton and Hamilton counties on the east, Boone County on the south, and Montgomery and Tippecanoe counties on the west.

SURFACE AND SOIL.

Along the streams and in some other localities the surface is gently undulating. Generally speaking, however, the county is quite level, being just sufficiently rolling to admit of fair drainage. At an early day the swamps, sloughs and mud with which the early settlers had to contend were a great impediment to travel, clearing and cultivation. These obstacles have been gradually overcome. A thorough system of drainage has been instituted in most parts; the roads are either piked or graded, and now Clinton stands among the foremost counties of Indiana, pointing with just pride to well improved farms under a most excellent state of cultivation.

The soil in most parts is a deep, rich loam, with a mixture of sand, underlaid with a texture of clay. There is a fine region of country in the south of the county, extending from northeast to southwest, about twelve miles, on an average, in length, and from three to four miles in width. This is known as the "Twelve-Mile Prairie." No finer body of farming land than this, with thorough drainage, is to be found in this section of the State. Some other prairies of smaller dimensions are found within the borders of the county. The soil in the entire county is exceedingly productive and well adapted to the raising of corn, wheat, oats, rye,

hay, fruits, vegetables, in short, all the cereals and other productions of Northern Indiana.

TIMBER.

With the exception of the prairies, the county was covered with a dense growth of deciduous timber, among which was a very large proportion of walnut, poplar, ash, oak, hickory, maple, beech and other valuable varieties. There was also an undergrowth of plum and hawthorn. The walnut and poplar are fast disappearing, much of this having been destroyed by the early settlers in clearing their lands. At that time they had no adequate idea of its value.

WATER COURSES.

The principal streams are the South, Middle and Kilmore forks of the Wildcat, passing through the middle and northern portions, and Sugar Creek in the southeastern part of the county. The exact course of these streams, with each tributary, may be seen by reference to the atlas of Clinton County, or to any good State map. Owing to the elevation of the land but few valuable springs are found in the county; but pure water in great abundance is obtained at no great depth by digging through sand and clay.

SECOND GROWTH OF TIMBER.

After the Indians were gone, and the annual burning of the woods ceased, there grew up a dense undergrowth, and the highways of the early settlers consisted of narrow trails through the brush, the thickness of which may be illustrated by the statement of a pioneer that when driving cattle from place to place they often tied handspikes across their foreheads, which prevented them from leaving the trail.

WAGON AND RAIL ROADS.

The county is traversed in every direction, mostly east and west, and north and south, by good wagon roads. There is at present writing eighty-three miles of pike road, all free but eighteen miles, and twenty-four miles is now in process of construction, all to be free. This will make 107 miles of pike.

Five railroad corporations operate 100.92 miles of road in the county. They are the Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis & Chicago, Lake Erie & Western, Louisville, New Albany & Chicago, Terre Haute & Logansport and Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City.

There are seventeen railroad stations in the county, and every township but one (Warren) is touched by one or more railroads.

CLIMATE.

Within the space allowed us in this work it is impossible to give a complete analysis of the climate of this locality, and the various causes which modify it from year to year. In this region we are free alike from the Arctic blasts of a New England winter and the enervating heat of the Gulf States; but as often as once in eight or ten years we are visited by a Polar wave, which continues for a greater or less length of time, sometimes giving us for several weeks a fair exhibition of a Labrador winter; and about as often the current sets in the other direction, and we have for a season the isothermal of the Tropics transferred to Clinton County.

This oscillation of temperature in different seasons and in the same season is owing to the vast extent of a comparatively level land, unobstructed by mountain or large body of water, from Hudson's Bay to the Gulf of Mexico. The average temperature for twenty-five years past, during the winter months, at Indianapolis was 35° Fahrenheit, or three degrees above freezing point. In Clinton County, owing to its greater elevation, the average must be somewhat less, about 32°. The mean annual temperature at Indianapolis, as obtained from fifteen years' observation, is 55°.

The number of days on which it rained or snowed in Clinton County in 1884 was 131. The average number of days in the year in which it rains or snows in Indianapolis is 128. The average depth of annual rain-fall may be set at from forty-three to forty-five inches. The greatest number of rainy days occur in the month of March. The great rainfall of the year is closely contested by March and June.

The prevailing winds of this region are from southwest to northwest; the coldest are from a point between west and northwest, and the warmest from a little west to southwest.

This is very nearly a climate of latitude; its elevation of 1,000 feet makes it a little colder, and there is a greater rainfall and more frequent atmospheric changes than generally occur in this latitude in places so far from the sea. This is caused by the position of the county, on the line of interchange of winds between the gulf and the great lakes. The water of the great lakes maintains in summer time a much lower degree of temperature than the land, and the winds from the Gulf of Mexico, freighted with moisture and

unobstructed by mountain ranges, meet with no cooling surface to condense their vapors, until they come in contact with the cool atmosphere in the lake region, when condensation begins, and soon a storm is the result, which backs southward until this region is favored with a thunder storm from the northwest. For this reason long continued droughts rarely occur in this region; and when they do occur they are generally ended by a storm from the northwest, produced by the above causes.

Thus it is seen that the position of Clinton County is a fortunate one, and that to murmur on account of the frequent changes of weather, or at "cold snaps" in spring, is double blasphemy; for such are the results of these fortuitous climatic conditions. When droughts occur, it is when the winds comes from a point a little north of southwest and has been deprived of its moisture in its passage over the mountains of Arizona and New Mexico. The most steady and long-continued rains in this region are from the east and southeast.

Since the early settlement of the country changes have been taking place which have, to a considerable extent, modified the climate, and these changes will continue until a further modification of it will be observed. Dr. R. T. Brown, in his chapter on the climate of Indiana, in the Historical Atlas of Indiana, says: "The greater portion of the State was originally covered with a dense forest, which, aided by the thick undergrowth of shrubs and weeds, completely shut out the earth from the direct rays of the sun, and greatly obstructed the free circulation of the air. The great level plain which embraces the greater portion of the State, receiving the water from the melting of the winter's snow and ice, and from the spring rains, retained most of it through the spring and summer, the drainage being obstructed by driftwood, leaves, growing vegetation, etc.

"This water, slowly evaporating, tempered the summer heat and gave a moist and cool atmosphere. In winter the sweep of the cold northwest wind was broken by forests, and the freezing of so large an amount of surface water as was retained from the fall rains gave off heat enough to sensibly modify the winter cold.

"The earth, covered with a heavy coat of autumn leaves and decaying weeds, scarcely froze during the winter, and as soon as the spring sunshine warmed the air the earth was in a condition to respond by an early growth of vegetation. So, in the fall, the earth, not having been heated by the summer sun, soon felt the

influence of the autumn winds and frosts, and winter came early.

"Now the forests have disappeared to make room for cultivated fields and the earth receives the direct rays of the sun, and the air circulates freely, obstructions have been removed from the streams, and artificial drainage has in many places been added. The cultivated lands in many districts have been underdrained with tile, so that the melting snows and spring floods are carried away directly, and but little moisture remains to temper the summer heat by evaporation.

"The earth, relieved by drainage of its redundant moisture, and stripped of its protecting forests, is exposed to the direct rays of the summer sun. Before the fall months come it is heated to a great depth, and this heat, given off to the air, carries the summer temperature far into autumn and postpones the advent of winter several weeks. But when the store of summer heat is exhausted and winter comes, the winds from the plains of the West come unobstructed, and the earth, now deprived of its former protection, freezes to a great depth.

"These conditions operate to render the springs later, the summers warmer, the autumns later and the winters more severe."

GEOLOGY.

For the benefit of the thousands of pupils who receive instruction in the excellent schools of Clinton County, and because the greater part of those who have come to mature years are unacquainted with the subject of general geology, it is advisable, before saying anything of the special features of Clinton County, to describe the formation of the world as a whole and give such an account of the great periods of the earth's history that we may be able to find our place in that history, and thus, as in locating a place upon a map first, we may be the better able afterward to study it more satisfactorily and understandingly. Indeed, without this method of procedure, all our ideas are vague and the entire work unsatisfactory and unscientific.

Omitting the nebular hypothesis, which assumes the earth, together with all our bodies of the solar system, to have been in primeval times in the form of an incandescent gas of incomprehensible dimensions, and the second step derived from the former, through long cycles of whirling motion, radiation, and condensation, the liquid or molten earth, with its wonderful processes of crust formation, we begin our brief description with the process of

ROCK-FORMATION.

The first or original rock is what was first formed as a crust, igneous rock, rock without form or strata—a mere slag. The earth, losing heat by radiation and becoming smaller, the crust, in accommodating itself to the smaller sphere, must necessarily rise in some places and sink in others, just as by the shrinking of an orange the rind becomes wrinkled. Then the water, having been previously formed as the result of the great world formation, the residue, the *ash-heap* of the great conflagration, obeying the law of gravity, is gathered together into the depressed areas and thus the *dry land*, or rather the dry rock, appears.

Now, by the action of winds, rains, waves and the various chemical and mechanical agencies, the exposed rock is decomposed, carried to the sea, and deposited in horizontal strata, which, in process of time, becomes stratified rock, just as is being done at the mouths of the rivers and the beach and bottom of the oceans of to-day.

BASEMENT ROCK.

From the preceding we may conclude that there is *everywhere* beneath the waters and soil of the earth's surface a basement of rock, sometimes called *bed-rock*. The outcropping of rock above the surface, the rocky bluffs forming the sides of many valleys, the ledges projecting from the sides of mountains, and the cliffs of the sea-shore are portions of this rock exposed to view. Now, the various strata which compose the stratified rocks of the globe, with their included fossils, are the leaves of that great book which unfolds to us the history of the earth through its incomprehensibly long periods of time. The lowest strata, of course, furnish us the first chapter in that history. In no part of the earth's surface is the record complete, but all have their long blanks—periods in which no strata occur. This is caused by the elevating of the crust above the waters of the ocean, and, when this is continental, *finis* is appended to the chapter, and the history of the rocks is finished forever.

In North America we have an excellent example of the unfolding and development of geological history, and as the continent gradually emerged from the ocean it left us the record almost complete. The following section is a representation of the successive geological ages, with the corresponding formations and periods of the globe, by the side of which is placed that of Clinton County with

its many and immensely long blanks between the Devonian and Quaternary or Psychozoic ages.

Thus a glance at the section will show us our place in the history of the formation of the globe, not the least interesting part of which is the long blank between the Devonian and Quaternary ages, showing us conclusively that our soil rests upon the Devonian. At the close of the above-named period all Northern Indiana and a strip extending through the central part of the State to the Ohio River emerged from beneath the sea and the history of the rocks of Clinton County was finished forever.

To enable the reader to grasp more readily the rock formation of the globe and of Clinton County during the six geological periods of the earth's formation—the Quaternary, Tertiary, Reptilian, Carboniferous, Devonian and Silurian—we append the carefully prepared diagram, which appears on the opposite page.

THE DEVONIAN FORMATION,*

so named by Sedgwick and Murchison, from Devonshire, England, where it occurs well developed and abounds in fossils, and its age, the Age of Fishes, so called because in it the first known fishes are found, is in no part of the country exposed to view, neither has it been reached in the sinking of wells; hence all our knowledge of it must be gained from exposed areas and sections in other localities. Omitting the rock formation, because completely hidden from view, we come to the study of that which is apparent to all, that in which the farmer plows, upon which our wagon roads and railroads are builded, and upon which we all depend for our daily bread—the immense superincumbent mass of soil known as

DRIFT.

The farmer boy, as he walks over the meadow with its carpet of green and wanders beside the babbling brook, or, as with sturdy hand he turns the grassy sward, uncultured though he be, asks himself the question, "From whence came all this that is spread out so beautifully around me? These huge stones which I see lying upon the surface or imbedded within the soil, how came they

* For a description of the rocks of this age, and also of its Life-System, both animal and vegetable, the reader is referred to the three excellent works of Prof. Dana, the "Geological Story," the "Text-Book," and the "Manual," the masterly work of Prof. Le Comte, and to the many and valuable Geological Reports of Ohio and Indiana.

VERTICAL SECTION OF THE ROCKS

OF THE GLOBE.


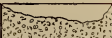
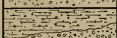
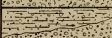



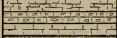












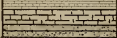



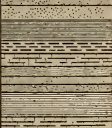



OF CLINTON COUNTY.

AGES.

ROCKS.

PERIODS.

ROCKS.

AGES.	ROCKS.	PERIODS.	ROCKS.
QUATERNARY.		25 Recent.	
		24 Champlain.	
		23 Glacial.	
TERTIARY.		22 Pliocene.	
		21 Miocene.	
		20 Alabama.	
		19 Lignitic.	
CRETACEOUS.		18 Cretaceous.	
		17 Jurassic.	
		16 Triassic.	
		15 Permian.	
CARBONIFEROUS.		14 Carboniferous.	
		13 Sub-Carboniferous.	
		12 Catskill.	
		11 Chemung.	
DEVONIAN.		10 Hamilton.	
		9 Corniferous.	
		8 Oriskany.	
		7 Lower Helderberg.	
SILURIAN.		6 Salina.	
		5 Niagara.	
		4 Trenton.	
		3 Canadian.	

Old Red Sand Stone
of Scotland and Wales

here? Do they grow? 'The hills, rock-ribbed and ancient as the sun,' how were they formed? and what is their history?" Ah! I they could speak and tell us what scenes they have witnessed the story would be of far more interest than that of Belzoni's mummy, for it could tell us of the world not merely as it was "three thousand years ago," but, stretching far back into the illimitable past, they could tell much of the Creator's plans in fitting up the earth as the abode of man.

All soil, with the trifling exception of the thin stratum of vegetable mold that covers the ground in many localities, is formed from the disintegration of rocks. Now, there are two great classes of soil, to one of which every kind of soil may be referred, that is, soil formed *in situ*—in the place where found—and that which has been transported, when formed, to places more or less remote from the parent rock. It is to the latter of these that our soil belongs and hence that which we wish to treat.

Strewed all over the northern part of North America, over hill and dale, over field and plain, covering alike, in places, all the country rock to a depth of thirty to three hundred feet, thus largely concealing them from view, and extending in general from the Rocky Mountains eastward, and southward to the fortieth parallel of latitude, is found this peculiar surface soil or deposit. It consists of a heterogeneous mixture of clay, sand, gravel, pebbles, sub-angular stones of all sizes, unsorted, unsifted, unfossiliferous. The lowest part lying in immediate contact with the subjacent rock is often a stiff clay including sub-angular stones; hence this is often called the boulder clay or hard pan. "These included boulders," says Prof. Geikie, "are scattered higgledy-piggledy, pell-mell, through the clay so as to give the whole deposit a highly confused and tumultuous appearance." On examining many of these stones they will be found to be angular in shape, but the sharp corners and edges are invariably smoothed away, their faces will be smoothed and frequently grooved with parallel scratches. Indeed in concretionary stones and others having an egg shape often one whole end has been ground off, showing conclusively its history. On the other hand, lying all over this drift soil, in clusters, in isolated rocks, and in belts varying in width from a single line to two or three miles, are found many boulders of all sizes; in some localities they are of huge dimensions and weigh hundreds of tons. These unscratched, or erratic, blocks, as they are sometimes called, have attracted the attention and excited the wonder of those in the

humblest walks of life, and since they are composed of materials foreign to the local geology were regarded by them as foreigners which had been brought from a distance and strewed over the surface or perched upon declivities in some incomprehensible way. It is now very appropriate to investigate the causes for all this phenomena spread out before us.

Whenever the underlying rock is of sufficient hardness to retain an impression, and for any cause is exposed to view, it is always found to be plowed and planed and grooved with long parallel striæ and ruts. Thus, these scratches, with the superincumbent drift, the boulder-clay, and the surface boulders, furnish for us phenomena, the exact counterpart of which is found on a smaller scale in all the glaciated regions of the world to-day—Alaska, Greenland, Switzerland, the Sierra Nevada Mountains, and the Antarctic continent. Given identical phenomena, we must conclude there was an identical cause. Given identical phenomena in the one case on a much larger and grander scale, we must conclude there was a cause of far greater and grander proportions. There was, then, a time in the past when for hundreds of years the winters grew steadily both longer and colder; the equatorial current, being pressed southward at Cape St. Roque, was pouring more and more of its waters into the South Atlantic. The moisture was all precipitated as snow, and these all mutually reacting upon each other so that each effect strengthened the cause, brought about the period known as the great Ice Age, and formed an immense continental ice-sheet or Polar Ice Cap which extended in general to the fortieth degree of latitude, with local extensions of its icy fingers down river valleys far to the southward.

In the beginning of the Archæan Age, at the time of the first known continental emergence in the history of the world, there was formed a high mountain range north of the great lakes, extending from Labrador to the Lake of the Woods and thence northward to the Arctic Ocean, the degradation of which has furnished the material for the stratified rocks that surround it, and, being especially active in the glacial period, it also furnished the greater part of our drift material. Thus through the lapse of countless ages down to the present time, all the mountain peaks and chains of this Laurentian continent, as it is frequently called, have been removed and carried into the sea, and, as a result, there remain only the truncated bases of the various arches and folds to testify to their former existence and magnitude. Thus we see that these archæan

mountains are the means, and the Ice Cap, together with what follows, the melting of the ice, are the agents in performing the final work in fitting up this part of our earth-home. For with its ponderous mass of ice a mile in thickness and constantly increasing as it approaches the pole, moving southward, it ground the softer rocks to powder, brought hither our soil, scooped out the great lakes and the multitude of smaller ones in their latitude, and by the retreating of the glacier, the immense floods and the consequent hosts of icebergs, the river valleys were hollowed out, the hills and the gravel beds formed, and the surface boulders were dropped by the river's side and over the fields and plains.

The glacier in forming the Erie basin, as is indicated by the furrows made at different points, moved from east to west along the line of its way or axis. It plowed up the Huron and Erie shales, in the east end, to a great depth, but moving westward it came upon the hard floor of corniferous limestone and but a shallow basin was formed. Here the many beautiful and fertile islands particularly testify to the unyielding hardness of the rocks. Thence passing southwest to New Haven and Fort Wayne, and from New Haven down the Wabash valley, it determined the valleys of two rivers which would, in turn, one day, through long periods of time, drain the waters of Lake Erie to the gulf, and convey to itself all the waters of the great Maumee basin. Now, by a process the exact reverse of that which produced the glacial epoch, there was brought about a period of much warmer climate known as the

CHAMPLAIN.

This was characterized by melting of ice and snow, a far more extended and higher condition of the great lakes, by multitudes of icebergs floating southward over these inland seas and dropping their loads of earth, sand, gravel and boulders, by numerous floods which broadened and deepened the river valleys and the pell-mell dumping of gravel and stones over hills and valleys, with the stratification of whatever was deposited by the water.

Proceeding from below upward in our investigations, we arrive at last at the thin stratum of vegetable mold covering the drift, which has been formed by the annual coating of leaves for untold years. This, together with the pulverized and partially decomposed granitic rock, the enormous drift covering, furnishes for the farmer a soil that is at once fertile and inexhaustible; for if he

will but "plow deep, while sluggards sleep, he will have plenty of corn to sell and keep."

Thus, though we are not blessed with mines of the precious metals, nor coal, nor iron, nor copper, yet we have in our soil an inexhaustible mine of true wealth, the foundation of a nation's true greatness, the basis, the hidden spring that sets in motion the wheels of trade and commerce throughout the world. And the farmer, in his high and time-honored calling, holds in his hands the electric key, by means of which he sends the thrill of life-giving pulsations throughout the whole world of human industry and sets in motion its countless spindles and wheels, the sweet music of whose hum is heard in every clime.

ZOOLOGY.

Although no large body of water exists within or near the borders of Clinton County it formerly had a respectable number of both species and individuals of the animal kingdom. It afforded the Indian and the pioneer an abundance of wholesome wild meats, and in great variety, as well as a plentiful supply of useless or mischievous animals. According to the rule the world over, the larger animals disappeared first before the advancing tread of human occupation, and then the next in size, and so on, down to the racoon, opossum, etc., which still exist, though in diminishing numbers. The buffalo and elk were the largest, and they disappeared on the very first approach of the white man, with his deadly rifle and indefatigable hound.

ANIMALS.

The common deer, which was abundant in pioneer times, is now very scarce in Indiana, being occasionally seen in some of the wildest portions of the State. The last one known to be in Clinton County was killed as much as twenty years ago.

The panther (*Felix concolor*) and two species of wild cat (*Lynx Canadensis* and *rufus*) used to infest the woods, and render traveling somewhat dangerous to the early settler, but the last seen in the county were about a third of a century ago.

The black bear, porcupine and beaver have not been seen here for a still longer period.

Minks, weasels and skunks, once common, are diminishing. Twenty to thirty years ago there was a brisk trade here in their

furs and other peltry which perceptibly thinned out the fur-bearing animals.

Foxes and gray squirrels keep up their proportion with the diminishing forest. The gray species is the most numerous, among which a black specimen is occasionally met with. Flying squirrels are still here, but as they are entirely nocturnal in their habits they are seldom seen. There are also ground squirrels in abundance.

Moles, rabbits and bats are of course still common.

No otters have been seen for many years, though they were frequent in early days. There are still a good many muskrats.

Occasionally there is a gray fox met with, but few red foxes have been seen for a long time.

Wolves, of the large gray "timber" species, were plentiful in early times, and more annoying and mischievous than all other animals put together; but they are now, of course, extinct.

Ground hogs, or "woodchucks," were never plentiful, and are so scarce now that seldom can one be found.

"Wild hogs," or domestic hogs escaped and running wild, were abundant in pioneer times. In a few generations these animals became as furious and dangerous as wolves.

BIRDS.

Of the 250 species of birds found in Clinton County, either constantly or occasionally in emigration, the group of singers exceeds in number all others, though the really excellent musicians among them number but fifteen or twenty. The most numerous represented division, the wood warblers (*Tanagridæ*) are not fine singers. The best songsters of the forest belong to the thrush and mocking-bird family.

Thrush Family.—The superior singing bird of Clinton County is the superior singer of the world, namely, the wood-thrush. It is really more entertaining than the famous nightingale of Europe. Its melodious, flute-like tones are altogether "too sweet" for description. They are grouped into short tunes of eight, ten or twelve notes each, and there are six or eight tunes sung by this bird, with intervals of five to six or seven seconds between them. Next to this *prima donna* of the forest are the olive-backed (or Swainson's) thrush, Wilson's thrush, the northern mocking-bird (or cat-bird), the brown thrush and the robin. These are all migratory birds, spending the summer here but the winter in the South.

The robin sometimes remains all winter. The hermit and the olive-backed thrushes are more common in the spring and fall. The robin and the cat-bird frequent the orchards and gardens, nesting about the door-yards, and prefer these places to the woods, probably because of greater security from birds or other animals of prey. The brown thrush is found in the thickets of hazel-brush, briers, etc., which skirt old fences and the edge of woods, and generally nests in brush heaps. The remainder of this family is confined to the woodland. Their food consists of beetles, grasshoppers, snails, spiders, caterpillars, etc., together with small fruits and berries.

Bluebird Family.—The bluebird is the only representative of this family in the county. It is common from spring to fall, nesting in bird-houses, fence-posts, decayed trees, and feeds on winged insects, worms, grasshoppers, spiders and a scant proportion of berries.

Kinglets.—The ruby-crowned and the golden-crowned kinglets and the blue-gray gnat-catcher are all common during the spring and fall. The first-mentioned is frequently found in winter, and the gnat-catcher is abundant during the summer. These are confined to the woods. The kinglets nest in the lake region, but the gnat-catcher nests here, building a wonderful structure high up on the oaks. It is somewhat purse-shaped, and often at the extremity of a bough, so as to sway with the wind, secure from enemies. It is placed in a concealed situation, and artistically, as well as substantially, finished.

Chickadee.—The titmouse, or black-capped chickadee, the only member of this family here, feeds upon insects, seeds, berries, crumbs, meats, etc., and generally nests in the woods, where it makes its home most of the year, but during the winter it is seen near the house, feeding upon sweepings from the table.

Nuthatches.—The white-bellied and the red-bellied nuthatch are common, especially the former. These birds are found in woodlands and orchards. Their nests are built in holes in trees. Food—ants, eggs of insects and seed.

Brown Creeper.—A common spring, fall and winter resident, and a woodland bird, is to be mentioned in this connection.

Wren Family.—The Carolina wren is a very rare straggler from the South. The house wren is common locally. The winter wren is a common spring and fall visitor, often remaining during the open winters. The long-billed marsh wren is a common summer

resident of the marshes, building a large globular nest of coarse sand-grass, suspended to reeds or flag stems. The short billed marsh wren is a common summer resident, generally found on low meadow lands. The wrens feed on insects only.

Lark Family.—The horned lark is a winter resident, but sometimes breeds here. It frequents barren and gravelly fields, feeding on seeds and insects. When the ground is covered with snow they may be seen feeding upon the droppings of stock about the farm.

The Titlark is an abundant migrant in late fall and early spring, frequenting the same localities and subsisting on the same food as the preceding. There are sometimes large flocks of this species of bird.

Warblers.—These are numerous. The black and white creeper is a common summer resident, nesting on the ground, generally beside a fallen log. The blue yellow-backed warbler, a rare migratory bird, is sometimes found in the tree-tops of the wild forest. The blue-winged yellow warbler is rare. The blue golden-winged warbler is common in spring and fall. The Nashville and Tennessee warblers are very common. The orange-crowned warbler is rare. The yellow, the black-throated green, the black-throated blue, the blue, the yellow rumped, the blackburnian, the black-poll, the yellow red-poll, and the chestnut-sided warblers are all common—some of them abundant; all migrants. The bay-breasted, the Cape May, the prairie, the yellow-throated and Kirtland's warblers are rare. The golden-crowned thrush (*Sciurus auricapillus*) is a common summer resident, frequenting low, open woods. The water thrush (*S. naevius*) is rare, but breeds here. The large-billed water thrush is common in swampy timber lands. The Connecticut warbler is rare, but may become common. It is a fine songster. The Maryland yellow-throat is found occasionally. The black-capped fly-catching warbler is common during the spring and autumn. Canada fly-catching warbler, common. Red start, very common.

Tanagers.—The scarlet tanager is common, and the summer red-bird (sometimes kept in cages) rare, accidentally straying from the South.

Swallow Family.—The barn, cliff or eave, white-bellied, and the bank or sand swallows are common. The purple martin, formerly common, is being driven out by the English sparrow. The swallows feed exclusively upon winged insects.

Wax-wings.—The Carolina wax-wing or cherry bird is a common resident, breeding in August and September, and feeding on the cultivated fruits.

Vireos.—There are a half-dozen species of these in this section of the country, inhabiting woodlands, some of them common, some of them rare.

Shrikes, or Butcher Birds.—The great Northern shrike is rare; the logger-head shrike, two varieties, is common. These form a small but interesting family of bold and spirited birds, quarrelsome among themselves. They form a kind of connecting link between insect-eating birds and birds of prey. Their food consists of large insects, mice and small birds and snakes. They are noted for impaling their prey on thorns or sharp twigs and leaving them there—for what purpose is not yet known.

Finch and Sparrow Family.—Numerous; pine grosbeak, an occasional winter visitor; purple finch, a common migrant; white-winged and red cross-bills, rare winter visitors; red-poll linnet, an irregular winter visitor; pine linnet, a rare winter visitor from the North; goldfinch, or yellow bird, common and well known—has the appearance of a canary; snow bunting, a common but irregular winter visitor; Lapland long-spur, a common winter visitor; Savannah sparrow, a common migrant; bay-winged bunting, very common from spring to fall; yellow-winged Henslow's and Lincoln's sparrows are summer residents; swamp and song sparrows, common, the latter abundant all the warm season; snow-bird, common in winter; mountain sparrow, common in winter; chipping and field sparrows, common in summer; white-throated and white-crowned sparrows, common migrants; English sparrow, abundant in the towns, driving out our native song-birds; fox sparrow, a very common spring and fall visitor; black-throated bunting, growing common; rose-breasted grosbeak, a common summer resident; breeds along the water-courses in low trees and shrubs; indigo bird, abundant in summer, frequenting low woodlands overrun with briars; towhee bunting or chewink, abundant.

Birds of this family feed entirely upon seeds except during the breeding season. Those which are residents all the year and those which are summer residents only subsist during the breeding season and feed their young almost exclusively upon insects. At other times their food consists of the seeds of grass and weeds. The rose-breasted grosbeak is the only bird known to feed on the potato bug, and the white-crowned sparrow feeds on the grape-vine

flea-beetle. The common yellow bird, or goldfinch, prefers the seeds of the thistle and lettuce. The fox sparrow and chewink scratch the ground for hibernating insects and snails. The cross-bills feed on the seeds in pine cones, and the English sparrow feeds on the seeds contained in the droppings of animals.

Blackbird Family.—Bobolink, common and well-known—a fine and cheerful songster; cow-bird, or cow blackbird, a summer visitor, frequenting old pasture land and the edge of woods; like the European cuckoo, it builds no nest, but lays its eggs in the nests of smaller birds, such as warblers, vireos and sparrows. Red-winged blackbird, abundant in summer; meadow lark, well known; orchard and Baltimore orioles are very common; rusty blackbird, or grackle, is common for a week or two in spring; crow blackbird, common and well known.

With the exception of one or two species this family is decidedly gregarious. Insects and grains constitute their food. The cow-bird destroys the eggs and young of other birds. The orioles feed largely on hairy caterpillars and also on some of the small fruits, green peas, etc.

Crow Family.—The raven was common, but is now rare. The common crow, well known, emigrates southward during the coldest weather. Blue jay is the gayest plumaged and harshest-voiced bird of the American forests. Birds of this family are omnivorous.

Fly catcher Family.—The king-bird is abundant in summer, frequenting orchards and the edge of the woods; great crested fly-catcher, abundant in the forest; uses snake skins as a part of its nest material; pewee, or Phoebe bird, common; wood pewee, a common bird of the orchard and woodland; least fly-catcher, common in summer; yellow-bellied fly-catcher, a common migrant, but rare summer resident. The king-bird and pewee frequent open places; the others of this family dwell in the forest. They all subsist upon winged insects.

Goatsucker Family.—Whippoorwill and night-hawk, well known and common. These birds are nocturnal in their habits and feed upon insects.

The Chimney Swallow is the only member of the family *Cypselidæ* that is found in this latitude. It is sometimes seen in large flocks, roosting in unused chimneys, barns and hollow trees.

Humming-bird Family.—The ruby-throated is the only species found here. It feeds on insects, which it captures within flowers.

King-fisher Family.—The belted king-fisher is a common summer resident in suitable localities. It feeds upon small fish.

Cuckoo Family.—The black-billed species is common; has been called "rain crow." The yellow-billed cuckoo is not common. Omnivorous.

Woodpecker Family.—There are half a dozen species of woodpecker found in this locality, all common, viz.: The hairy, downy, yellow-bellied, red-headed, red-bellied and golden-winged. Omnivorous.

Owl Family.—The great horned, the mottled, the screech, the long-eared and the short-eared are abundant. The barn owl is a rare straggler from the South. Possibly one or two other species may occasionally be found here.

Hawk Family.—The marsh hawk, the sharp-shinned, Cooper's, the sparrow, the red-tailed, the red-shouldered, the broad-winged, the rough-legged or black, and the fish hawks are all common. The white-tailed kite, the goshawk, the pigeon hawk, Swainson's hawk and the bald eagle are more rare.

The Turkey Buzzard, belonging to a distinct family, is rare.

Pigeon Family.—The wild pigeon, an abundant migrant, sometimes breeds here. The Carolina dove is a common resident here most of the year.

The Wild Turkey, once abundant, but now rare, is the only member of its family native to this region.

Grouse Family.—Prairie chicken, once occasional, none now; ruffed grouse, or partridge, occasional; quail, common.

Plover Family.—The golden plover, the killdeer and the semi-palmated are common about unfrequented ponds. The black-bellied plover is rare, if ever seen at all.

Sandpiper Family.—The most common species of this family are the semi-palmated, least, pectoral, red-breasted, Willst, solitary, spotted and upland sandpipers, the snipe and the woodcock. Less common are the buff-breasted and red-backed sandpipers, long-billed curlew and perhaps occasionally two or three other unimportant species.

Heron Family.—The green and night herons, the bittern and the least bittern are common residents. The great blue heron is a common migrant and the great white heron a rare summer visitor.

Cranes.—The whooping and sand-hill cranes are sometimes seen in migration.

Rail Family.—The Virginia and Carolina rails and the coot

are often seen in the vicinity of the streams and in the margin of ponds; the clapper, king, yellow and black rails, very rarely; the Florida gallinule, occasionally.

Duck Family.—The common species are the mallard, black, big black-head, little black-head, ring-necked, red-head (or pochard), golden-eye, butter ball, ruddy and fish (gosander) ducks, the brant and Canada geese, widgeon, golden-winged and blue-winged teal and the hooded merganser. Rarely are seen the pintail, gadwall shoveler, wood duck, canvas-back duck, long-tailed duck and red breasted merganser. All the duck family are migratory.

Gull Family.—About ten species; may rarely be seen in passing.

Loon.—One species sometimes strays into this locality from the North.

Grebes.—The horned and the pied-bill grebes are occasional. One or two other species very rare.

FISHES.

As there are no large lakes or streams in Clinton County, the number and variety of fishes are limited, especially in these days of mill-dams and city sewage.

Stickleback Family.—This furnishes the chief game fish, as bass and sun-fish. The local names of these fish are so various that we scarcely know how to refer to them; but we may venture to name the black bass, the green or Osage bass, the big black sun-fish or rock bass, goggle-eyed and the two common sun-fish, all of which have materially diminished within the last five years.

Perch Family.—There are no perch, or "jack salmon," in the county. They were once common throughout the State, but now are only to be found occasionally in some of the most favored places. They are among the finest fishes, and ought to be cultivated. The salmon sometimes attains a weight of forty pounds.

Pike Family.—The larger pike, sometimes called "grass pike," used to be met with, especially in draining off the marshes. The pickerel was also native here, but none are to be found at the present day. Nor have gar pike ("gars") existed here since the advent of mill-dams.

Sucker Family.—To this family belong the buffalo (rare), red-horse (occasional) and the white sucker (also occasional). Black suckers and mullets still thrive in some parts of Indiana, but not here.

Catfish Family.—Fish of this family are still common, but are small, weighing only a pound or two. We can scarcely name the species in English. Perhaps we may say the channel, or mud catfish, the blue and the yellow, the bull-head and one or two other small species are found here. The yellow are the most common.

Minor Sorts.—Besides the above, there are several varieties of chubs, silver sides, and large numbers of other species denominated minnows, which are found in the smallest spring branches as well as the larger streams.

Fish planting has not yet been introduced into this county.

REPTILES.

Of the twenty-three species of *Snakes* that have existed in this State, and probably in this county, several of the largest have been about exterminated. Only two of them are venomous, namely, the copperhead and the massassauga. Very few of these are to be found at the present day. The smaller species are useful animals, like toads, in destroying mice, moles and other vermin, and are preserved by intelligent farmers on this account.

Of *Lizards* there are very few in this section. Those creatures which resemble them are innocent salamanders, and are really as useful as toads in the destruction of flies and other insects. There are eighteen species of these animals in Indiana. The largest attains a length of eight inches, and is black, with large, irregular yellow spots. Another large species is entirely yellow; another of a brilliant vermilion haunts cold springs. The second in size is the "mud alligator," or "water dog," a frequent annoyance to fishermen. Still another species has external gills, for respiration in water, thus resembling pollywogs.

Of *Frogs* there are five species, and of toads five. Four are tree toads. One species of frog is subterranean, excavating its burrows backward with its hind feet, which are shovel formed. It comes to the surface early to breed, after thunder showers in April, in the evening, when it is easily recognized by its loud, discordant notes.



CHAPTER III.

INDIANS.

THE FIRST POSSESSORS OF THE SOIL.—HISTORY OF THE MIAMIS.—
A POWERFUL TRIBE.—INDIAN WARS.—TREATIES.—PURCHASE OF
THEIR LANDS.—THE REMNANT OF THE TRIBE.—A DYING PEOPLE.

All that part of Indiana south of the Wabash River was originally possessed by the Miamis. They doubtless had some land north of the Wabash, for in 1658 they were found as far north as Green Bay and the Fox River. Thus we see that all the land embraced within the borders of Clinton County was at an early day the home of the haughty Miami.

The Miamis were of the Algonquin family—the tribe which welcomed the Pilgrim Fathers. “Their dialect,” says Bancroft, “was heard from the Bay of Gaspe to the Valley of the Des Moines; from Cape Fear, and it may be from the Savannah to the land of the Esquimaux; from the Cumberland River of Kentucky to the southern banks of the Mississippi, and was spoken,” continues the same writer, “though not exclusively, in a territory that extends through sixty degrees of longitude and more than twenty degrees of latitude.” Thus we see the Miamis were the descendants of renowned warriors and chieftains, and their subsequent history shows that they imbibed the spirit of their illustrious ancestors.

A good idea of the territory owned by this tribe after they became a separate and distinct people may be obtained from the speech of their chief, Me-she-knu-nogh-quoh, or Little Turtle, in reply to General Wayne at the treaty of Greenville, Ohio, 1795: “You have pointed out to us the boundary line between the Indians and the United States; but I now take the liberty to inform you that that line cuts off from the Indians a large portion of country which has been enjoyed by my ancestors from time immemorial without molestation or dispute. The print of my father’s houses are everywhere to be seen in this portion. It is well known by all my brethren present, that my father kindled the first fire at De-

troit; from thence he extended his line to the head waters of the Scioto; from thence to its mouth and from thence to Chicago on Lake Michigan."

Says Charles B. Lusselle: "When the Miamis were first invited by the French authorities to Chicago in 1670, they were a leading and very powerful Indian nation. A body of them assembled near that place for war against the powerful Iroquois (Six Nations) of the Hudson, and the still more powerful Sioux of the Upper Mississippi. They numbered at least three thousand, and were under the lead of a chief who never sallied forth but with a body guard of not less than forty warriors. He could at any time call into the field an army of from three to five thousand men."

Says Bancroft: "The Miamis were the most powerful confederacy in the West, excelling the Six Nations (Iroquois). Their influence reached to the Mississippi and they received frequent visits from tribes beyond that river."

Thus from the earliest period we find the Miamis have been a leading and influential tribe. The impress of the name on so many of our Western rivers shows its predominance. The two Miamis of Ohio will ever perpetuate it. The Miami of Lake Erie (now Maumee) was likewise named for the tribe. Our own St. Mary's was marked "Miami" River on the rude skeleton map made to represent the Western country at the time of Colonel Bouquet's expedition in 1763.

In 1761 we find this tribe designated as the Miami, Eel River and Wea tribe. The Wabash River formed a natural boundary between the Miamis and the Pottawatomies. Other neighboring tribes were the Kickapoos, Piankeshaws and Kaskaskias. From these tribes the Miamis received much honor, and nothing was undertaken by any tribe without first consulting the Miamis.

The first half of the seventeenth century passed without anything occurring of importance, save an occasional brief struggle between some of the Indian nations.

In 1753 disputes arose between the French and English in regard to their possessions in the New World. Being unable to settle peacefully, they resorted to arms—the Indians assisting the French.

Several important expeditions were planned by the English against the French and Indians. The one led by Braddock against Fort Du Quesne was the one directly employing the Miamis.

Braddock, although a brave General, was unused to Indian warfare, and thoughtlessly allowed himself to be led into an ambus-

cade. The Indians, from their places of concealment, poured a destructive volley of musketry, which utterly confounded the English grenadiers, causing dismay and disorder to take possession of their ranks. Out of eighty-six officers, but twenty-three escaped injury. Of the 1,200 who crossed the Monongahela, 700 were cut down and wounded. The work of death continued for three hours. There was no relief but to retreat and leave the field to the enemy to plunder and scalp.

Until 1758 all the expeditions planned by the English were seemingly unfortunate, and Indian skill and bravery were everywhere triumphant. At that time, however, the English army under Lord Abercrombie, being largely re-enforced, the aspect of affairs began to assume another and different shape. From thenceforward victory crowned the English arms, the climax of which was the complete overthrow of the French and Indians, and the capture of Quebec by the gallant Wolfe, September 18, 1759.

At the close of the struggle, so great had been the havoc among the Indians, that the Miamis could summon to the field no more than one thousand warriors.

The 10th of February, 1763, the treaty of peace was made between the two great powers, France and England, the former surrendering to the latter all claims to the vast regions lying east of the Mississippi. But here let it be remembered, in order that future trouble with the Indians may be understood, that it was the custom of the French to purchase from the Indians but very small tracts of land; accordingly, at the treaty, France had very little land to cede to England.

Following close upon the treaty came the war and final defeat of Pontiac—a war in which the Miamis were actively engaged.

Dunmore's war of 1774 was concluded without any transfer of land to the whites.

The year following, 1775, was commenced the great struggle for independence. In this the Miamis lent their influence to the British, being willing to assist any party that was warring against the inhabitants of their territory.

At the close of the Revolution, in 1783, when Great Britain transferred her western claims to the United States, she conveyed nothing but what she had previously obtained from France, which we have seen was very small, with the exception of some diminutive tracts of land purchased from the Iroquois and Southern tribes. None of the land whatever belonging to the Miamis and the neigh-

boring tribes to the North and West was ceded by this treaty to the United States.

But a different view was taken of the matter by Congress at this period. They concluded that the treaty granted to the United States the full right to all territory east of the Mississippi, and, considering that the Indians had forfeited all right to the land by acts of warfare against the Colonial Government during the struggle for independence, made no movement toward the purchase of the land, but began to form treaties of peace and to suggest its own boundary lines. It had been agreed among the various Indian nations that no treaty should be made with the Government without the consent of all the tribes, assembled in general council. The Commissioners appointed by the Government to superintend these affairs refused to give any attention to the subject of a general council; but, visiting each tribe separately, induced some of them by intimidation, as was afterward shown, to make cessions of land.

The Miamis, believing that injustice was being done them, positively refused to enter into a treaty of any kind. Trouble soon arose which resulted in the expedition against the Miamis, in 1790, under the command of General Josiah Harmar. The Indians under their brave Chief, Little Turtle, defeated the forces of Harmar on several battle-fields, with heavy loss.

The following year (1791) another expedition was planned against them, under the command of General Arthur St. Clair. On the 4th of November, near the head waters of the Wabash, about fifteen miles from the Miami village—now present site of Fort Wayne—a severe battle took place between the forces of St. Clair and the Indians, which resulted in a complete victory for the latter—the whites being driven from the field, panic stricken. This was the most severe defeat ever inflicted by the Indians upon the United States, the latter losing in the battle thirty-nine officers killed, and 593 men killed and missing; twenty-two officers and 242 men wounded, with a loss in stores and other valuable property to the amount of \$32,810.75.

The command of the United States troops was next given to General Anthony Wayne. Having perfected his organization August, 1794, found him cautiously approaching the Miami village. The Indians tried, as on former occasions, to surprise him; but the thoughtful Wayne was not to be surprised. The Indians attacking him early on the morning of August 28, 1794, a severe battle ensued, which resulted in a complete victory for Wayne.

The haughty spirit of the Miami was broken. He was now ready to listen to terms of peace. Accordingly, in June, 1795, deputations from the Miamis and from the different tribes of the Northwest began to assemble, in accordance with a request from General Wayne, to make a treaty of peace. They were in council several days, when, finally, August 3, 1795, the famous treaty of Greenville, Ohio, was completed. By this treaty the Miamis made their first cession of land to the United States, being various small tracts in Southern and Central Indiana. This was ceded to the Government partly to satisfy it for the heavy expense it had sustained in prosecuting the war against the Indians. However, the Miamis received as a remuneration \$3,000, with \$1,000 to be paid annually forever.

On the 21st of August, 1805, on the 30th of September, 1809, and on the 26th of October, 1809, cessions of land were made by the Miamis, for which they were liberally and satisfactorily rewarded by the Government, in goods and money.

In 1810 arose the famous Shawnee Prophet, Ells-kwata-wa, brother of the celebrated warrior, Tecumseh. These men, through a singular and somewhat powerful influence, began to exert a wide control over the tribes of the North, and being encouraged by the English Government, the country was soon deluged in the war of 1812. The Miamis were earnestly and eloquently sought to render assistance. Although many of the tribe were in favor of war, their brave but honest chief, Little Turtle, remained true to his obligations made at the treaty of Greenville. However, on the 14th of July, 1812, Little Turtle died. He was succeeded by Pe-on, who listened more favorably to the words of Tecumseh.

Soon warlike preparations were observed in the Miami villages along the Mississinewa of Grant County. General Harrison at once planned an expedition against them. The detachment consisted of about 600 mounted men, Kentucky volunteers, who were armed with rifles and under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel John B. Campbell. They left Franklinton on the 25th of November, 1812, by way of Dayton and Greenville, and reached the north bank of the Mississinewa, near the mouth of the Metocin-yah Creek, December 17, 1812. In a rapid charge upon the first Indian village, eight warriors were killed and forty-two taken prisoners, consisting of men, women and children. The troops then destroyed three other villages further west on the river, and returning, encamped for the night in a level strip of woods just

across the river from Jalapa, Grant County. About half an hour before day on the following morning, December 18th, they were suddenly attacked by the Indians, under the command of John Godfroy and Joseph Richardville, the latter a son of John Richardville, who so long and wisely ruled the Miamis. The battle was short but sharp. The Indians, being unable to resist the well-directed fire of Campbell's men, soon fled in dismay, leaving some fifteen of their men dead and forty-eight wounded. The whites lost eight killed and thirty wounded. To the severity of this contest, though of short duration, many of the early settlers of Grant can testify, as the trees bore the impress of the bullets for many years.

This battle closes the war record of the Miamis. They ever afterward remained friendly toward the United States. It is true, an occasional brief struggle took place between the Miamis and some of the neighboring tribes. These, however, were generally of minor importance, as the following will illustrate: About 1830 the Pottawatomies, having crossed the Wabash River, the boundary line, were proceeding through the confines of the Miamis. The latter, deeming this an encroachment upon their hunting grounds, met the Pottawatomies near Jefferson, on the farm owned by Mr. Hill, and forbade them proceeding further. Disputes arising, a battle ensued, fought with knives and clubs, in which a number were severely cut and bruised, but no one seriously injured. The Pottawatomies retired to their own territory.

October 6, 1818, was made the famous treaty of St. Mary, in which the Miamis ceded to the United States large quantities of land. However, at this time some valuable tracts of land were reserved by the Indians, among which was that known then and at the present as the "Big or Miami Reservation." As the eastern part of Clinton County was included in this, we give its boundaries: Commencing near the town of La Gro, on the Wabash, where the Salamonias unite with the Wabash River, running thence through Wabash and Grant counties into Madison County; its southeast corner was about four miles southeast of Independence, at the center of section 17; thence running south of west, parallel with the general course of the Wabash River, across Tipton County, close to the town of Tipton, just north thereof to where it intersects a line running north and south from Logansport, which is the western boundary of Howard County, one mile west of range line No. 1 east; thence north to Logansport; thence up the Wabash to

the month of the Salamonia, the place of beginning. There was contained in these boundaries 930,000 acres.

On the 23d of October, 1826, the Chiefs of the Miamis assembled at a place called "Paradise Springs," where, in council with General John Tipton, Indian Agent, assisted by General Cass and John B. Ray, the greater part of the land belonging to the Indians was ceded to the United States. In payment for this they received \$31,040.53 in goods, \$31,040.53 in money. The following year, 1827, they received \$61,259.47, after which an indemnity of \$25,000 was paid to them as long as they existed as a tribe.

In 1834 the Miamis sold to the Government 177,000 acres of land for \$335,680. This included a strip seven miles wide along the west side of the "Reserve," in what is now Clinton, Howard and Cass counties. This was transferred by the United States to the State of Indiana, to be used for the completion of the Wabash & Erie Canal from the Tippecanoe River down. A strip five miles along the Wabash had been used in the same way, to construct said canal to the mouth of the Tippecanoe River. Again, on the 6th of November, 1838, the Miamis ceded to the United States portions of land which had been reserved by them in former treaties. One important reservation of ten sections was made at this time for the band of Meto-cin-yah, father of the Chief Me-shin-go-mes-sia.

On the 28th of November, 1840, the Miamis relinquished, for the sum of \$550,000, all their remaining land in Indiana, except that reserved for Meto-cin-yah, which the Government conveyed by patent to Me-shin-go-mes-sia and his band. The Indians also agreed to leave in five years at the expense of the United States. Their departure was delayed, however, until 1847, when they were removed to the Marais des Cygnes, in the Fort Leavenworth Agency.

The Kansas Miamis, at the time of their removal, numbered 250 souls, each individual receiving an annuity of about \$125. They were removed to the Quawpaw Reservation in 1873, and now number about 150.

The Miami Indians at present are scattered over the country from Grant County on the south to Grand Rapids on the north, and from Napoleon River to the Indian Territory on the west. A large part of these are known as the "Miamis of Indiana," numbering about 335. They received each \$32.73 as their individual share on the interest of their money held by the United States. The total sum disbursed yearly to the Indians at Peru is \$1,200.

The ten sections of the Me-shin-go-me-sia Reservation was held in common until 1873. In May of that year a partition was made by the Government, in which all the band participated, each receiving, both young and old, eighty acres of land. Men who had large families now control large farms of from four to six hundred acres. The land on an average is as good as can be found in this section of country.

As man has ever assimilated to a greater or less extent in all ages, the Indians have generally adopted the dress, language and habits of the whites. Although never becoming truly Anglo-Saxon in so far as the inventive and higher sense of civilization is manifest—although never losing their tawny skins, save in the sense of amalgamation, nor ceased entirely to entertain an affection for the forest and its wildest haunts, the stream and the bark canoe, the spear, the bow and arrow or the trusty rifle—yet some of the Indians in Miami and Grant counties are a living evidence of the power and influence of civilization. A rude, uncultivated child of the forests of nature and the primitive wilds, being readily and naturally imitative, he has received from the white man a knowledge of agriculture that enables him to till the soil in a very creditable manner.

From the first trouble with the settlements at Plymouth and Jamestown to those of a later period springing up at other points, both east and west, the tribes seemed ever imbued with the belief that the white man would, eventually, overrun their hunting grounds and drive the red man far westward. How truly thought and said the Indian is now most clearly seen. Such is the force of civilization; such the destiny of the unadvancing, unprogressive, uncivilized of the earth, even to the lowest kingdoms of animal life.

Their births are less frequent than their deaths, and so, as a race, they are withering from the land. Soon they will live only in the songs of their exterminators. Let us be faithful to their rude virtues as men, and pay due tribute to their unhappy fate as a people.



CHAPTER IV.

THE PIONEERS.

NAMES OF THOSE WHO CAME TO CLINTON IN 1826-'7-'8-'9.—EARLY MILLS.—CHARACTER OF THE PIONEERS.—OLD SETTLERS' UNION OF CLINTON COUNTY.—SUMMARY OF PROCEEDINGS.—HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES BY MEMBERS.

In the chapters devoted to the several townships will be found the details of their early settlement. In this place only a summary of the early settlers is given. Most of those who came in 1829 or before are named.

The first was William Clark, who came in 1826, and settled on the west end of the twelve-mile prairie, on the farm owned by the heirs of Mr. Hall. About the same time, Nathan Kirk settled on the east end of the same prairie.

In every difficult undertaking the one thing most needful is a resolute, fearless, energetic leader. Messrs. Clark and Kirk having led the way into the uninviting wilds of what was then "Washington Territory," and having demonstrated that it was possible for man to subsist there until a crop could be raised, others were induced to join them—the years 1827-'28 and '29 bringing the following worthy men: David Kilgore (whose wife was the first white woman in the county), Zabina Babcock, Charles Usher, Joseph Hill, John Kilmore, Judge John Ross, David Young, Samuel Olinger, Abner Baker, Aaron H. Southard, Benjamin Abott, William Anderson, Samuel Aughe, John Campbell, — Dorsey, — Denman, — Watts, Josiah Cooper, William Miller, John Starkey, James Gilmore, James Stinson, John Benson, Captain Bracken, George Michaels, Colonel William Douglass, Robert Dunn, John Douglass, Mathew Bunnell, Isaac D. Armstrong, Noah Bunnell, John Pence, J. R. Kelley, Jesse Guttery, John Ferguson, J. B. Douglass, Samuel D. Maxwell, Peter Fudge, William and Nicholas Pence, Moses Fudge, John McCrary, Eli Armantrout, Arthur Compton, Solomon Young, Samuel E. Holliday, Mathias Young, Jesse Carter, James Allen, Joseph Steel, Robert Smith, Andrew

Kennedy, Henry Fudge, Walter and Anthony Leek, William Hodgen, Mordecai McKinsey, Job Harryman, John Wright, William Wyncoop, Isaac Cook, Hiram Harrison, — Ross, William Wagner, Edward Cunningham, James Munnell, John Martin, Manuel Martin, Nicholas Cunningham, Elihu Buntin, Jacob Martin, David Martin, H. Strange, Robert Buntin, Alexander Rogers, Thomas Canby, Sannel Mitchell, James Allen, Elijah Rogers, David Clark, Samuel Allen, Philip Bush, Moses Watkins, Peter Groves, David Reinhart, Charles Campbell, Samuel Anderson, Moses Brockman, Win Winship, Samuel McGueren, John and Joseph Allen, Elkanah Timmons, Christian Good, William Harris, Solomon Miller, David Underhill, Mathias Widnor, — Arthur, John Cripe, Shadrack Bowen, Aaron Parcel, Esom Scott, William Peters, Andrew Major, Samuel Seawright, Samuel Cripe, Thaddens Pangburn and Daniel Hunter.

Owing to the fact that much of the land in Clinton is prairie, the pioneer of this county had some advantages over those adjoining, where all was dense woods. It will be observed by reference to the township histories that the early settlers located at the edge of the prairie in the timber. The idea was prevalent among them that no one could stand to live upon the prairie during the winter season. Time, however, exploded this theory.

Through the enterprising spirit of Mr. Underhill a saw-mill with corn-cracker attached was built in 1830, on the Middle Fork of the Wild Cat, in Ross Township. The same year Win Winship built, in Madison Township, a saw-mill with corn-cracker attached. The first regular grist-mill was built by Jacob Anderson, in Washington Township, on what was afterward the Heavilon farm, and known as the "Spring Mills." The building of these mills was received with general rejoicing by the pioneers. Previous to this, it required all the day and part of the night to go to mill, the nearest being on the Wea plains. Now to have their corn ground into meal almost at their own door was indeed no slight cause for rejoicing.

CHARACTER OF THE PIONEERS.

No better class of immigrants ever peopled a new country than those which began the settlement of Clinton County. They were not adventurers, but all came to stay, and were equally interested in the future welfare of their neighborhood; and being bound together by the strong tie of mutual dependence, there grew up

among them a fraternity of feeling for each other that has never abated.

Soon after the first settlements in the county, there came upon the whole country the most disastrous monetary crisis which ever afflicted the American people, adding to the hardships and privations necessarily incident to pioneer life, and making hard times in those days a reality.

But undaunted were the pioneers of Clinton County, the subjugators of the wilderness, the builders of fortune and renown; and as year after year, from the sweat of their toil, wealth grew out of the ground, and the little original corn patch widened and grew to broad fields, and to the single cow and calf, new members were added until the herds covered the hills and valleys, so the inconveniences of those early days passed slowly away, and the comforts of the civilized world found room in the enlarged and beautiful homes of the people. With higher aspirations came higher duties and greater cares; with the age of steam came the necessity for high pressure in every business; and rightly may the old pioneer men and women of Clinton County look back on the days of former years, with a pleasure modified by regret, that those days have gone forever.

OLD SETTLERS' UNION.

In nearly every community in our now populous Northwest the old settlers have formed associations for the purpose of holding annual meetings and renewing memories of the past. The Clinton County pioneers were not so prompt in taking this step as those of surrounding counties. At the present writing but eleven reunions have occurred, the first organization having been effected in 1875. No systematic attempt has been made to collect historical memoranda, but many speeches and papers have been recorded in the proceedings of the "union," and on the following pages is given not only a sketch of the society and its doings, but abstracts of the most interesting papers.

It was at the instance of David Young, Abner Baker, A. H. Southard, John R. Kelley, Isaac D. Armstrong, Noah T. Catterlin, John Barner, John Pence, Elihu Buntin, Mercer McKinsey, Noah Reagan and others that a meeting of pioneers was called for July 31, 1875, at the office of John Barner, to make arrangements for a general gathering.

At this preliminary meeting a committee on arrangements was appointed, consisting of Noah T. Catterlin, David Young, John

Barner, John R. Kelley, Isaac D. Armstrong, George W. Wilson, Elihu Buntin, Abner Baker and Jacob Strong; and of the committee Colonel Catterlin was elected Chairman, John Barner, Secretary, and David Young, Treasurer. Thursday, August 19, 1875, was appointed as the date for the reunion. Provision was made for advertising, and in addition the following were appointed to notify their friends in their townships: W. V. McKinney, Josiah Major, Dr. I. T. Wilds, John Ewing, William Rogers, A. F. Whiteman, Major W. H. Reed, William Burget, Livy Bunnell, Abner Baker, William V. Johnston and Mercer McKinsey. The Frankfort Military Band was employed to furnish music for the occasion. W. H. Reed and Isaac Cook were appointed marshals to form and march the procession from the public square to the fair grounds.

FIRST REUNION.

On the appointed day, August 19, 1875, over fifty old settlers marched on foot behind the band to the fair grounds, while many others went in vehicles. At the grounds there was a large gathering of interested spectators. Colonel N. T. Catterlin was chosen to preside over the exercises of the day. After the opening services the following register of old settlers, with years of coming to the county, was prepared:

Mrs. David Kilgore, 1826; Jameson Rogers, 1827; David Young, Isaac D. Armstrong, Mercer McKinsey, Solomon Young, David Clark, Jackson Douglass, William V. Johnson, Aaron Bunnell, B. F. Douglass, 1828; Aaron H. Southard, John R. Kelley, Abner Baker, Philip Harshberger, Elihu Buntin, Hezekiah Strange, Stephen Strange, John Pence, Edward Cornelison, N. T. Catterlin, Franklin Taylor, Jonathan Thompson, John Lipp, Wilson Cohn, Jonathan Cohn, Hezekiah Cohn, John C. Taylor, Daniel Slipper, Mahlon Thompson, Samuel Douglass, M. W. Taylor, Mrs. Lucinda Blin, Adam Blin, James C. Gray, Wilson Seawright, Dr. John A. Barnes, Joseph K. Steele, Richard Carter, J. M. Thompson, Isaac T. Wilds, 1830; John A. Kramer, Edward Kramer, Thomas Kelly, John W. Campbell, W. M. Waters, James Campbell, Robert Matix, Albert G. Ayers, Samuel Ayers, John Lewis, James Smith, William Jenkins, A. F. Whiteman, 1831; George W. Wilson, N. H. Shoemaker, Eliza Purdum, Mrs. R. A. Davids, Mrs. A. Vice, Samuel Aughe, David Lechlitr, Josiah Lewis, John Ewing, Joseph S. Hays, Samuel Paris, John Barner, 1832; Margaret

Hays, Zenas L. Rippy, Joseph Hines, W. H. Bradley, F. D. Caldwell, Abraham Hollcraft, Cyrus B. Thompson, Samuel Mattix, Henry Peter, J. A. Temple, Samuel Shipp, 1833; George Doty, Henry Coleman, Moses Allen, Asahel W. Thomas, John Allen, Fred Michael, 1834; Thomas Fisher, Pleasant Thompson, G. A. Smith, G. H. Addenson, Lewis Brown, B. N. Legg, David A. Le Fevre, 1835; James G. Frazer, William West, Samuel B. Thompson, John F. Shaw, R. R. Norris, John Thatcher, Samuel Strong, 1836; Cleland Harley, Mrs. Mary E. Clark, Daniel Price, John Fulkerson, Asbury Vice, Darius Utz, Jonas P. Clark, A. S. Stoll, 1837; James Garter, Charles W. Boyle, William R. Alexander, Thomas Amos, 1838; Jesse J. Aughe, William Reeves, J. C. Suit, 1839; John Kirkendall, 1841; S. P. Fisher, Ab. Wainseott, 1842; Moses Jacoby, William M. Boggs, 1843; Andrew Catron, 1844; R. D. Hutchinson, 1847; Daniel D. Dellinger, 1853; Jacob Strong, —.

Colonel Catterlin, David Young, I. D. Armstrong and John Pence spoke a few minutes each on the early history of Frankfort, and Aaron H. Southard, W. V. Johnson, John R. Kelly, John Allen and Philip Harshberger also made short addresses, after which the company adjourned for dinner. In the afternoon a paper of reminiscences was read from the pen of Mrs. Catherine Bunnell, widow of Noah Bunnell, and speeches were made by Wilson Seawright, Rev. Frank Taylor, Thomas Kelly (of Crawfordsville), George Wilson, Dr. Isaac T. Wilds and John Lipp.

It was then deemed advisable to perfect the organization of the society, and the following committee was chosen to prepare a constitution: William Jenkins (Jackson), John Pence (Center), William V. Johnson (Michigan), John Ewing (Ross), Oscar Rogers (Perry), David Lechlitner (Madison), Moses Allen (Washington), Abraham Hollcraft (Kirklin), Joseph Hays (Owen), Josiah Bate (Warren), Thomas Amos (Sugar Creek) and John Pruitt (Johnson). The constitution prepared by this committee was adopted, and is as follows:

"I. This organization shall be known as the 'Old Settlers Union of Clinton County.'

"II. The old settlers to meet annually for a reunion and picnic dinner.

"III. The officers shall be a president, vice-president for each township, a secretary and a treasurer, to be selected by the old settlers on the day of their annual reunion.

"IV. The officers shall appoint an executive committee of five, who, with the officers, shall set the time for the annual meeting and make all necessary arrangements for holding the same.

"V. The officers to be residents of the county forty years."

The officers chosen for the ensuing year were: President, Colonel N. T. Catterlin; Vice-Presidents, I. D. Armstrong (Center), Joseph Hays (Owen), Jimerson Rogers (Jackson), Lewis Sims (Warren), Josiah Bates (Michigan), William Peter (Madison), David Thompson (Washington), Abraham Hollcraft (Kirklin), William Burget (Johnson), W. V. McKinney (Sugar Creek), John Ewing (Ross) and Samuel Anderson (Perry); Secretary, John Barner; Treasurer, John Pence.

SECOND REUNION.

The meeting of 1876 was held at the fair grounds on August 17, a procession being formed at the court-house square, as on the first occasion. Among those invited to the stand were three soldiers of the war of 1812: Samuel Douglass, aged eighty-three years; Daniel Myers, aged eighty-six years; George Smith, aged eighty-three years. After the opening exercises a formal address was delivered by Joseph C. Suit. Then came dinner. At 1:30 P. M. the old settlers formed a singing class, and sang "Sol Fa," led by Cicero Sims. Nineteen old people participated in this quaint performance. Calls were then made successively for those who had lived in the county fifty years, forty-nine years, forty-eight years, etc. The oldest settlers present had been residents forty-eight years, but a letter was read from Mrs. Elizabeth Kilgore, of Hamilton, who was in the fifty-year class, having come to the county in 1826. Most of the oldest settlers were called upon and gave a short history or anecdote of early times. Secretary Barner announced the deaths during the year of William Johnson, George W. Wilson, William Rogers and Catherine Bunnell. The officers of the society were all re-elected.

THIRD REUNION.

A large attendance ushered in the third gathering, August 16, 1877, at the fair ground, whither the procession arrived at 11 A. M. The officers, orator, chaplain, soldiers of 1812 and of the Mexican war were called to the stand, and the usual opening ceremonies gone through with. Hon. Leander McClurg then delivered the annual address. He gave an interesting history of the early

pioneers, the statistics and march of improvement in agriculture and agricultural implements, and of the distance from market, contrasting it with our present railroad facilities. The usual dinner was then eaten.

At 2 P. M. a photographer took a likeness of the old settlers gathered in a group. Then Cicero Sims led a singing class, as in 1876. Some forty old gentlemen and ladies sang from that fine old tune-book, the "Missouri Harmony," six pieces—"Bunker Hill," "Liberty," "Montgomery," "New Utopia," "Florida," and "Easter Anthem." This singing was such an effective attraction of the programme that the directors of the County Agricultural Society unanimously requested the "old settlers' choir" to sing on Thursday of fair week. The deaths of the following were then announced: David Young, Clelland Harley, Mahlon Thompson, John Allen, John Gray, Dr. James T. Downard, Gershom Hendricks, Andrew McIntire, Fanny Purciful, Mrs. Boyles, R. Giffin, Joseph Gray, Gideon Johnson, Moses Fudge and Daniel Slipher.

The following letter from the oldest living settler was read:

"WESTFIELD, IND., Aug. 13, 1877.

"Mr. Barner: I see by notice your old settlers' meeting is next Thursday. I am sorry to say I cannot be with you. You may say to the friends that I am still the oldest settler now living, I having come to Jefferson, Clinton County (then attached to Tippecanoe), in 1826. Have just celebrated my eightieth birthday, and am enjoying tolerably good health. Hoping you will have an interesting meeting, I remain

"Yours,

"ELIZABETH KILGOORE."

A call was then made for remarks from old settlers. David Miller, of Owen, responded to a residence of fifty years in this county. John R. Kelly came in 1829. He made a short, but interesting speech, and gave some good advice to the youth. W. V. McKinney, of Sugar Creek, came here at an early date, and assisted in cutting the timber out from the first roads in the township. An interesting history of the early clearing up of the farms was given by Wilson Seawright, Esq. James Campbell, Samuel Douglass, Philip Harshberger, Samuel Paris and Abner Pence all spoke, giving incidents of the past. Moses Allen came to this county in 1833, and in 1843 bought the first reaper, McCormick's. Mr. Barner then called upon Dr. Irwin P. Maxwell, reminding him of their first meeting each other at Bloomington, Monroe

County, in 1828. The Doctor stated that he had been a resident of the Hoosier State over sixty years; came here in 1835, at a time when the roads were, with a little rain, very deep and miry. This he experienced from his long rides through a large territory, visiting patients. He had at one time to send to Michigan City for medicine, and was enabled to forward \$3.60. For the ensuing year Colonel N. T. Catterlin was selected as president, John Barner as secretary and John Pence as treasurer. The vice-presidents were all re-elected.

FOURTH REUNION.

A pleasant day was August 17, 1878, and a goodly assemblage met at the usual place. James N. Sims delivered the annual address, passing a fine eulogy on the pioneers for their industry, enterprise and morality continued from the early times. In the afternoon some twenty persons, from forty-five to eighty years of age, formed the usual singing class under Cicero Sims. Six pieces were sung by note, "fa sol la me," and they also sang the words from the "Missouri Harmony." "Old Fiducia" was the first selection. There was many a moist eye, as old times were called up by that singing. Some lived again the pleasant days of youth, others were thinking of loved ones who once sang those tunes, whose voices were now long since hushed in the grave, while others again thought of the times when, in primitive church or school-house, the leafy shade of "God's first temples," or in the tented grove, those grand 'old tunes were sung to the praise of God. "Bunker Hill," "Utopia," "Liberty," "Ocean," "Hail Columbia" and "Ninety-fifth" were each sung. With the closing piece Mr. Sims had the different sections of the class to rise as their parts struck in, as was the custom in the old days.

The secretary's report of deaths was then read:

"William A. Brandon came to this country in his infancy with his father, Samuel Brandon, and lived among us an honored citizen; was the sheriff of the county at the time of his death, in October, 1877.

"Hosea Baggs came to this county in 1833, and died October 21, 1877.

"John Rife, one of the oldest settlers and probably the oldest person, a soldier of the war of 1812, who served under Gens. Harrison and Cass, died October 27, 1877.

"William Slayback, a respected old citizen of Madison Township, died October 28, 1877.

"Nathan Hendricks and — Miller, of Kirklin Township, died the past year.

"William Blacker, Charles Wolf and Oscar Rogers, old and respected citizens of Perry Township, have died within the last and present year.

"Ellis Squier settled in Jefferson in 1834, and has since resided in Frankfort; was one of the best citizens, and died in 1877.

"Mrs. Sarah Ghere came to the town of Frankfort with her husband, David Ghere, in 1834, and died November 8, 1877, aged seventy-six years.

"John A. Kramer came with his father, Philip Kramer, and settled in Frankfort in the fall of 1831. He was a very useful mechanic and an enterprising citizen, and died September 6, 1877.

"Mrs. Catherine Paris, the wife of Samuel Paris, was among the first settlers of Michigan Township, a kind and benevolent Christian, died March 31, 1878, and her son, Richard G. Paris, died July 16, last, from an accident.

"Samuel Price, one of the early pioneers of the county, died the past year.

"Darius Baker Miner, one of the old and respected settlers of Frankfort since 1839, died May 26, 1878.

"Solomon S. Burgess came to Frankfort in his boyhood, and died April 24, last, from a sad railroad accident.

"Thomas Ewing, one of the original proprietors of Rossville, came to this country in 1832. He was an energetic citizen of many good qualities, and lost his life while on the steamer Capitol City, that burned at Memphis, Tennessee, July 2, last."

The old settlers were then called for short addresses, commencing with those that came in 1840, running back to 1828.

John R. Kelly told how the early pioneers of 1829 kept the blackbirds from destroying the corn crops, and contrasted the "hard times" of that day with the present. Their market was Lafayette. They then paid \$8.00 per barrel for salt, and now \$1.25; and still the cry of "hard times" was heard.

Leander Jacobs related the trouble he and his neighbors had in 1830 with the Indians. The latter stole a pewter basin from Christian Good, and in turn Good took charge of one of the guns of the Indians. War was declared, Jacobs stood guard one night, and the next day the whites drove away the Indians and burned their camp.

Mrs. Brown had taught eighty terms of school.

Captain Sims exhibited the first two volumes of the Congressional proceedings of 1782, and the identical hickory cane owned by General Andrew Jackson in 1832, and read its history. It was now owned by J. J. Phares.

Mrs. William Thompson exhibited a pair of spectacles over 200 years old, iron frame, glasses about two inches in diameter.

Mrs. Davis exhibited a hymn book of 1782.

C. Sims said: "My father settled in the northeastern part of the county in April, 1836, among the first settlers in the neighborhood. We commenced making a farm in heavy, tall green timber. The first field we cleared bounded the Indians' land, a circumstance we took advantage of by felling all the trees we could, and hauling many of the old soggy logs across the line. As an evidence of the necessities of the times, I will give one little circumstance that occurs to me. We cleared the land, raised a crop of flax, pulled, rotted, broke, hatched, spun and wove into cloth the same, the first year, ready for next summer's shirts.

"At that time there was not grain enough raised in that part of the county to furnish bread, and it was a very common circumstance for two or three farmers to splice teams, or parts of teams, and send some one or two twenty-five or thirty miles for bread corn. Our family was hard on corn meal. There were fifteen of us, all told, and we consumed about two bushels per week. Indians, deer, wolves, turkeys, wild cats, wild bees, raccoons, rattle-snakes, mosquitoes and such were staples of the country. My age was fourteen when I came here. It is fifty-six now."

Moses Allen, of Colfax, was elected president for the ensuing year, and the remaining officers were re-elected.

FIFTH REUNION.

The fifth reunion, held August 21, 1879, was attended by a larger throng than any of the previous gatherings. The oration of the day was delivered by Sam. Vanton, and after the dinner had been disposed of, and the usual singing listened to, Governor J. D. Williams addressed the meeting for about thirty minutes. The necrology for the year was as follows:

Mrs. George Maish, of Center Township, died August 19, 1878, aged seventy-eight.

William W. Taylor died at Frankfort August 21, 1878, aged ninety-two; came to Clinton County in 1830.

Stephen Allen, of Washington Township, died September 4, 1878, aged eighty; came to Clinton County in 1834.

Mary Isgrigg, widow of William Isgrigg, who was in the war of 1812, died October 4, 1878, aged eighty-two; had been a resident of the county forty-three years.

William B. Combs, of Madison Township, died October 12, 1878.

Mrs. Zoan Coleman died November 27, 1878; had resided in the county forty-four years.

George Smith, a soldier of the war of 1812, died December 20, 1878, aged eighty-nine.

Benjamin N. Pegg, Esq., of Washington Township, died in 1878; a county resident forty-three years.

Catherine Kyger, widow of the late David Kyger, died January 3, 1879.

Phebe Stoms, of Warren Township, died January 1, 1879; widow of an 1812 soldier.

John Fickle, of Washington Township, died February 12, 1879; forty years a resident.

David Lechlittner, of Madison Township, died February 12, 1879; forty-seven years a resident.

Mrs. Julia A. Hopple died February 12, 1879, aged seventy-one years. She was the eldest sister of Captain Samuel Ayers, and mother of Samuel A. Hopple; had resided in Clinton County over forty-five years.

Daniel Myers, a soldier of the war of 1812, died March 8, 1878, aged eighty-nine. He came to this county from Kentucky in 1833, and during the latter part of his life resided in Boone County.

George W. Boulden, one of the early pioneers of the Twelve Mile Prairie, died December 22, 1878, near Berlin, in Johnson Township.

William West died March 7, 1878, aged ninety-one; was a native of South Carolina, and settled in Clinton County in 1832.

Dr. Z. B. Gentry, an old, respected physician of Frankfort, died April 17, 1879, aged sixty-one; a resident forty years, and a practitioner thirty-five years.

Mrs. Elizabeth Maish, widow of David Maish, Sr., died in April, 1879, aged seventy-nine; for forty-three years a resident.

Mrs. Charlotte Routhe died at the residence of her son, Major Routhe, June 7, 1879, aged sixty-one.

Andrew Hamilton, an aged citizen of Madison Township, died May 12, 1879. He served in Captain Ramsey's company, Ohio militia, in the war of 1812.

Mary A. Cox, wife of Dr. T. B. Cox, died June 8, 1879, aged sixty-four.

Henderson Ticen, one of the pioneers of Warren Township, died June 10, 1879, a resident forty-six years.

Lee Wainseott, a resident of Jackson Township for forty years, died June 14, 1879, aged seventy-nine.

Samuel H. Merrick, of Warren Township, died July 8, 1879; was born in Ripley County, Indiana, in 1819, and resided in Clinton County thirty-three years.

Henry Fewell, resident of the county forty years, died in Owen Township, July 9, 1879, aged seventy.

Alexander Hamilton, died March 4, 1879, aged eighty-two.

Martha Brown, aged seventy-nine, died in 1879, and Mrs. Lucinda Whittaker, of Kirklín.

SIXTH REUNION.

The sixth reunion was held August 24, 1880, and the address of the day was delivered by Judge T. H. Palmer. From it the following is selected:

"It may be well, upon such an occasion as this, to call to your minds a few of the earlier settlers of the county. But few names can be given in an address of this kind, and yet your memories may be somewhat refreshed by their recital. Among the earliest settlers of the county were Nathan Kirk, William Clark, Mordecai McKinsey, Robert Dunn, William Hodgen, John Buntin, Moses Brockman, David Clark, Elijah Rogers, Peter Grover, John Ross, David Kilgore, Joseph Hill, Charles Usher, George Michael, John Douglass, Isaac D. Armstrong, Matthew Bunnell, Noah Bunnell, John Allen, Samuel Thompson, John Pence, William Pence, and Christian Good. The county was organized in 1830, and contained at that time 1,423 inhabitants. The population has increased in fifty years to more than 23,000, or more than 1,500 per cent.—more than 30 per cent. per year.

"Improvements of all kinds have fully kept pace with the increase of inhabitants. Instead of the forests and swamps which we had in 1830, we have well-cultivated fields in 1880. Instead of the log cabin, daubed with mud, in 1830, we have excellent brick and frame residences in 1880. Instead of the mere path, winding

among the logs and trees, and slashes and ponds, as in 1830, we have good dirt roads, gravel roads and railroads in 1880. Instead of holding your church meetings at neighbors' cabins as in 1830, we now have elegant and commodious churches all over the country. Instead of the deserted, tumble-down cabin, in which children were schooled in 1830, we have a good brick or frame school-house in every neighborhood in 1880. Instead of the hardships and privations of 1830, we have comfort, luxury and wealth in 1880. How sincerely your children and your grandchildren ought to thank you for your great labor, which enables them to live so easily and so luxuriously as they now live in this county.

"I came to this county in February, 1844, and I well remember how new and wild the country then was. I remember how hard the labor of felling trees, grubbing bushes and saplings, rolling logs and burning them, and breaking and cultivating the lands, filled with stumps and green roots. I recollect how plainly we all lived, and yet how well we all enjoyed that backwood's life. All were social and friendly. There was no aristocracy then except the aristocracy of honesty. If a man was honest and industrious, he stood in the front rank of good society. The change in this respect has not been for the better. The early settlers of this county were generally a religious people—church members—representing several denominations or branches of the Christian church, and we are greatly indebted to their piety; for the moral character of our inhabitants to-day is largely due to the teaching and character of those good fathers and mothers. It is a fact that cannot be gainsaid, that all that is really good in morals has its foundations in Christianity. When the old settlers of the county look around them and see the vast improvements which they have made, and see their children, their grandchildren, and great-grandchildren surrounding them on every hand, living comfortably, and even luxuriously, they may well exclaim, 'We have not lived in vain. We have labored for our posterity and for our country. We see the fruits of our labor, and are satisfied. We now await the summons that shall call us to a more glorious and eternal home, where we shall rest from all our toil.'

"Clinton County, as first laid out, was twenty-four sections east and west, and seventeen and a-half sections north and south, and contained 420 sections, or 268,800 acres, but in 1859 a portion of the northeast part of the county was attached to Howard County, leaving to Clinton just 400 square miles, or 256,000 acres. Nearly

every acre of this land is capable of cultivation, and the county is not surpassed for fertility by any county in the State, and though improvements have been great in the last fifty years, we may reasonably expect them to continue for the next half century. Those of us who live to see 1930 will see a population of 100,000 in the county, and all things else in proportion. The city of Frankfort will contain 20,000 people, all supported by the products of the county. The old settlers of that day will recollect the county as it is to-day, and speak of its present new and wild appearance as compared with that date. If one of you who recollects how the county appeared in 1830, could be present at a meeting in 1930, and give your personal experiences, they would not be believed. No one then will believe how wild the country was when in a state of nature. Few people have any just conception of the capabilities of the soil of this county. We have 256,000 acres of land, every acre of which, with proper cultivation and management, will be first-class land. Allowing one-half for timber, towns, buildings, roads and fences, we have 128,000 acres, which may be cultivated for all time. Suppose this sown in wheat, and that it produces twenty bushels, not a large estimate, per acre, we will have 2,560,000 bushels. Counting five bushels of wheat to the barrel of flour, and one pound per day to each person, this will bread our 100,000 inhabitants, give five pecks per acre for seed, and leave 1,487,500 bushels for export. This proves that Clinton County is capable of supporting 100,000 people, or 250 to the square mile."

The remainder of Judge Palmer's speech consisted of items of early history, which are given on other pages of this volume in their proper places.

SEVENTH REUNION.

The reunion of 1881 was held September 24, just five days after the death of President Garfield, and the first proceeding after the exercises was to adopt suitable resolutions referring to the national bereavement. Hon. James V. Kent then delivered a very able and welcome address to the old pioneers, reminding the citizens of the present day of the toil and endurance of the early fathers and mothers who laid the foundations of our present improvement and prosperity. This address was responded to by Hon. Perry W. Gard, the first mayor of the city of Frankfort. He related some of the early history of the county in a very interesting manner, which was listened to attentively by the orderly assembly. The president

then announced that the vice-presidents would be a committee to report officers for the ensuing year, and an adjournment was taken for dinner.

In the afternoon the old settlers' choir, under Cicero Sims, sang "Primrose," "Salvation," and "Easter Anthem." The officers elected for the ensuing year were: President, N. T. Catterlin; Secretary, John Barner; Treasurer, Isaac D. Armstrong; Vice-Presidents, Wilson Seawright, Aaron H. Southard, Abner Baker, John Young, James P. Clark, John F. Shaw, Moses Allen, Abraham Hollcraft, W. V. McKinsey, John Pruitt, Jimerson Rogers, B. F. Douglass, and Joseph Hayes. The recital of old settlers' experiences came next, and the different years were called, from 1827 to 1833.

Abner Baker stated that he bought the first town lot sold in the county and sold the first goods. He exhibited a letter written by his grandfather in 1736, 145 years ago.

Solomon Young, the first sheriff of the county, read a short history of his office in olden times when he collected taxes from house to house. As tax collector Mr. Young had to accept coon-skins for county and state revenue. He took them to Logansport or Indianapolis and sold them, thus obtaining the money due for taxes. As sheriff he was sometimes compelled to collect debts by the sale of property. The poor debtor's property was not then exempt to a certain amount, as now, and the result was that sometimes the debtor was sold out completely and the debt yet unpaid, then the debtor went to jail and staid it out at the rate of 75 cents a day. Mr. Young went up to the Legislature as a lobby member and worked to have a certain amount of property exempt from execution and sale for debt.

Though he entered the land in 1827, John Pence did not move here till 1829. However, he with eight others came and went back in 1828. He told of their adventures while returning. His brother came out in the spring of 1829 and broke ten acres for each of them, put the seed corn in the sod, and when they returned they had a good crop of corn and potatoes. The Indians were around, but they did not steal; all was safe. He sold Jacob Blinn seven acres of land to erect the first tan yard in Frankfort.

EIGHTH REUNION.

This was held September 14, 1882, and was not as largely attended as usual. H. Y. Morrison delivered the welcome address,

speaking feelingly of the old settlers present and absent. He alluded to what the old pioneers had done for Clinton County, and said that what they had done, however humble had been their lot in life, was well done and worthy of reward. He was followed by S. O. Bayless in a very appropriate address, recounting the trials of the early pioneers, and of our progress of the fifty years past. Next, Samuel Vanton recited a short poem, "Old Settlers," in histrionic style.

Appropriate resolutions were passed referring to the death of Samuel Aughe, March 7, Samuel Douglass, July 7, John Pence, July 31, and Joseph Aikens and William Burgett (no date given). Other deaths were those of James A. Maxwell, the first attorney of Frankfort, at Covington, Kentucky; John H. Dunn, at Hanover; and Samuel C. Dunn, at Franklin, Indiana.

Aaron H. Southard was present. Before 1830 he started from Cincinnati with a stock of goods, taking them in a pirogue up the Whitewater River, carrying them across the portage to the head waters of the Mississinewa, thence down that stream, with Indian villages on either side, on to the Wabash, then a magnificent stream capable of carrying the commerce of an entire State, to Logansport and thence to Lafayette, whence the goods were taken to Jefferson, and Abner Baker and Mr. Southard erected a log cabin store, with puncheon floor and counter, with an Indian blanket for a door. There in that log hut they lived and sold goods to the dusky denizens of the forest, who brought them deer, coons, muskrat and beaver skins and exchanged for powder, shot, calicoes, clothes and other necessities.

For the ensuing year the old officers were re-elected.

NINTH REUNION.

In 1883 the pioneers met August 18. The day was fair, and about 1,000 people were gathered on the ground. In the illness of President Catterlin, Vice-President Abraham Hollcraft presided. The necrology for the year was read:

Cyrus Thompson, of Frankfort, came to this county in 1833, and died October 11, 1882.

Aaron H. Southard, one of the vice-presidents of the organization, died November 9, 1882, at the age of seventy-nine. He came in 1829, and was one of the pioneer merchants.

Solomon Young came to this county in 1829; was the first sheriff of the county, and died April 14, 1883, aged eighty.

Mrs. Sarah Gray, widow of John Gray, died December 15, 1882, at the advanced age of eighty-seven.

William E. Pay died May 4, 1883, and was a well-known and respected pioneer.

Dr. Isaac T. Wilds died May 12, 1883, aged eighty-three, and he was the pioneer physician of the county, to which he came in 1829.

William Harris died June 29, 1883, aged ninety-eight; the oldest citizen of the county. He had resided here for a half a century, and was a soldier in the war of 1812.

Hezekiah Strange, one of the oldest and most respected of the pioneer citizens, died February 19, 1883, aged eighty-two. He came to the county in 1829.

At the afternoon session Joseph Claybaugh delivered a very able and interesting address, giving incidents of pioneer life, and was followed by an address by Colonel John W. Blake, a former citizen of Frankfort, who came with his father and family to this county in 1832, though his father, John Blake, had been here one or two years previous and had erected a ginseng factory or dry house on the William Pence farm, where the early pioneers sold their ginseng for land-office money. This was before the era of deer, and coon skins became a legal tender for all debts.

The pioneers were then called and some of them spoke. The old officers were continued another year.

TENTH REUNION.

The tenth annual reunion of the old settlers of Clinton County was held at the fair grounds, on Saturday, the 13th of September, 1884. By 1 o'clock a large audience had assembled in the amphitheatre. The hymn "From all that dwell below the skies," was sung, led by Cicero Sims, and Elder U. B. McKinsey offered prayer. Several old tunes and hymns from the "Missouri Harmony" were sung with melodious voices. C. Sims was assisted by R. Breckenridge, Mr. Parks, Mrs. Sims, Mrs. Jos. Stelle, D. M. Burns, Mrs. Brown, Mrs. Heckstaff, Miss Haun, of Boone County, and others.

Captain J. N. Sims delivered the annual address, which was a masterly effort and very appropriate, and closed with an exhibition of three ancient books, a German Testament of Mrs. Mary Ghere's, printed in 1545 (Luther's translation), a periodical of prose and poetry, printed in the German language as then used, printed in Bamberg, Bavaria, in 1512; and a history of the Peloponnesus, by

Thucydides, in French and Greek, as used at that date, and printed at Chalons, in France, in 1588.

Short addresses were made by the old settlers. John Young had resided here fifty years; L. A. Harding, of Marion County, told a wolf story; Elihu Buntin spoke with emotion as to what the early settlers endured, and said that we were now taxing ourselves too heavy. One of the speakers recommended young men to "go West, use energy and industry, and get themselves farms and cultivate the soil."

There were many of the older and first settlers present: Mrs. Blinn, Mrs. Douglass, Abner Baker, Samuel Anderson, Jonas P. Clark, Joseph Hays and wife, Jimerson Rogers, Moses Allen and wife, Samuel Paris, Vanarsdel and Gipson, of Boone County, and other pioneers.

J. Barner, secretary, read the record of the last year's rennion. C. Sims read the memorial of the deceased pioneers, as follows:

Henry Pursifull died August 30, 1883, a resident of the county fifty-two years; age, eighty-six years. Served in a Kentucky regiment in the war of 1812.

Colonel Noah T. Catterlin died September 6, 1833, aged near seventy-seven years. Born in Butler County, Ohio, September 20, 1806; was among the first settlers of the county 1830. Sold the first merchandise in Frankfort; was the second sheriff of the county, and held other official positions; took great interest in all the improvements; a leading member of the Methodist Protestant church; an ardent advocate of temperance, and was the venerable president of this pioneer organization, for which he worked with zeal and interest until his health and strength failed, and peacefully passed over the river.

Adam Smelcer died October 6, 1883, a native of Tennessee; a resident of the State and county over forty years.

Mrs. Thompson, widow of Cyrus Thompson, died December 8, 1883, aged seventy-four years; resident fifty years.

Benjamin Fernald died December 21, 1883, aged ninety-one years; served in a Pennsylvania regiment in the war of 1812.

Dr. Irwin B. Maxwell died February 14, 1884, aged seventy-eight years; one among the oldest residents of the State and county, and was a scholar and well skilled in his profession.

Sarah Baughman, wife of Ira S. Baughman, died May 9, 1884, aged sixty-seven years; a resident of the city and county over forty years.

Mary Barner died June 21, 1884, aged seventy-three years; a native of Kentucky; she came with her husband, John Barner, the secretary of this association, to Frankfort the 19th of May, 1832.

Leander McClarg died June 24, 1884, in his fifty-fourth year; a universally respected citizen of the county over forty years. He delivered the third annual address to the old settlers, August 16, 1877.

John Hamilton died January 28, 1884; an old resident of Ross Township.

George Richardson, one among the oldest residents of Ross Township, died during the past year.

John F. Shaw died September 1, 1884. He came to the county from Pennsylvania in 1837; was a good citizen and served several terms as one of our county commissioners, and was one of the venerable vice-presidents of this Pioneer Union.

Albert G. Ayers died September 7, 1884, aged seventy-eight years; a native of Butler County, Ohio; was a resident of the county over fifty-three years.

Mrs. Diannah Deihl died September 8, 1884, aged seventy-two years; resided in Frankfort over forty years.

“*Resolved*, That we shall ever cherish the memory of the deceased pioneers, and sympathize with the near and dear relatives and friends, now in the habiliments of mourning, and as a token of respect that this be placed on the record.”

The report and resolution were adopted and ordered to be recorded.

On motion, John Young, of Warren Township, was elected president of the union, and the other officers continued.

ELEVENTH REUNION.

August 15, 1885, was a pleasant, cool day, and a large gathering of old settlers was for the eleventh time assembled on the fair grounds. After the opening exercises short addresses were called for.

Rev. Charles Stafford came to the county thirty-two years before this meeting, and spoke of the great improvement made in the east part of the county. There was but one church in all that portion of the county, and now there are over a dozen. He also spoke of the numerous funerals and marriages he had officiated at in the thirty-two years.

Isaac Earhart came to the State and settled in Parke County

forty-eight years since. He made rails at 40 cents per hundred. He could then tell a Methodist minister by the cut of his coat.

Rev. Franklin Taylor, of Chauncey, Tippecanoe County, came with his parents to Clinton County fifty-five years since. He spoke with emotion of attending the first old settlers' meeting, and of his parents, who lay in the South Cemetery. He gave the young people good advice as to how to speak to their parents and aged friends.

Rev. Robert Baker, of Tippecanoe County, came to that county in 1827 with his father's family. His father entered the first land and built the first log cabin in the woods, east of where the town of Dayton is located.

Sampson McDole, aged seventy-one, was present. He came to Tippecanoe County in 1830.

After dinner the old settlers' choir sang "Wyndham," "Fairfield," "Utopia," "America" and "Montgomery," and then B. K. Higginbotham delivered the formal address of the day. He was followed by Hon. A. E. Paige, with a very interesting address on the early pioneer days.

Mr. and Mrs. Strain exhibited a pair of linen pillow slips and a tea-towel spun and woven by their ancestors over a century ago. Prizes were given to the oldest settler and oldest person present—Mrs. Nancy Byers and Isaac D. Armstrong. The necrology of 1884-'5 was then read.

Mrs. Susan Rogers, widow of Elijah Rogers, died October 12, 1884, aged eighty-five. She was a resident of the county over fifty years, and a member of the Baptist church over sixty years.

Lewis Fewel died January 3, 1885, aged seventy-five; was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, in which he was a class-leader thirty-five years. He had resided in the county fifty years.

Mrs. Susannah Clark, wife of Jonas P. Clark, died January 17, 1885, aged eighty-one; was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church over forty years, and a resident of the county over forty-eight years.

James G. Frazer died February 15, 1885, aged eighty-eight; a resident of Frankfort forty-nine years.

John H. Barner died April 22, 1885, aged fifty-three. He was born in Frankfort.

John Snyder died May 8, 1885, aged eighty-three; a citizen of Frankfort over forty years.

Mrs. Mary Ghere, widow of Andrew Ghere, died May 8, 1885, aged seventy-six; a resident over forty years.

Mrs. Catherine Braden, widow of James Braden, died May 21, 1885, aged sixty-seven; a resident of the county fifty-five years; was present in Frankfort July 12, 1830, the day the town lots were sold at auction.

Cyrus Armanstrout died June 21, 1885; was a resident of the county forty-five years.

Purnel K. Thomas died June 22, 1885, aged sixty-seven.

Nancy J. Sims, widow of Stephen Sims, died January 20, 1885, aged eighty-six; a resident of the State seventy-five years, and of the county forty-five years.

C. R. G. Sims died August 4, 1885, aged sixty-four; was fifty years a resident of Indiana, and forty-one years of Clinton County.

Charles Gum died August 13, 1885, aged eighty-two; a resident of the county forty-six years.

For the ensuing year John Young was chosen President, John Barner, Secretary, and Isaac D. Armstrong, Treasurer.

The Old Settlers' Union is an organization of the greatest interest, and should not be allowed to die because the *first* settlers are becoming few in numbers. There will always be *old* settlers, and the reunions can always be successful as social meetings, and as incentives to the preparation and recording of early history.



CHAPTER V.

PIONEER LIFE.

THE LOG CABIN.—SLEEPING ACCOMMODATIONS.—COOKING.—WOMEN'S WORK.—DRESS AND MANNERS.—FAMILY WORSHIP.—HOSPITALITY.—TRADE.—MONEY.—MILLING.—AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.—HOG-KILLING.—PRAIRIE FIRES.—WILD HOGS.—NATIVE ANIMALS.—WOLF HUNTS.—SNAKES.—SHAKES.—EDUCATION.—“PAST THE PICTURES.” SPELLING SCHOOL.—SINGING SCHOOL.—GUARDING AGAINST INDIANS.—THE BRIGHT SIDE.—WHAT THE PIONEERS HAVE DONE.—MILITARY DRILL.—“JACK, THE PHILOSOPHER OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.”—“TOO FULL FOR UTTERANCE.”

Most of the early settlers of Indiana came from older States, as Pennsylvania, Kentucky and Virginia, where their prospects for even a competency were very poor. They found those States good—to emigrate from. Their entire stock of furniture, implements and family necessities were easily stored in one wagon, and sometimes a cart was their only vehicle.

THE LOG CABIN.

After arriving and selecting a suitable location, the next thing to do was to build a log cabin, a description of which may be interesting to many of our younger readers, as in some sections these old-time structures are no more to be seen. Trees of uniform size were chosen and cut into logs of the desired length, generally twelve to fifteen feet, and hauled to the spot selected for the future dwelling. On an appointed day the few neighbors who were available would assemble and have a “house-raising.” Each end of every log was saddled and notched so that they would lie as close down as possible; the next day the proprietor would proceed to “chink and daub” the cabin, to keep out the rain, wind and cold. The house had to be re-daubed every fall, as the rains of the intervening time would wash out a great part of the mortar. The usual height of the house was seven or eight feet. The gables were formed by shortening the logs gradually at each end of the build-

ing near the top. The roof was made by laying very straight small logs or stout poles suitable distances apart, generally about two and a half feet, from gable to gable, and on these poles were laid the "clapboards" after the manner of shingling, showing about two and a half feet to the weather. These clapboards were fastened to their place by "weight poles," corresponding in place with the joists just described, and these again were held in their place by "runs" or "knees," which were chunks of wood about eighteen or twenty inches long fitted between them near the ends. Clapboards were made from the nicest oaks in the vicinity, by chopping or sawing them into four-foot blocks and riving these with a frow, which was a simple blade fixed at right angles to its handle. This was driven into the blocks of wood by a mallet. As the frow was wrenched down through the wood, the latter was turned alternately over from side to side, one end being held by a forked piece of timber.

The chimney to the Western pioneer's cabin was made by leaving in the original building a large open place in one wall, or by cutting one after the structure was up, and by building on the outside from the ground up, a stone column, or a column of sticks and mud, the sticks being laid up cob-house fashion. The fireplace thus made was often large enough to receive firewood six to eight feet long. Sometimes this wood, especially the "back-log" would be nearly as large as a saw-log. The more rapidly the pioneer could burn up the wood in his vicinity the sooner he had his little farm cleared and ready for cultivation. For a window, a piece about two feet long was cut out of one of the wall logs, and the hole closed sometimes by glass, but generally with greased paper. Even greased deer-hide was sometimes used. A doorway was cut through one of the walls if a saw was to be had; otherwise the door would be left by shortened logs in the original building. The door was made by pinning clapboards to two or three wood bars, and was hung upon wooden hinges. A wooden latch, with catch, then finished the door, and the latch was raised by any one on the outside by pulling a leather string. For security at night this latch-string was drawn in; but for friends and neighbors, and even strangers, the "latch-string was always hanging out" as a welcome. In the interior, over the fire-place would be a shelf, called "the mantel," on which stood the candlestick or lamp, some cooking and table ware, possibly an old clock, and other articles; in the fire-place would be the crane, sometimes of iron, sometimes of

wood; on it the pots were hung for cooking; over the door, in forked cleats, hung the ever trustful rifle and powder-horn; in one corner stood the larger bed for the "old folks," and under it the trundle-bed for the children; in another stood the old-fashioned spinning-wheel, with a smaller one by its side; in another the heavy table, the only table, of course, there was in the house; in the remaining corner was a rude cupboard holding the table-ware, which consisted of a few cups and saucers and blue-edged plates, standing singly on their edges against the back, to make the display of table furniture more conspicuous, while around the room were scattered a few splint-bottomed or Windsor chairs and two or three stools.

These simple cabins were inhabited by a kind and true-hearted people. They were strangers to mock modesty, and the traveler, seeking lodgings for the night, or desirous of spending a few days in the community, if willing to accept the rude offering, was always welcome, although how they were disposed of at night the reader might not easily imagine; for, as described, a single room was made to answer for kitchen, dining-room, sitting-room, bedroom and parlor, and many families consisted of six or eight members.

SLEEPING ACCOMMODATIONS.

The bed was very often made by fixing a post in the floor about six feet from one wall and four feet from the adjoining wall, and fastening a stick to this post about two feet above the floor, on each of two sides, so that the other end of each of the two sticks could be fastened in the opposite wall; clapboards were laid across these, and thus the bed was made complete. Guests were given this bed, while the family disposed of themselves in another corner of the room, or in the "loft." When several guests were on hand at once, they were sometimes kept over night in the following manner: When bed-time came the men were requested to step out of doors while the women spread out a broad bed upon the middle floor, and put themselves to bed in the center; the signal was given and the men came in, and each husband took his place in bed next his own wife, and the single men outside them again. They were generally so crowded that they had to lie "spoon" fashion, and when any one wished to turn over he would say "Spoon," and the whole company of sleepers would turn over at once. This was the only way they could all keep in bed.

COOKING.

To witness the various processes of cooking in those days would alike surprise and amuse those who have grown up since cooking stoves and ranges came into use. Kettles were hung over the large fire, suspended with pot-hooks, iron or wooden, on the crane, or on poles, one end of which would rest upon a chair. The long-handled frying-pan was used for cooking meat. It was either held over the blaze by hand or set down upon coals drawn out upon the hearth. This pan was also used for baking pan-cakes, also called "flap-jacks," "batter-cakes," etc. A better article for this, however, was the cast-iron spider or Dutch skillet. The best thing for baking bread those days, and possibly even yet in these latter days, was the flat-bottomed bake kettle, of greater depth, with closely fitting cast-iron cover, and commonly known as the "Dutch oven." With coals over and under it. bread and biscuit would quickly and nicely bake. Turkey and spare-ribs were sometimes roasted before the fire, suspended by a string, a dish being placed underneath to catch the drippings.

Hominy and samp were very much used. The hominy, however, was generally hulled corn—boiled corn from which the hull, or bran, had been taken by hot lye; hence sometimes called "lye hominy." True hominy and samp were made of pounded corn. A popular method of making this, as well as real meal for bread, was to cut out or burn a large hole in the top of a huge stump, in the shape of a mortar, and pounding the corn in this by a maul or beetle suspended on the end of a swing pole, like a well-sweep. This and the well-sweep consisted of a pole twenty to thirty feet long fixed in an upright fork so that it could be worked "teeter" fashion. It was a rapid and simple way of drawing water. When the samp was sufficiently pounded it was taken out, the bran floated off, and the delicious grain boiled like rice.

The chief articles of diet in early days were corn bread, hominy, or samp, venison, pork, honey, beans, pumpkin (dried pumpkin for more than half the year), turkey, prairie chicken, squirrel and some other game, with a few additional vegetables a portion of the year. Wheat bread, tea, coffee and fruit were luxuries not to be indulged in except on special occasions, as when visitors were present.

WOMEN'S WORK.

Besides cooking in the manner described, the women had many other arduous duties to perform, one of the chief of which was

spinning. The "big wheel" was used for spinning yarn and the "little wheel" for spinning flax. These stringed instruments furnished the principal music of the family, and were operated by our mothers and grandmothers with great skill, attained without pecuniary expense and with far less practice than is necessary for the girls of our period to acquire a skillful use of their costly and elegant instruments. But those wheels, indispensable a few years ago, are all now superseded by the mighty factories which overspread the country, furnishing cloth of all kinds at an expense ten times less than would be incurred now by the old system.

The loom was not less necessary than the wheel, though they were not needed in so great numbers. Not every house had a loom; one loom had a capacity for the needs of several families. Settlers, having succeeded in spite of the wolves in raising sheep, commenced the manufacture of woolen cloth; wool was carded and made into rolls by hand cards, and the rolls were spun on the "big wheel." We still occasionally find in the houses of old settlers a wheel of this kind, sometimes used for spinning and twisting stocking yarn. They are turned with the hand, and with such velocity that it will run itself while the nimble worker, by her backward step, draws out and twists her thread nearly the whole length of the cabin. A common article woven on the loom was linsey, or linsey-woolsey, the chain being linen and the filling woolen. This cloth was used for dresses for the women and girls. Nearly all the cloths worn by the men were also home-made; rarely was a farmer or his son seen in a coat made of any other. If, occasionally, a young man appeared in a suit of "boughten" clothes, he was suspected of having gotten it for a particular occasion, which occurs in the life of nearly every young man.

DRESS AND MANNERS.

The dress, habits, etc., of a people throw so much light upon their conditions and limitations that in order better to show the circumstances surrounding the people of the State, we will give a short exposition of the manner of life of our Indiana people at different epochs. The Indians themselves are credited by Charlevoix with being "very laborious"—raising poultry, spinning the wool of the buffalo, and manufacturing garments therefrom. These must have been, however, more than usually favorable representatives of their race.

"The working and voyaging dress of the French masses," says

Reynolds, "was simple and primitive. The French were like the lilies of the valley [the Old Ranger was not always exact in his quotations]—they neither spun nor wove any of their clothing, but purchased it from the merchants. The white blanket coat, known as the *capot*, was the universal and eternal coat for the winter with the masses. A cape was made of it that could be raised over the head in cold weather.

"In the house, and in good weather, it hung behind, a cape to the blanket coat. The reason that I know these coats so well is that I have worn many in my youth, and a working man never wore a better garment. Dressed deer-skins and blue cloth were worn commonly in the winter for pantaloons. The blue handkerchief and the deer-skin moccasins covered the head and feet generally of the French Creoles. In 1800 scarcely a man thought himself clothed unless he had a belt tied round his blanket coat, and on one side was hung the dressed skin of a pole-cat filled with tobacco, pipe, flint and steel. On the other side was fastened, under the belt, the butcher knife. A Creole in this dress felt like Tam O'Shanter filled with usquebaugh; he could face the devil. Checked calico shirts were then common, but in winter flannel was frequently worn. In the summer the laboring men and the voyagers often took their shirts off in hard work and hot weather, and turned out the naked back to the air and sun."

"Among the Americans," he adds, "home-made wool hats were the common wear. Fur hats were not common, and scarcely a boot was seen. The covering of the feet in winter was chiefly moccasins made of deer-skins and shoe-packs of tanned leather. Some wore shoes, but not common in very early times. In the summer the greater portion of the young people, male and female, and many of the old, went barefoot. The substantial and universal outside wear was the blue linsey hunting shirt. This is an excellent garment, and I have never felt so happy and healthy since I laid it off. It is made of wide sleeves, open before, with ample size so as to envelop the body almost twice around. Sometimes it had a large cape, which answers well to save the shoulders from the rain. A belt is mostly used to keep the garment close around the person. and, nevertheless, there is nothing tight about it to hamper the body. It is often fringed, and at times the fringe is composed of red, and other gay colors. The belt, frequently, is sewed to the hunting shirt. The vest was mostly made of striped linsey. The colors were made often with alum, copperas and madder, boiled

with the bark of trees, in such a manner and proportions as the old ladies prescribed. The pantaloons of the masses were generally made of deer-skin and linsey. Coarse blue cloth was sometimes made into pantaloons.

"Linsey, neat and fine, manufactured at home, composed generally the outside garments of the females as well as the males. The ladies had linsey colored and woven to suit their fancy. A bonnet, composed of calico, or some gay goods, was worn on the head when they were in the open air. Jewelry on the pioneer ladies was uncommon; a gold ring was an ornament not often seen."

In 1820 a change of dress began to take place, and before 1830, according to Ford, most of the pioneer costume had disappeared. "The blue linsey hunting-shirt, with red or white fringe, had given place to the cloth coat. [Jeans would be more like the fact.] The raccoon cap, with the tail of the animal dangling down behind, had been thrown aside for hats of wool or fur. Boots and shoes had supplied the deer-skin moccasins; and the leather breeches, strapped tight around the ankle, had disappeared before unmentionables of a more modern material. The female sex had made still greater progress in dress. The old sort of cotton or woolen frocks, spun, woven and made with their own fair hands, and striped and cross-barred with blue dye and Turkey red, had given place to gowns of silk and calico. The feet, before in a state of nudity, now charmed in shoes of calf-skin or slippers of kid; and the head, formerly unbonneted, but covered with a cotton handkerchief, now displayed the charms of the female face under many forms of bonnets of straw, silk and Leghorn. The young ladies, instead of walking a mile or two to church on Sunday, carrying their shoes and stockings in their hands until within a hundred yards of the place of worship, as formerly, now came forth arrayed complete in all the pride of dress, mounted on fine horses and attended by their male admirers."

The last half century has doubtless witnessed changes quite as great as those set forth by our Illinois historian. The chronicler of to-day, looking back to the golden days of 1830 to 1840, and comparing them with the present, must be struck with the tendency of an almost monotonous uniformity in dress and manners that comes from the easy inter-communication afforded by steamer, railway, telegraph and newspaper. Home manufacturers have been driven from the household by the lower-priced fabrics of distant mills. The Kentucky jeans, and the copperas-colored clothing

of home manufacture, so familiar a few years ago, having given place to the cassimeres and cloths of noted factories. The ready-made clothing stores, like a touch of nature, made the whole world kin, and may drape the charcoal man in a dress-coat and a stove-pipe hat. The prints and silks of England and France give a variety of choice and an assortment of colors and shades such as the pioneer women could hardly have dreamed of. Godey and Demorest and Harper's Bazar are found in our modern farm-houses, and the latest fashions of Paris are not uncommon.

FAMILY WORSHIP.

The Methodists were generally first on the ground in pioneer settlements, and at that early day they seemed more demonstrative in their devotions than at the present time. In those days, too, pulpit oratory was generally more eloquent and effective, while the grammatical dress and other "worldly" accomplishments were not so assiduously cultivated as at present. But in the manner of conducting public worship there has probably not been so much change as in that of family worship, or "family prayers," as it was often called. We had then most emphatically an American edition of that pious old Scotch practice so eloquently described in Burns' "Cotter's Saturday Night:"

The cheerfu' supper done, wi' serious face
 They round the ingle formed a circle wide;
 The sire turns o'er, wi' patriarchal grace,
 The big ha' Bible, ance his father's pride;
 His bonnet rev'rently is laid aside,
 His lyart haffets wearing thin and bare;
 Those strains that once did sweet in Zion glide;
 He wales a portion with judicious care,
 And "let us worship God," he says with solemn air.

They chant their artless notes in simple guise;
 They tune their hearts,—by far the noblest aim;
 Perhaps "Dundee's" wild warbling measures rise,
 Or plaintive "Martyrs," worthy of the name;
 Or noble "Elgin" beats the heavenward flame,—
 The sweetest far of Scotia's hallowed lays.
 Compared with these, Italian trills are tame;
 The tickled ear no heart-felt raptures raise:
 Nae unison hae they with our Creator's praise.

The priest-like father reads the sacred page,—
 How Abraham was the friend of God on high, etc.

Then kneeling down, to heaven's Eternal King
 The saint, the father and the husband prays;

Hope "springs exulting on triumphant wings,"
That thus they all shall meet in future days;
There ever bask in uncreated rays,
No more to sigh or shed the bitter tear,
Together hymning their Creator's praise,
In such society, yet still more dear,
While circling time moves round in an eternal sphere.

Once or twice a day, in the morning just before breakfast, or in the evening just before retiring to rest, the head of the family would call those around him to order, read a chapter in the Bible, announce the hymn and tune by commencing to sing it, when all would join; then he would deliver a most fervent prayer. If a pious guest was present he would be called on to take the lead in all the exercises of the evening; and if in those days a person who prayed in the family or in public did not pray as if it were his very last on earth, his piety was thought to be defective.

The familiar tunes of that day are remembered by the surviving old settlers as being more spiritual and inspiring than those of the present day, such as Bourbon, Consolation, China, Canaan, Conquering Soldier, Condescension, Devotion, Davis, Fiducia, Funeral Thought, Florida, Golden Hill, Greenfields, Ganges, Idumea, Imandra, Kentucky, Lenox, Leander, Mear, New Orleans, Northfield, New Salem, New Durham, Olney, Primrose, Pisgah, Pleyel's Hymn, Rockbridge, Rockingham, Reflection, Supplication, Salvation, St. Thomas, Salem, Tender Thought, Windham, Greenville, etc., as they are named in the "Missouri Harmony."

Members of other orthodox denominations also had their family prayers in which, however, the phraseology of the prayer was somewhat different and the voice not so loud as characterized the real Methodists, United Brethren, etc.

HOSPITALITY.

The traveler always found a welcome at the pioneer's cabin. It was never full. Although there might be already a guest for every puncheon, there was still "room for one more," and a wider circle would be made for the new-comer at the log fire. If the stranger was in search of land, he was doubly welcome, and his host would volunteer to show him all the "first-rate claims in this neck of the woods," going with him for days, showing the corners and advantages of every "Congress tract" within a dozen miles of his own cabin.

To his neighbors the pioneer was equally liberal. If a deer was

killed, the choicest bits were sent to his nearest neighbor, a half-dozen miles away, perhaps. When a "shoat" was butchered, the same custom prevailed. If a new comer came in too late for "cropping," the neighbors would supply his table with just the same luxuries they themselves enjoyed, and in as liberal quantity, until a crop could be raised. When a new-comer had located his claim, the neighbors for miles around would assemble at the site of the new-comer's proposed cabin and aid him in "gittin'" it up. One party with axes would cut down the trees and hew the logs; another with teams would haul the logs to the ground; another party would "raise" the cabin; while several of the old men would "rive the clapboards" for the roof. By night the little forest domicile would be up and ready for a "house-warming," which was the dedicatory occupation of the house, when music and dancing and festivity would be enjoyed at full height. The next day the new-comer would be as well situated as his neighbors.

An instance of primitive hospitable manners will be in place here. A traveling Methodist preacher arrived in a distant neighborhood to fill an appointment. The house where services were to be held did not belong to a church member, but no matter for that. Boards were raked up from all quarters with which to make temporary seats, one of the neighbors volunteering to lead off in the work, while the man of the house, with the faithful rifle on his shoulder, sallied forth in quest of meat, for this truly was a "ground-hog" case, the preacher coming and no meat in the house. The host ceased not to chase until he found the meat, in the shape of a deer; returning, he sent a boy out after it, with directions on what "pint" to find it. After services, which had been listened to with rapt attention by all the audience, mine host said to his wife, "Old woman, I reckon this 'ere preacher is pretty hungry and you must get him a bite to eat." "What shall I git him?" asked the wife, who had not seen the deer; "thar's nuthin' in the house to eat." "Why, look thar," returned he; "thar's a deer, and thar's plenty of corn in the field; you git some corn and grate it while I skin the deer, and we'll have a good supper for him." It is needless to add that venison and corn bread made a supper fit for any pioneer preacher, and was thankfully eaten.

TRADE.

In pioneer times the transactions of commerce were generally carried on by neighborhood exchanges. Now and then a farmer

would load a flat-boat with beeswax, honey, tallow and peltries, with perhaps a few bushels of wheat or corn or a few hundred clap-boards, and float down the rivers into the Ohio and thence to New Orleans, where he would exchange his produce for substantials in the shape of groceries and a little ready money, with which he would return by some one of the two or three steamboats then running. Betimes there appeared at the best steamboat landings a number of "middle men" engaged in the "commission and forwarding" business, buying up the farmers' produce and the trophies of the chase and the trap, and sending them to the various distant markets. Their winter's accumulations would be shipped in the spring, and the manufactured goods of the far East or distant South would come back in return; and in all these transactions scarcely any money was seen or used. Goods were sold on a year's time to the farmers, and payment made from the proceeds of the ensuing crops. When the crops were sold and the merchant satisfied, the surplus was paid out in orders on the store to laboring men and to satisfy other creditors. When a day's work was done by a working man, his employer would ask, "Well, what store do you want your order on?" The answer being given, the order was written and always cheerfully accepted.

MONEY.

Money was an article little known and seldom seen among the earlier settlers. Indeed, they had but little use for it, as they could transact all their business about as well without it, on the "barter" system, wherein great ingenuity was sometimes displayed. When it failed in any instance, long credits contributed to the convenience of the citizens. But for taxes and postage neither the barter nor the credit system would answer, and often letters were suffered to remain a long time in the postoffice for the want of the 25 cents demanded by the Government. With all this high price on postage, by the way, the letter had not been brought 500 miles in a day or two, as is the case nowadays, but had probably been weeks on the route, and the mail was delivered at the pioneer's postoffice, several miles distant from his residence, only once in a week or two. All the mail would be carried by a lone horseman. Instances are related illustrating how misrepresentation would be resorted to in order to elicit the sympathies of some one who was known to have "two bits" (25 cents) of money with him, and procure the required Governmental fee for a letter.

Peltries came nearer being money than anything else, as it came to be custom to estimate the value of everything in peltries. Such an article was worth so many peltries. Even some tax collectors and postmasters were known to take peltries and exchange them for the money required by the Government.

When the first settlers first came into the wilderness they generally supposed that their hard struggle would be principally over after the first year; but alas! they often looked for "easier times next year" for many years before realizing them, and then they came in so sily as to be almost imperceptible. The sturdy pioneer thus learned to bear hardships, privation and hard living, as good soldiers do. As the facilities for making money were not great, they lived pretty well satisfied in an atmosphere of good, social, friendly feeling, and thought themselves as good as those they had left behind in the East. But among the early settlers who came to this State were many who, accustomed to the advantages of an older civilization, to churches, schools and society, became speedily home-sick and dissatisfied. They would remain perhaps one summer, or at most two, then, selling whatever claim with its improvements they had made, would return to the older States, spreading reports of the hardships endured by the settlers here and the disadvantages which they had found, or imagined they had found in the country. These weaklings were not an unmitigated curse. The slight improvements they had made were sold to men of sterner stuff, who were the sooner able to surround themselves with the necessities of life, while their unfavorable report deterred other weaklings from coming. The men who stayed, who were willing to endure privations, belonged to a different guild; they were heroes every one,—men to whom hardships were things to be overcome, and present privations things to be endured for the sake of posterity, and they never shrank from this duty. It is to these hardy pioneers who could endure that we to-day owe the wonderful improvement we have made and the development, almost miraculous, that has brought our State in the past sixty years from a wilderness to the front rank among the States of this great nation.

MILLING.

Not the least of the hardships of the pioneers was the procuring of bread. The first settlers must be supplied at least one year from other sources than their own lands; but the first crops, how-

ever abundant, gave only partial relief, there being no mills to grind the grain. Hence the necessity of grinding by hand-power, and many families were poorly provided with means for doing this. Another way was to grate the corn. A grater was made from a piece of tin, sometimes taken from an old, worn-out tin bucket or other vessel. It was thickly perforated, bent into a semi-circular form, rough side upward, on a board. The corn was taken in the ear, and grated before it got dry and hard. Corn, however, was eaten in various ways.

Soon after the country became more generally settled, enterprising men were ready to embark in the milling business. Sites along the streams were selected for water-power. A person looking for a mill-site would follow up and down the stream for a desired location, and when found he would go before the authorities and secure a writ of *ad quod damnum*. This would enable the miller to have the adjoining land officially examined, and the amount of damage by making a dam was named. Mills being so great a public necessity, they were permitted to be located upon any person's land where the miller thought the site desirable.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

The agricultural implements used by the first farmers in this State would in this age of improvement be great curiosities. The plow used was called the "bar-share" plow; the iron point consisted of a bar of iron about two feet long, and a broad share of iron welded to it. At the extreme point was a coulter that passed through a beam six or seven feet long, to which were attached handles of corresponding length. The mold-board was a wooden one split out of winding timber, or hewed into a winding shape, in order to turn the soil over. Sown seed was brushed in by dragging over the ground a sapling with a bushy top. In harvesting the change is most striking. Instead of the reapers and mowers of to-day, the sickle and cradle were used. The grain was threshed with a flail, or trodden out by horses or oxen.

HOG KILLING.

Hogs were always dressed before they were taken to market. The farmer, if forehanded, would call in his neighbors some bright fall or winter morning to help "kill hogs." Immense kettles of water were heated; a sled or two, covered with loose boards or plank, constituted the platform on which the hog was cleaned, and

was placed near an inclined hogshead in which the scalding was done; a quilt was thrown over the top of the latter to retain the heat; from a crotch of some convenient tree a projecting pole was rigged to hold the animals for disemboweling and thorough cleaning. When everything was arranged, the best shot of the neighborhood loaded his rifle, and the work of killing was commenced. It was considered a disgrace to make a hog "squeal" by bad shooting or by a "shoulder-stick," that is, running the point of the butcher-knife into the shoulder instead of the cavity of the beast. As each hog fell, the "sticker" mounted him and plunged the butcher-knife, long and well sharpened, into his throat; two persons would then catch him by the hind legs, draw him up to the scalding tub, which had just been filled with boiling-hot water with a shovelful of good green wood ashes thrown in; in this the carcass was plunged and moved around a minute or so, that is, until the hair would slip off easily, then placed on the platform where the cleaners would pitch into him with all their might and clean him as quickly as possible, with knives and other sharp-edged implements; then two stout fellows would take him up between them, and a third man to manage the "gambrel" (which was a stout stick about two feet long, sharpened at both ends, to be inserted between the muscles of the hind legs at or near the hock joint), the animal would be elevated to the pole, where the work of cleaning was finished.

After the slaughter was over and the hogs had had time to cool, such as were intended for domestic use were cut up, the lard "tried" out by the women of the household, and the surplus hogs taken to market, while the weather was cold, if possible. In those days almost every merchant had, at the rear end of his place of business or at some convenient building, a "pork-house," and would buy the pork of his customers and of such others as would sell to him, and cut it for the market. This gave employment to a large number of hands in every village, who would cut and pack pork all winter. The hauling of all this to the river would also give employment to a large number of teams, and the manufacture of pork barrels would keep many coopers employed.

Allowing for the difference of currency and manner of marketing, the price of pork was not so high in those days as at present. Now, while calico and muslin are 10 cents a yard, and pork 2 to 4 cents a pound, then, while calico and muslin were 25 five cents a yard pork was 1 to 2 cents a pound. When, as

the country grew older and communications easier between the seaboard and the great West, prices went up to $2\frac{1}{2}$ and 3 cents a pound, the farmers thought they would always be content to raise pork at such a price; but times have changed, even contrary to the current-cy.

There was one feature in this method of marketing pork that made the country a paradise for the poor man in the winter time. Spare-ribs, tenderloins, pigs' heads and pigs' feet were not considered of any value, and were freely given to all who could use them. If a barrel was taken to any pork-house and salt furnished, the barrel would be filled and salted down with tenderloins and spare-ribs gratuitously. So great in many cases was the quantity of spare-ribs, etc., to be disposed of, that they would be hauled away in wagon-loads and dumped in the woods out of town.

In those early times much wheat was marketed at 25 to 50 cents a bushel, oats the same or less, and corn 10 cents a bushel. A good young milch-cow could be bought for \$5 to \$10, and that payable in work.

Those might truly be called "close times," yet the citizens of the country were accommodating, and but very little suffering for the actual necessities of life was ever known to exist.

PRAIRIE FIRES.

Fires, set out by Indians or settlers, sometimes purposely and sometimes permitted through carelessness, would visit the prairies every autumn, and sometimes the forests, either in autumn or spring, and settlers could not always succeed in defending themselves against the destroying element. Many interesting incidents are related. Often a fire was started to bewilder game, or to bare a piece of ground for the early grazing of stock the ensuing spring, and it would get away under a wind, and soon be beyond control. Violent winds would often arise and drive the flames with such rapidity that riders on the fleetest steeds could scarcely escape. On the approach of a prairie fire the farmer would immediately set about "cutting off supplies" for the devouring enemy by a "back fire." Thus, by starting a small fire near the bare ground about his premises, and keeping it under control next his property, he would burn off a strip around him and prevent the attack of the on-coming flames. A few furrows or a ditch around the farm constituted a help in the work of protection.

An original prairie of tall and exuberant grass on fire, especially

at night, was a magnificent spectacle, enjoyed only by the pioneer. Here is an instance where the frontiersman, proverbially deprived of the sights and pleasures of an old community, is privileged far beyond the people of the present day in this country. One could scarcely tire of beholding the scene, as its awe-inspiring features seemed constantly to increase, and the whole panorama unceasingly changed like the dissolving views of a magic lantern, or like the aurora borealis. Language cannot convey, words cannot express, the faintest idea of the splendor and grandeur of such a conflagration at night. It was as if the pale queen of night, disdaining to take her accustomed place in the heavens, had dispatched myriads upon myriads of messengers to light their torches at the altar of the setting sun until all had flashed into one long and continuous blaze.

The following graphic description of prairie fires was written by a traveler through this region in 1849:

"Soon the fires began to kindle wider and rise higher from the long grass; the gentle breeze increased to stronger currents, and soon fanned the small, flickering blaze into fierce torrent flames, which curled up and leaped along in resistless splendor; and like quickly raising the dark curtain from the luminous stage, the scenes before me were suddenly changed, as if by the magician's wand, into one boundless amphitheatre blazing from earth to heaven and sweeping the horizon round,—columns of lurid flames sportively mounting up to the zenith, and dark clouds of crimson smoke curling away and aloft till they nearly obscured stars and moon, while the rushing, crashing sounds, like roaring cataracts mingled with distant thunders, were almost deafening; danger, death, glared all around; it screamed for victims; yet, notwithstanding the imminent peril of prairie fires, one is loth, irresolute, almost unable to withdraw or seek refuge."

WILD HOGS.

When the earliest pioneer reached this Western wilderness, game was his principle food until he had conquered a farm from the forest or prairie—rarely, then, from the latter. As the country settled game grew scarce, and by 1850 he who would live by his rifle would have had but a precarious subsistence had it not been for "wild hogs." These animals, left by home-sick immigrants whom the chills or fever and ague had driven out, had strayed into the woods, and began to multiply in a wild state. The woods each

fall were full of acorns, walnuts, hazelnuts, and on these hogs would grow fat and multiply at a wonderful rate in the bottoms and along the bluffs. The second and third immigration to the country found these wild hogs an unfailing source of meat supply up to that period when they had in the townships contiguous to the river become so numerous as to be an evil, breaking in herds into the farmer's corn-fields or toling their domestic swine into their retreats, where they too became in a season as wild as those in the woods. In 1838 or '39, in a certain township, a meeting was called of citizens of the township to take steps to get rid of wild hog. At this meeting, which was held in the spring, the people of the township were notified to turn out *en masse* on a certain day and engage in the work of catching, trimming and branding wild hogs, which were to be turned loose, and the next winter were to be hunted and killed by the people of the township, the meat to be divided *pro rata* among the citizens of the township. This plan was fully carried into effect, two or three days being spent in the exciting work in the spring.

In the early part of the ensuing winter the settlers again turned out, supplied at convenient points in the bottom with large kettles and barrels for scalding, and while the hunters were engaged in killing, others with horses dragged the carcasses to the scalding platforms where they were dressed; and when all that could be were killed and dressed a division was made, every farmer getting more meal than enough, for his winter's supply. Like energetic measures were resorted to in other townships, so that in two or three years the breed of wild hogs became extinct.

NATIVE ANIMALS.

The principal wild animals found in the State by the early settlers were the deer, wolf, bear, wild-cat, fox, otter, raccoon, generally called "coon," woodchuck, or ground hog, skunk, mink, weasel, muskrat, opossum, rabbit and squirrel; and the principal feathered game were the quail, prairie chicken and wild turkey. Hawks, turkey buzzards, crows, blackbirds, were also very abundant. Several of these animals furnished meat for the settlers; but their principal meat did not long consist of game; pork and poultry were raised in abundance. The wolf was the most troublesome animal, it being the common enemy of the sheep, and sometimes attacking other domestic animals, and even human beings. But their hideous howlings at night were so constant and terrifying that they

almost seemed to do more mischief by that annoyance than by direct attack. They would keep everybody and every animal about the farm-house awake and frightened, and set all the dogs in the neighborhood to barking. As one man described it: "Suppose six boys, having six dogs tied, whipped them all at the same time, and you would hear such music as two wolves would make."

To effect the destruction of these animals the county authorities offered a bounty for their scalps; and, besides, big hunts were common.

WOLF HUNTS.

In early days more mischief was done by wolves than by any other wild animal, and no small part of their mischief consisted in their almost constant barking at night, which always seemed so menacing and frightful to the settlers. Like mosquitoes, the noise they made appeared to be about as dreadful as the real depredations they committed. The most effectual, as well as the most exciting, method of ridding the country of these hateful pests was that known as the "circular wolf hunt," by which all the men and boys would turn out on an appointed day, in a kind of circle comprising many square miles of territory, with horses and dogs, and then close up toward the center of their field of operation, gathering not only wolves, but also deer and many smaller "varmint." Five, ten or more wolves by this means would sometimes be killed in a single day. The men would be organized with as much system as a little army, every one being well posted in the meaning of every signal and the application of every rule. Guns were scarcely ever allowed to be brought on such occasions, as their use would be unavoidably dangerous. The dogs were depended on for the final slaughter. The dogs, by the way, had all to be held in check by a cord in the hands of their keepers until the final signal was given to let them loose, when away they would go to the center of battle, and a more exciting scene would follow than can be easily described.

BEE HUNTING.

This wild recreation was a peculiar one, and many sturdy back-woodsmen gloried in excelling in this art. He would carefully watch a bee as it filled itself with the sweet product of some flower or leaf-bud, and notice particularly the direction taken by it as it struck a "bee-line" for its home, which when found would be generally high up in the hollow of a tree. The tree would be marked,

and in September a party would go and cut down the tree and capture the honey as quickly as they could before it wasted away through the broken walls in which it had been so carefully stowed away by the little busy bee. Several gallons would often be thus taken from a single tree, and by a very little work, and pleasant at that, the early settlers could keep themselves in honey the year round. By the time the honey was a year old, or before, it would turn white and granulate, yet be as good and healthful as when fresh. This was by some called "candid" honey.

In some districts, the resorts of bees would be so plentiful that all the available hollow trees would be occupied and many colonies of bees would be found at work in crevices in the rock and holes in the ground. A considerable quantity of honey has even been taken from such places.

SNAKES.

In pioneer times snakes were numerous, such as the rattlesnake, viper, adder, blood snake and many varieties of large blue and green snakes, milk snake, garter and water snakes, black snakes, etc., etc. If, on meeting one of these, you would retreat, they would chase you very fiercely; but if you would turn and give them battle, they would immediately crawl away with all possible speed, hide in the grass and weeds, and wait for a "greener" customer. These really harmless snakes served to put people on their guard against the more dangerous and venomous kinds.

It was the practice of some sections of the country to turn out in companies, with spades, mattocks and crow-bars, attack the principal snake dens and slay large numbers of them. In early spring the snakes were somewhat torpid and easily captured. Scores of rattlesnakes were sometimes frightened out of a single den, which, as soon as they showed their heads through the crevices of the rocks, were dispatched, and left to be devoured by the numerous wild hogs of that day. Some of the fattest of these snakes were taken to the house and oil extracted from them, and their glittering skins were saved as specifics for rheumatism.

Another method was to so fix a heavy stick over the door of their dens, with a long grape-vine attached, that one at a distance could plug the entrance to the den when the snakes were all out sunning themselves. Then a large company of the citizens, on hand by appointment, could kill scores of the reptiles in a few minutes.

SHAKES.

One of the greatest obstacles in the early settlement and prosperity of this State was the "chills and fever," "fever and ague," or "shakes," as it was variously called. It was a terror to new comers; in the fall of the year almost everybody was afflicted with it. It was no respecter of persons; everybody looked pale and sallow as though he were frost-bitten. It was not contagious, but derived from impure water and air, which are always developed in the opening up of a new country of rank soil like that of the Northwest. The impurities continue to be absorbed from day to day, and from week to week, until the whole body corporate became saturated with it as with electricity, and then the shock came; and the shock was a regular shake, with a fixed beginning and ending, coming on in some cases each day, but generally on alternate days, with a regularity that was surprising. After the shake came the fever, and this "last estate was worse than the first." It was a burning-hot fever, and lasted for hours. When you had the chill you couldn't get warm, and when you had the fever you couldn't get cool. It was exceedingly awkward in this respect; indeed it was. Nor would it stop for any sort of contingency; not even a wedding in the family would stop it. It was imperative and tyrannical. When the appointed time came around, everything else had to be stopped to attend to its demands. It didn't even have any Sundays or holidays; after the fever went down you still didn't feel much better. You felt as though you had gone through some sort of collision, threshing-machine or jarring-machine, and came out not killed, but next thing to it. You felt weak, as though you had run too far after something, and then didn't catch it. You felt languid, stupid and sore, and was down in the mouth and heel and partially raveled out. Your back was out of fix, your head ached and your appetite crazy. Your eyes had too much white in them, your ears, especially after taking quinine, had too much roar in them, and your whole body and soul were entirely woe-begone, disconsolate, sad, poor and good for nothing. You didn't think much of yourself, and didn't believe that other people did, either; and you didn't care. You didn't quite make up your mind to commit suicide, but sometimes wished some accident would happen to knock either the malady or yourself out of existence. You imagined that even the dogs looked at you with a kind of self-complacency. You thought the sun had a kind of sickly shine about it.

About this time you came to the conclusion that you would not accept the whole State of Indiana as a gift; and if you had the strength and means, you picked up Hannah and the baby, and your traps, and went back "yander" to "Old Virginny," the "Jar-seys," Maryland or "Pennsylvania."

"And to-day the swallows flitting
Round my cabin see me sitting
Moodily within the sunshine,
Just inside my silent door,
Waiting for the 'ager,' seeming
Like a man forever dreaming;
And the sunlight on me streaming
Throws no shadow on the floor;
For I am too thin and sallow
To make shadows on the floor—
Nary shadow any more!"

The above is not a mere picture of the imagination. It is simply recounting in quaint phrase what actually occurred in thousands of cases. Whole families would sometimes be sick at one time and not one member scarcely able to wait upon another. Labor or exercise always aggravated the malady, and it took General Laziness a long time to thrash the enemy out. And those were the days for swallowing all sorts of roots and "yarbs," and whisky, etc., with some faint hope of relief. And finally, when the case wore out, the last remedy taken got the credit of the cure.

EDUCATION.

Though struggling through the pressure of poverty and privation, the early settlers planted among them the school-house at the earliest practical period. So important an object as the education of their children they did not defer until they could build more comely and convenient houses. They were for a time content with such as corresponded with their rude dwellings, but soon better buildings and accommodations were provided. As may readily be supposed, the accommodations of the earliest schools were not good. Sometimes school was taught in a room of a large or a double log cabin, but oftener in a log house built for the purpose. Stoves and such heating apparatus as are now in use were then unknown. A mud-and-stick chimney in one end of the building, with earthen hearth and a fireplace wide and deep enough to receive a four to six-foot back-log, and smaller wood to match, served for warming purposes in winter and a kind of conservatory in summer. For

windows, part of a log was cut out in two sides of the building, and may be a few lights of eight by ten glass set in, or the aperture might be covered over with greased paper. Writing desks consisted of heavy oak plank or a hewed slab laid upon wooden pins driven into the wall. The four-legged slab benches were in front of these, and the pupils when not writing would sit with their backs against the front sharp edge of the writing-desks. The floor was also made out of these slabs, or "puncheons," laid upon log sleepers. Everything was rude and plain; but many of America's greatest men have gone out from just such school-houses to grapple with the world and make names for themselves and reflect honor upon their country. Among these we can name Abraham Lincoln, our martyred President, one of the noblest men known to the world's history. Stephen A. Douglas, one of the greatest statesmen of the age, began his career in Illinois teaching in one of these primitive school-houses. Joseph A. Wright and several others of Indiana's great statesmen have also graduated from the log school-house into political eminence. So with many of her most eloquent and efficient preachers.

Imagine such a house with the children seated around, and the teacher seated on one end of a bench, with no more desk at his hand than any other pupil has, and you have in view the whole scene. The "schoolmaster" has called "Books! books!" at the door, and the "scholars" have just run in almost out of breath from vigorous play, have taken their seats, and are for the moment "saying over their lessons" to themselves with all their might, that is, in as loud a whisper as possible. While they are thus engaged the teacher is perhaps sharpening a few quill pens for the pupils, for no other kind of writing pen had been thought of as yet. In a few minutes he calls up an urchin to say his a b c's; the little boy stands beside the teacher, perhaps partially leaning upon his lap; the teacher with his pen-knife points to the letter and asks what it is; the little fellow remains silent, for he does not know what to say; "A," says the teacher; the boy echoes "A;" the teacher points to the next and asks what it is; the boy is silent again; "B," says the teacher; "B," echoes the little urchin; and so it goes through the exercise, at the conclusion of which the teacher tells the little "Major" to go back to his seat and study his letters, and when he comes to a letter he doesn't know, to come to him and he will tell him. He obediently goes to his seat, looks on his book a little while, and then goes trudging across the pun-

cheon floor again in his bare feet, to the teacher, and points to a letter, probably outside of his lesson, and asks what it is. The teacher kindly tells him that that is not in his lesson, that he need not study that or look at it now; he will come to that some other day, and then he will learn what it is. The simple-minded little fellow then trudges, smilingly, as he catches the eye of some one, back to his seat again. But why he smiled he has no definite idea.

To prevent wearing the books out at the lower corner, every pupil was expected to keep a "thumb-paper" under his thumb as he holds the book; even then the books were soiled and worn out at this place in a few weeks, so that a part of many lessons were gone. Consequently the request was often made, "Master, may I borrow Jimmy's book to get my lesson in? mine haint in my book; it's tore out." It was also customary to use book-pointers, to point out the letters or words in study as well as in recitation. The black stem of the maiden-hair fern was a very popular material from which pointers were made.

The a-b-ab scholars through with, perhaps the second or third reader class would be called, who would stand in a row in front of the teacher, "toeing the mark," which was actually a chalk or charcoal mark drawn on the floor, and commencing at one end of the class, one would read the first "verse," the next the second, and so on around, taking the paragraphs in the order as they occur in the book. Whenever a pupil hesitated at a word the teacher would pronounce it for him. And this was all there was of the reading exercise.

Those studying arithmetic were but little classified, and they were therefore generally called forward singly and interviewed, or the teacher simply visited them at their seats. A lesson containing several "sums" would be given for the next day. Whenever the learner came to a sum he couldn't do he would go to the teacher with it, who would willingly and patiently, if he had time, do it for him.

In geography no wall maps were used, no drawing required, and the studying and recitation comprised only the committing to memory, or "getting by heart," as it was called, the names and locality of places. The recitation proceeded like this: Teacher—"Where is Norfolk?" Pupil—"In the southeastern part of Virginia." Teacher—"What bay between Maryland and Virginia?" Pupil—"Chesapeake."

When the hour for writing arrived the time was announced by the master, and every pupil practicing this art would turn his feet over to the back of his seat, thus throwing them under the writing desk already described, and proceed to "follow copy," which was invariably set by the teacher, not by rule, but by as nice a stroke of the pen as he could make. The first copies for each pupil would be letters, and the second kind and last consisted of maxims. Blue ink on white paper, or black ink on blue paper, were common; and sometimes a pupil would be so unfortunate as to be compelled to use blue ink on blue paper; and a "blue" time he had of it.

About half past ten o'clock the master would announce, "School may go out;" which meant "little play-time," in the children's parlance, called nowadays, recess or intermission. Often the practice was to have the boys and girls go out separately, in which case the teacher would first say, "The girls may go out," and after they had been out about ten minutes the boys were allowed a similar privilege in the same way. In calling the children in from the play-ground, the teacher would invariably stand near the door of the school-house and call out "Books! books!" Between play-times the request, "Teacher, may I go out?" was often iterated to the annoyance of the teacher and the disturbance of the school.

At about half past eleven o'clock the teacher would announce, "Scholars may now get their spelling lessons," and they would all pitch in with their characteristic loud whisper and "say over" their lessons with that vigor which characterizes the movements of those who have just learned that the dinner hour and "big play-time" is near at hand. A few minutes before twelve the "little spelling-class" would recite, then the "big spelling-class." The latter would comprise the larger scholars and the major part of the school. The classes would stand in a row, either toeing the mark in the midst of the floor, or straggling along next an unoccupied portion of the wall. One end of the class was the "head," the other the "foot," and when a pupil spelled a word correctly, which had been missed by one or more, he would "go up" and take his station above all that had missed the word; this was called "turning them down." At the conclusion of the recitation, the head pupil would go to the foot, to have another opportunity of turning them all down. The class would number, and before taking their seats the teacher would say, "School's dismissed," which was the signal for every child rushing for his dinner, and having the "big play-time."

The same process of spelling would also be gone through with in the afternoon just before dismissing the school for the day.

The chief text-books in which the "scholars" got their lessons were Webster's or some other elementary spelling-book, an arithmetic, may be Pike's, Dilworth's, Daboll's, Smiley's or Adams', McGuffey's or the old English reader, and Roswell C. Smith's geography and atlas. Very few at the earliest day, however, got so far along as to study geography. Nowadays in contrast with the above, look at the "ographies" and "ologies!" Grammar and composition were scarcely thought of until Indiana was a quarter of a century old, and they were introduced in such a way that their utility was always questioned. First, old Murray's then Kirkham's grammar were the text-books on this subject. "Book larnin'," instead of practical oral instruction, was the only thing supposed to be attained in the primitive log school-house days. But writing was generally taught with fair diligence.

"PAST THE PICTURES."

This phrase had its origin in the practice of pioneer schools which used Webster's Elementary Spelling Book. Toward the back part of that time-honored text book was a series of seven or eight pictures, illustrating morals, and after these again were a few more spelling exercises of a peculiar kind. When a scholar got over into these he was said to be "past the pictures," and was looked up to as being smarter and more learned than most other people ever hoped to be. Hence the application of this phrase came to be extended to other affairs in life, especially where scholarship was involved.

SPELLING-SCHOOLS.

The chief public evening entertainment for the first thirty or forty years of Indiana's existence was the celebrated "spelling-school." Both young people and old looked forward to the next spelling-school with as much anticipation and anxiety as we nowadays look forward to a general Fourth-of-July celebration; and when the time arrived the whole neighborhood, yea, and sometimes several neighborhoods, would flock together to the scene of academical combat, where the excitement was often more intense than had been expected. It was far better, of course, when there was good sleighing; then the young folks would turn out in high glee and be fairly beside themselves. The jollity is scarcely equaled at the present day by anything in vogue.

When the appointed hour arrived, the usual plan of commencing battle was for two of the young people who might agree to play against each other, or who might be selected to do so by the school-teacher of the neighborhood, to "choose sides," that is, each contestant, or "captain," as he was generally called, would choose the best speller from the assembled crowd. Each one choosing alternately, the ultimate strength of the respective parties would be about equal. When all were chosen who could be made to serve, each side would "number," so as to ascertain whether amid the confusion one captain had more spellers than the other. In case he had, some compromise would be made by the aid of the teacher, the master of ceremonies, and then the plan of conducting the campaign, or counting the misspelled words, would be canvassed for a moment by the captains, sometimes by the aid of the teacher and others. There were many ways of conducting the contest and keeping tally. Every section of the country had several favorite methods, and all or most of these were different from what other communities had. At one time they would commence spelling at the head, at another time at the foot; at one time they would "spell across," that is, the first on one side would spell the first word, then the first on the other side; next the second in the line on each side, alternately, down to the other end of each line. The question who would spell the first word was determined by the captains guessing what page the teacher would have before him in a partially opened book at a distance; the captain guessing the nearest would spell the first word pronounced. When a word was missed, it would be re-pronounced, or passed along without re-pronouncing (as some teachers strictly followed the rule never to re-pronounce a word), until it was spelled correctly. If a speller on the opposite side finally spelled the missed word correctly, it was counted a gain of one to that side; if the word was finally corrected by some speller on the same side on which it was originated as a missed word, it was "saved," and no tally mark was made.

Another popular method was to commence at one end of the line of spellers and go directly around, and the missed words caught up quickly and corrected by "word-catchers," appointed by the captains from among their best spellers. These word-catchers would attempt to correct all the words missed on his opponent's side, and failing to do this, the catcher on the other side would catch him up with a peculiar zest, and then there was fun.

Still another very interesting, though somewhat disorderly, method was this: Each word-catcher would go to the foot of the adversary's line, and every time he "caught" a word he would go up one, thus "turning them down" in regular spelling-class style. When one catcher in this way turned all down on the opposing side, his own party was victorious by as many as the opposing catcher was behind. This method required no slate or blackboard tally to be kept.

One turn, by either of the foregoing or other methods, would occupy forty minutes to an hour, and by this time an intermission or recess was had, when the buzzing, crackling and hurrahing that ensued for ten or fifteen minutes were beyond description.

Coming to order again, the next style of battle to be illustrated was to "spell down," by which process it was ascertained who were the best spellers and could continue standing as a soldier the longest. But very often good spellers would inadvertently miss a word in an early stage of the contest and would have to sit down humiliated, while a comparatively poor speller would often stand till nearly or quite the last, amid the cheers of the assemblage. Sometimes the two parties first "chosen up" in the evening would re-take their places after recess, so that by the "spelling-down" process there would virtually be another race, in another form; sometimes there would be a new "choosing up" for the "spelling-down" contest; and sometimes the spelling down would be conducted without any party lines being made. It would occasionally happen that two or three very good spellers would retain the floor so long that the exercise would become monotonous, when a few outlandish words like "chevaux-de-frise," Ompompanoosuc" or "Baugh-naugh-claugh-ber," as they used to spell it sometimes, would create a little ripple of excitement to close with. Sometimes these words would decide the contest, but generally when two or three good spellers kept the floor until the exercise became monotonous, the teacher would declare the race closed and the standing spellers acquitted with a "drawn game."

The audience dismissed, the next thing was to "go home," very often by a round-about way, "a-sleighing with the girls," which, of course, was with many the most interesting part of the evening's performances, sometimes, however, too rough to be commended, as the boys were often inclined to be somewhat rowdyish.

SINGING-SCHOOL.

Next to the night spelling-school the singing-school was an occasion of much jollity, wherein it was difficult for the average singing-master to preserve order, as many went more for fun than for music. This species of evening entertainment, in its introduction to the West, was later than the spelling-school, and served, as it were, as the second step toward the more modern civilization. Good sleighing weather was of course almost a necessity for the success of these schools, but how many of them have been prevented by mud and rain! Perhaps a greater part of the time from November to April the roads would be muddy and often half frozen, which would have a very dampening and freezing effect upon the souls, as well as the bodies, of the young people who longed for a good time on such occasions.

The old-time method of conducting singing-school was also somewhat different from that of modern times. It was more plodding and heavy, the attention being kept upon the simplest rudiments, as the names of the notes on the staff, and their pitch, and beating time, while comparatively little attention was given to expression and light, gleeful music. The very earliest scale introduced in the West was from the South, and the notes, from their peculiar shape, were denominated "patent" or "buckwheat" notes. They were four, of which the round one was always called *sol*, the square one *la*, the triangular one *fa*, and the "diamond-shaped" one *mi*, pronounced *me*, and the diatonic scale, or "gamut" as it was called then, ran thus: *fa, sol, la, fa, sol, la, mi, fa*. The part of a tune nowadays called "treble," or "soprano," was then called "tenor;" the part now called "tenor" was called "treble," and what is now "alto" was then "counter," and when sung according to the oldest rule, was sung by a female an octave higher than marked, and still on the "chest register." The "old" "Missouri Harmony" and Mason's "Sacred Harp" were the principal books used with this style of musical notation.

About 1850 the "round-note" system began to "come around," being introduced by the Yankee singing-master. The scale was *do, re, mi, fa, sol, la, si, do*; and for many years thereafter there was much more do-re-mi-ing than is practiced at the present day, when a musical instrument is always under the hand. The "Carmina Sacra" was the pioneer round-note book, in which the tunes partook more of the German or Puritan character, and were generally regarded by the old folks as being far more spiritless than

the old "Pisgah," "Fiducia," "Tender Thought," "New Durham," "Windsor," "Mount Sion," "Devotion," etc., of the old "Missouri Harmony" and tradition.

GUARDING AGAINST INDIANS.

The fashion of carrying fire-arms was made necessary by the presence of roving bands of Indians, most of whom were ostensibly friendly, but, like Indians in all times, treacherous and unreliable. An Indian war was at any time probable, and all the old settlers still retain vivid recollections of Indian massacres, murders, plunder, and frightful rumors of intended raids. While target practice was much indulged in as an amusement, it was also necessary at times to carry their guns with them to their daily field work.

As an illustration of the painstaking which characterized pioneer life, we quote the following from Zebulon Collings, who lived about six miles from the scene of massacre in the Pigeon Roost settlement: "The manner in which I used to work in those perilous times was as follows: On all occasions I carried my rifle, tomahawk and butcher-knife, with a loaded pistol in my belt. When I went to plow I laid my gun on the plowed ground, and stuck up a stick by it for a mark, so that I could get it quick in case it was wanted. I had two good dogs; I took one into the house, leaving the other out. The one outside was expected to give the alarm, which would cause the one inside to bark, by which I would be awakened, having my arms always loaded. I kept my horse in a stable close to the house, having a port-hole so that I could shoot to the stable door. During two years I never went from home with any certainty of returning, not knowing the minute I might receive a ball from an unknown hand."

THE BRIGHT SIDE.

The history of pioneer life generally presents the dark side of the picture; but the toils and privations of the early settlers were not a series of unmitigated sufferings. No; for while the fathers and mothers toiled hard, they were not averse to a little relaxation, and had their seasons of fun and enjoyment. They contrived to do something to break the monotony of their daily life and furnish them a good hearty laugh. Among the more general forms of amusements were the "quilting-bee," "corn-husking," "apple-paring," "log-rolling" and "house-raising." Our young readers

will doubtless be interested in a description of these forms of amusement, when labor was made to afford fun and enjoyment to all participating. The "quilting-bee," as its name implies, was when the industrious qualities of the busy little insect that "improves each shining hour" were exemplified in the manufacture of quilts for the household. In the afternoon ladies for miles around gathered at an appointed place, and while their tongues would not cease to play, the hands were as busily engaged in making the quilt; and desire was always manifested to get it out as quickly as possible, for then the fun would begin. In the evening the gentlemen came, and the hours would then pass swiftly by in playing games or dancing. "Corn-huskings" were when both sexes united in the work. They usually assembled in a large barn, which was arranged for the occasion; and when each gentleman had selected a lady partner the husking began. When a lady found a red ear she was entitled to a kiss from every gentleman present; when a gentleman found one he was allowed to kiss every lady present. After the corn was all husked a good supper was served; then the "old folks" would leave, and the remainder of the evening was spent in the dance and in having a general good time. The recreation afforded to the young people on the annual recurrence of these festive occasions was as highly enjoyed, and quite as innocent, as the amusements of the present boasted age of refinement and culture.

The amusements of the pioneers were peculiar to themselves. Saturday afternoon was a holiday in which no man was expected to work. A load of produce might be taken to "town" for sale or traffic without violence to custom, but no more serious labor could be tolerated. When on Saturday afternoon the town was reached, "fun commenced." Had two neighbors business to transact, here it was done. Horses were "swapped." Difficulties settled and free fights indulged in. Blue and red ribbons were not worn in those days, and whisky was as free as water; twelve and a half cents would buy a quart, and thirty-five or forty cents a gallon, and at such prices enormous quantities were consumed. Go to any town in the county and ask the first pioneer you meet, and he would tell you of notable Saturday-afternoon fights, either of which to-day would fill a column of the *Police News*, with elaborate engravings to match.

Mr. Sandford C. Cox quaintly describes some of the happy features of frontier life in this manner:

We cleared land, rolled logs, burned brush, blazed out paths from one neighbor's cabin to another and from one settlement to another, made and used hand-mills and hominy mortars, hunted deer, turkey, otter and raccoons, caught fish, dug ginseng, hunted bees and the like, and—lived on the fat of the land. We read of a land of "corn and wine," and another "flowing with milk and honey;" but I rather think, in a temporal point of view, taking into account the richness of the soil, timber, stone, wild game and other advantages, that the Sugar Creek country would come up to any of them, if not surpass them.

I once cut cord-wood, continues Mr. Cox, at 31½ cents per cord, and walked a mile and a half night and morning, where the first frame college was built northwest of town (Crawfordsville). Prof. Curry, the lawyer, would sometimes come down and help for an hour or two at a time, by way of amusement, as there was little or no law business in the town or country at that time. Reader, what would you think of going six to eight miles to help roll logs or raise a cabin? or ten to thirteen miles to mill, and wait three or four days and nights for your grist? as many had to do in the first settlement of this country. Such things were of frequent occurrence then, and there was but little grumbling about it. It was a grand sight to see the log heaps and brush piles burning in the night on a clearing of ten or fifteen acres. A Democratic torch-light procession, or a midnight march of the Sons of Malta with their grand Gyasticutus in the center bearing the grand jewel of the order, would be no where in comparison with the log heaps and brush piles in a blaze.

But it may be asked, Had you any social amusements, or manly pastimes, to recreate and enliven the dwellers in the wilderness? We had. In the social line we had our meetings and our singing-schools, sugar-boilings and weddings, which was as good as ever came off in any country, new or old; and if our youngsters did not "trip the light fantastic toe" under a professor of the Terpsichorean art or expert French dancing-master, they had many a good "hoe-down" on puncheon floors, and were not annoyed by bad whisky. And as for manly sports, requiring mettle and muscle, there were lots of wild hogs running in the cat-tail swamps on Lye Creek and Mill Creek, and among them many large boars that Ossian's heroes and Homer's model soldiers, such as Achilles, Hector and Ajax would have delighted to give chase to. The boys and men of those days had quite as much sport, and made more

money and health by their hunting excursions than our city gents nowadays playing chess by telegraph where the players are more than seventy miles apart.

WHAT THE PIONEERS HAVE DONE.

Indiana is a grand State, in many respects second to none in the Union, and in almost every thing that goes to make a live, prosperous community, not far behind the best. Beneath her fertile soil is coal enough to supply the State for generations; her harvests are bountiful; she has a medium climate, and many other things, that make her people contented, prosperous and happy; but she owes much to those who opened up these avenues that have led to her present condition and happy surroundings. Unremitting toil and labor have driven off the sickly miasmas that brooded over swampy prairies. Energy and perseverance have peopled every section of her wild lands, and changed them from wastes and deserts to gardens of beauty and profit. Where but a few years ago the barking wolves made the night hideous with their wild shrieks and howls, now is heard only the lowing and bleating of domestic animals. Only a half century ago the wild whoop of the Indian rent the air where now are heard the engine and rumbling trains of cars, bearing away to markets the products of our labor and soil. Then the savage built his rude huts on the spot where now rise the dwellings and school-houses and church spires of civilized life. How great the transformation! This change has been brought about by the incessant toil and aggregated labor of thousands of tired hands and anxious hearts, and the noble aspirations of such men and women as make any country great. What will another half century accomplish? There are few, very few, of these old pioneers yet lingering on the shores of time as connecting links of the past with the present. What must their thoughts be as with their dim eyes they view the scenes that surround them? We often hear people talk about the old-fogy ideas and foggy ways, and want of enterprise on the part of the old men who have gone through the experiences of pioneer life. Sometimes, perhaps, such remarks are just, but, considering the experiences, education and entire life of such men, such remarks are better unsaid. They have had their trials, misfortunes, hardships and adventures, and shall we now, as they are passing far down the western declivity of life, and many of them gone, point to them the finger of derision and laugh and sneer at the simplicity of their ways? Let us

rather cheer them up, revere and respect them, for beneath those rough exteriors beat hearts as noble as ever throbbed in the human breast. These veterans have been compelled to live for weeks upon hominy and, if bread at all, it was bread made from corn ground in hand-mills, or pounded up with mortars. Their children have been destitute of shoes during the winter; their families had no clothing except what was carded, spun, wove and made into garments by their own hands; schools they had none; churches they had none; afflicted with sickness incident to all new countries, sometimes the entire family at once; luxuries of life they had none; the auxiliaries, improvements, inventions and labor-saving machinery of to-day they had not; and what they possessed they obtained by the hardest of labor and individual exertions, yet they bore these hardships and privations without murmuring, hoping for better times to come, and often, too, with but little prospect of realization.

As before mentioned, the changes written on every hand are most wonderful. It has been but three-score years since the white man began to exercise dominion over this region, first the home of the red men, yet the visitor of to-day, ignorant of the past of the country, could scarcely be made to realize that within these years there has grown up a population of 2,000,000 people, who in all the accomplishments of life are as far advanced as are the inhabitants of the older States. Schools, churches, colleges, palatial dwellings, beautiful grounds, large, well-cultivated and productive farms, as well as cities, towns and busy manufactories, have grown up, and occupy the hunting grounds and camping places of the Indians, and in every direction there are evidences of wealth, comfort and luxury. There is but little left of the old landmarks. Advanced civilization and the progressive demands of revolving years have obliterated all traces of Indian occupancy, until they are only remembered in name.

In closing this section we again would impress upon the minds of our readers the fact that they owe a debt of gratitude to those who pioneered this State, which can be but partially repaid. Never grow unmindful of the peril and adventure, fortitude, self-sacrifice and heroic devotion so prominently displayed in their lives. As time sweeps on in its ceaseless flight, may the cherished memories of them lose none of their greenness, but may the future generations alike cherish and perpetuate them with a just devotion to gratitude.

MILITARY DRILL.

In the days of muster and military drill, so well known throughout the country, a specimen of pioneer work was done on the South Wea prairie, as follows, according to Mr. S. C. Cox:

The Captain was a stout-built, muscular man, who stood six feet four in his boots, and weighed over 200 pounds; when dressed in his uniform, a blue hunting-shirt fastened with a wide red sash, with epaulettes on each shoulder, his large sword fastened by his side, and tall plume waving in the wind, he looked like another William Wallace, or Roderick Dhu, unsheathing his claymore in defense of his country. His company consisted of about 70 men, who had reluctantly turned out to muster to avoid paying a fine; some with guns, some with sticks, and others carrying corn-stalks. The Captain, who had but recently been elected, understood his business better than his men supposed he did. He intended to give them a thorough drilling, and show them that he understood the maneuvers of the military art as well as he did farming and fox hunting, the latter of which was one of his favorite amusements. After forming a hollow square, marching and countermarching, and putting them through several other evolutions, according to Scott's tactics, he commanded his men to "form a line." They partially complied, but the line was crooked. He took his sword and passed it along in front of his men, straightening the line. By the time he passed from one end of the line to the other, on casting his eye back, he discovered that the line presented a zig-zag and unmilitary appearance. Some of the men were leaning on their guns, some on their sticks a yard in advance of the line, and others as far in the rear. The Captain's dander arose; he threw his cocked hat, feather and all, on the ground, took off his red sash and hunting-shirt, and threw them, with his sword, upon his hat; he then rolled up his sleeves and shouted with the voice of a stentor, "Gentlemen, form a line and keep it, or I'll thrash the whole company." Instantly the whole line was straight as an arrow. The Captain was satisfied, put on his clothes again, and never had any more trouble in drilling his company.

JACK, "THE PHILOSOPHER OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY."

In early days in this State, before books and newspapers were introduced, a few lawyers were at a certain place in the habit of playing cards, and sometimes drinking a little too much whisky. Dur-

ing the session of a certain court, a man named John Stevenson, but who was named "Jack," and who styled himself the "philosopher of the 19th century," found out where these genteel sportsmen met of evenings to peruse the "history of the four kings." He went to the door and knocked for admission; to the question, "Who is there?" he answered, "Jack." The insiders hesitated; he knocked and thumped importunately; at length a voice from within said, "Go away, Jack; we have already four 'Jacks' in our game, and we will not consent to have a 'cold one' wrung in on us."

Indignant at this rebuff from gentlemen from whom he had expected kinder treatment, he left, muttering vengeance, which excited no alarm in the minds of the players. At first he started away to walk off his passion, but the longer he walked the madder he got, and he finally concluded that he would not "pass" while he held or might hold so many trumps in his hands, but would return and play a strong hand with them. Accordingly he gathered his arms full of stones a little larger than David gathered to throw at Goliath, and when he came near enough he threw a volley of them in through the window into the room where they were playing, extinguishing their lights, and routing the whole band with the utmost trepidation into the street, in search of their curious assailant. Jack stood his ground and told them that that was a mere foretaste of what they might expect if they molested him in the least.

Next day the pugnacious Jack was arrested to answer an indictment for malicious mischief; and failing to give bail, was lodged in jail. His prosecutors laughed through the grates of the prison as they passed. Meanwhile Jack "nursed his wrath to keep it warm," and indicted a speech in his own defense. In due time he was taken before the court, the indictment was read, and he was asked what he pleaded to the indictment. "Not guilty," he answered in a deep, earnest tone. "Have you counsel engaged to defend you, Mr. Stevenson?" inquired the Judge. "No; please your honor; I desire none; with your permission I will speak for myself. "Very well," said the Judge. A titter ran through the crowd. After the prosecuting attorney had gone through with the evidence and his opening remarks in the case, the prisoner arose and said, "It is a lamentable fact well known to the court and jury and to all who hear me, that our county seat has for many years been infested and disgraced, especially during court time,

with a knot of drunken, carousing gamblers, whose Bacchanalian revels and midnight orgies disturb the quiet and pollute the morals of our town. Shall these nuisances longer remain in our midst, to debauch society and lead our young men to destruction? Fully impressed with a sense of their turpitude, and my duty as a good citizen to the community in which I live, I resolved to 'abate the nuisance,' which, according to the doctrine of the common law, with which your honor is familiar, I or any other citizen had a right to do. I have often listened with pleasure to the charges your honor gave the grand jury to ferret out crime and all manner of gaming in our community. I saw I had it in my power to ferret out these fellows with a volley of stones, and save the county the cost of finding and trying a half a dozen indictments. Judge, I did 'abate the nuisance,' and consider it one of the most meritorious acts of my life."

The prosecutor made no reply. The judge and lawyers looked at each other with a significant glance. A *nolle prosequi* was entered, Jack was acquitted and was ever afterward considered "trump."—*Settlement of the Wabash Valley.*

"TOO FULL FOR UTTERANCE."

The early years of Indiana afford to the enquirer a rare opportunity to obtain a glimpse of the political and even social relation of the Indianians of the olden time to the moderns. As is customary in all new countries there was to be found, within the limits of the new State, a happy people, far removed from all those influences which tend to interfere with the public morals; they possessed the courage and the gait of freeborn men, took an especial interest in the political questions affecting their State, and often, when met under the village shade trees to discuss sincerely, and unostentatiously, some matters of local importance, accompanied the subject before their little convention with song and jest, and even the cup which cheers but not inebriates. The election of militia officers for the Black Creek Regiment may be taken for example. The village school boys prowled at large, for on the day previous the teacher expressed his intention of attending the meeting of electors, and of aiding in building up a military company worthy of his own importance, and the reputation of the few villagers. The industrious matrons and maids—bless their souls—donned the habiliments of fashion, and as they arrived at the meeting ground, ornamented the scene for which nature in its un-

touched simplicity did so much. Now arrived the moment when the business should be entered on. With a good deal of urging the ancient Elward Tomkins took the chair, and with a pompous air, wherein was concentrated a consciousness of his own importance, demanded the gentlemen entrusted with resolutions to open the proceedings. By this time a respected elector brought forward a jar and an uncommonly large tin cup. These articles proved objects of very serious attention, and when the chairman repeated his demand, the same humane elector filled the cup to the brim, passed it to the venerable president and bade him drink deep to the prosperity of Indiana, of Black Creek, and of the regiment about to be formed. The secretary was treated similarly, and then a drink all round the thirty electors and their friends. This ceremony completed, the military subject melted into nothingness before the great question, then agitating the people, viz., "Should the State of Indiana accept the grant of land donated by Congress for the construction of the Wabash and Erie canal, from Lake Erie to the mouth of Tippecanoe River?" A son of Esculapius, one Doctor Stone, protested so vehemently against entertaining even an idea of accepting the grant, that the parties favorable to the question felt themselves to be treading on tottering grounds. Stone's logic was to the point, unconquerable; but his enemies did not surrender hope; they looked at one another, then at the young school-teacher, whom they ultimately selected as their orator and defender. The meeting adjourned for 'an hour, after which the youthful teacher of the young ideas ascended the rostrum. His own story of his emotions and efforts may be acceptable. He says: "I was sorry they called upon me, for I felt about 'half seas over' from the free and frequent use of the tin cup. I was puzzled to know what to do. To decline would injure me in the estimation of the neighborhood, who were strongly in favor of the grant; and, on the other hand, if I attempted to speak, and failed from intoxication, it would ruin me with my patrons. Soon a fence-rail was slipped into the worn fence near by, and a wash-tub, turned bottom upward, placed upon it and on the neighboring rails, about five feet from the ground, as a rostrum for me to speak from. Two or three men seized hold of me and placed me upon the stand, amidst the vociferous shouts of the friends of the canal, which were none the less loud on account of the frequent circulation of the tin and jug. I could scarcely preserve my equilibrium, but there I was on the tub for the purpose of answering and ex-

posing the Doctor's sophistries, and an anxious auditory waiting for me to exterminate him. But, strange to say, my lips refused utterance. I saw 'men as trees, walking,' and after a long, and to me, painful pause, I smote my hand upon my breast, and said, 'I feel too full for utterance.' (I meant of whisky, they thought of righteous indignation at the Doctor's effrontery in opposing the measure under consideration.) The *ruse* worked like a charm. The crowd shouted: 'Let him have it.' I raised my finger and pointed a moment steadily at the Doctor. The audience shouted, 'Hit him again.' Thus encouraged, I attempted the first stump speech I ever attempted to make; and after I got my mouth to go off (and a part of the whisky—in perspiration), I had no trouble whatever, and the liquor dispelled my native timidity that otherwise might have embarrassed me. I occupied the tub about twenty-five minutes. The Doctor, boiling over with indignation and a speech, mounted the tub and harangued us for thirty minutes. The 'young school-master' was again called for, and another speech from him of about twenty minutes closed the debate. A *vive voce* vote of the company was taken, which resulted in twenty-six for the grant and four against it. My two friends were elected captain and lieutenant, and I am back at my boarding-house, ready for supper, with a slight headache. Strange as it may appear, none of them discovered that I was intoxicated. Lucky for me they did not, or I would doubtless lose my school. I now here promise myself, on this leaf of my day-book, that *I will not drink liquor again, except given as a medical prescription.*"

It is possible that the foregoing incident was the origin of the *double entendre*, "Too full for utterance."



CHAPTER VI.

CIVIL HISTORY.

ACT CREATING CLINTON COUNTY.—SUPPLEMENTARY ACT.—BEFORE 1830.—SELECTION OF THE COUNTY SEAT.—FIRST ELECTION.—FIRST MEETING OF COMMISSIONERS.—PRINCIPAL ACTS OF THE COMMISSIONERS AT THEIR EARLY SESSIONS.—COUNTY SEAL.—LICENSES.—CREATING TOWNSHIPS.—LAYING OUT FRANKFORT AND SELLING LOTS.—FIRST TAX LEVY.—CLEARING THE SQUARE.—TEMPORARY COURT HOUSE.—FIRST REPORT OF COUNTY TREASURER.—DIVISION OF COUNTY INTO COMMISSIONERS' DISTRICTS.—ADDITIONAL TOWNSHIPS.

The civil history of Clinton County dates back nearly fifty-seven years. The General Assembly of Indiana which met in December, 1829, passed an act in January, following, for the formation of a new county east of Tippecanoe. The act was approved January 29, 1830, and is as follows:

"SECTION I. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana*, That from and after the first day of March, next, all that tract of country included within the following boundaries shall form and constitute a new county, to be known and designated by the name of the county of Clinton, to-wit: Beginning at the northwest corner of section 19, in township 23 north, range 2 west, on the east boundary of Tippecanoe County, where the southwest corner of Carroll County strikes the same; thence south seventeen and one-half miles to the half-mile stake in section 18, in township 20, range 2 west; thence east to the half-mile stake on the east side of section 13, township 20, range 2 east; thence north seventeen and a half miles; thence west to the southeast corner of Carroll County; thence west with the south boundary of said county to the place of beginning.

"SEC. II. That the said new county of Clinton shall from and after the said first day of March next enjoy all the rights, privileges and jurisdictions which to separate or independent counties do or may properly belong or appertain.

"SEC. III. That Robert Taylor, of Montgomery County, Henry Ristine, of Tippecanoe County, Hugh B. McKeen, of Cass County, John Cary, of Carroll County, and Jeremiah J. Corbaly, of Marion County, be and they are hereby appointed commissioners, agreeable to the act entitled 'An act fixing the seats of justice in all new counties hereafter to be laid off.' The said commissioners shall meet on the second Monday of May next, in the town of Jefferson, in said county of Clinton, and shall immediately proceed to discharge the duties assigned them by law. It is hereby made the duty of the sheriff of Montgomery County to notify said commissioners, either in person or writing, of their appointment, on or before the second Monday of April next; and for such service he shall receive such compensation from the county of Clinton as the Board of Commissioners thereof may deem just and reasonable, to be allowed and paid as other county claims are paid.

"SEC. IV. At the time and place of holding election in the county aforesaid, under the writ of election from the Executive Department, the electors of said county shall elect three commissioners, in and for the said county, who shall meet as a board at the house of Matthew Bunnell, in said county, on the first Monday of May next, or as soon thereafter as they may be enabled to do after being commissioned, and then and there proceed to transact all business, and discharge the duties devolving on county commissioners, at the organization of a new county, as well as all the duties required of Boards of Commissioners at such session. The circuit courts of the said county of Clinton shall meet and be holden in the town of Jefferson, in said county, until suitable accommodation can be had at the county seat of said county.

"SEC. V. The agent who shall be appointed to superintend the sale of lots, at the county seat of the county of Clinton, shall reserve 10 per cent. out of the proceeds of all lots sold, either by the county or proprietor or proprietors; also 10 per cent. of all donations made to the said county, and pay the same over to such person or persons as may be appointed by law to receive the same, for the use of a library for said county; which he shall pay over at such time as directed by law. *Provided always*, That nothing shall be construed out of any section of this act, so as to interfere or effect the justices of the peace who have been commissioned heretofore within the bounds of said new county.

"SEC. VI. That the county of Clinton be and the same is

hereby attached to the first judicial circuit for judicial purposes.

"This act to take effect and be in force from and after its publication in the *Indiana State Gazette*."

The following supplemental act was approved the same day as the above.

"*Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana*, That the commissioners that may be elected to do the county business of the said county of Clinton, shall be allowed the sum of \$1.50 per day, for each and every day they may be employed in doing the business of said county, out of the county treasury of said county."

BEFORE 1830.

Previous to the taking effect of this act, Boone and Clinton counties were united under the name of "Washington Territory," and attached to Tippecanoe County for judicial purposes. In 1828 and '9 the population of Clinton was rapidly increasing, and when the number had increased to more than a thousand, the citizens deemed that they were entitled to representation in the Legislature. Accordingly they presented a petition to that body to this effect, which was approved and resulted in the passage of the act given above.

SELECTION OF COUNTY SEAT.

The commissioners named in the organic act, met at the public house of Charles I. Hand, in Jefferson, on the second Monday in May, 1830, and proceeded at once to view and examine the several places suggested. The principal struggle was between Jefferson and the land of John Pense. The objection being urged against the former, that it was not centrally located, her citizens conceived the idea of alleviating this trouble by attaching to Clinton a small strip along the eastern border of Tippecanoe.

A petition was prepared for presentation to the Legislature, and Abner Baker selected to secure the names of the inhabitants living in said strip in Tippecanoe. This being in the spring of the year, all the streams were running very high, so that Mr. Baker, in crossing the Wild Cat, came near losing his life. But as the securing of the county seat was of much importance, he pressed vigorously on, and, we are informed, secured the names of every person, with a single exception, living in the strip it was proposed to attach to Clinton. The petition was placed in the hands of a

certain individual, who, from some cause, never presented it to the Legislature.

John Pence proposed to the commissioners to donate sixty acres of land and \$100 in money, if they would locate the county seat on his farm. In those days this was a very liberal offer, one which the commissioners readily accepted, locating the county seat at Frankfort.

FIRST ELECTION.

The first election was held at the house of Matthew Bunnell, on Monday, May 3, 1830. The officers elected at that time were: Probate Judge, William Douglass; Clerk, Samuel Maxwell; Recorder, Beal Dorsey; Treasurer, John Pence; Sheriff, Solomon Young; Surveyor, I. D. Armstrong; Commissioners, John Douglass, Joseph Hill, and Mordecai McKinsey.

FIRST MEETING OF COMMISSIONERS.

On the same day that these officers were chosen and declared elected, Commissioners Hill, Douglass and McKinsey held their first meeting at the house of Matthew Bunnell. This first meeting of the "County Legislature" was short, but by reason of its being the first, it possesses historic interest enough to warrant the reproduction here of the official record entire.

"The commissioners elected in and for the county of Clinton and State of Indiana, this day met at the house of Matthew Bunnell for the first time to do business in and for said county, and each of them, to wit: Joseph Hill, John Douglass, and Mordecai McKinsey, produced the certificate of the sheriff of said county of his having been elected a commissioner for said county, with the proper indorsement on each of them. Having taken an oath to support the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of the State of Indiana, and the oath of office, they formed the board and proceeded to transact business.

"Ordered by the board, that Benjamin Abbott be and is hereby appointed assessor for the county of Clinton for the present year, and that he give bond to the board in the sum of \$100, conditioned for the faithful discharge of his duty as assessor, and that he complete his assessment roll and submit the same to this board at the next term, to-wit: on the first Monday in July next.

"Ordered by the board, that so much of the State road leading from Newcastle to Lafayette as lies between the county line southeast of Nathan Kirk's and the section line dividing section No. 21

from 22, in township No. 21 north, of range No. 1 west, where said road crosses said line, be and the same is hereby made one road district, and Hiram Harrison is hereby appointed supervisor on said road.

"Ordered by the board, that all that part of the county which lies east of the above described section line is embraced in the above district.

"Ordered by the board, that so much of the above described State road as lies west of the above described section line, and the southwest corner of section 3, in township 21 north, of range 2 west, be and the same is hereby made one road district, and David Kilgore is hereby appointed supervisor in and for said road district, and he is also appointed supervisor on each of the county roads leading from Jefferson westwardly to the section line dividing section 3 from 4, in township 21 north, range 2 west, and all of the county east of said line and west of said section line dividing section 21 from 22, township 21 north, range 1 west, is embraced in said road district.

"Ordered by the board, that all of that part of the county lying west of the section line dividing section 3 from 4, in township 21 north, range 2 west, be and the same is hereby made one road district, and Robert Miller is hereby appointed supervisor on said district, and all of the county west of said line is embraced in said district.

"Ordered by the board, that the following device be employed as the seal of this board until another is provided and adopted by this board.

.....
C. C. B. C.
SEAL.
.....

"Ordered, that this board stand adjourned until Monday, the 12th inst., at 10 A. M., and that it meet at the house of John Ross, in the town of Jefferson.

[Signed.]

"JOSEPH HILL,

"JOHN DOUGLASS,

"MORDECAI MCKINSEY."

At the adjourned meeting of May 12, the following orders were made:

"Ordered by the board, that the rate of license for groceries be rated at \$5.00 for the present year.

"Ordered by the board, that John Ross obtain a license to vend domestic merchandise, foreign and domestic liquors, for the term of six months, upon his entering into bond as the law directs.

"Ordered by the board, that the rate of store licenses be and they are hereby rated at \$10.00 for the present year.

"Ordered by the board, that Abner Baker and A. H. Southard receive a license to vend foreign and domestic merchandise for the term of six months in said county.

"Ordered by the board, that John McCain and Pleasant Field receive a license to vend foreign and domestic merchandise for the term of six months in said county."

The board then adjourned until Friday, the 14th, when the following business was transacted:

"Ordered by the board, that John Pence be and he is hereby appointed treasurer of said county of Clinton, and that he give bond to be approved of by this board in the penal sum of \$5,000, conditioned for the faithful discharge of his duty as treasurer according to law.

"Ordered by the board, that William Douglass be and he is hereby appointed county agent in and for the county of Clinton, and that he enter into bond with security, to be approved by this board, in the penal sum of \$8,000, conditioned for the faithful performance of his duties as agent of said county, and that he execute said bond previous to his entering upon the duties of his said agency."

The next day's business related to the establishment of the county seat.

"Ordered by the board, that the report of the commissioners appointed by the Legislature to locate the seat of justice in and for the county of Clinton and State of Indiana, be received as presented, together with the other papers appertaining to the said location, whereupon said report and papers are received.

"Ordered by the board, that Robert Taylor be allowed the sum of \$24 for his services as commissioner in locating the seat of justice in the county of Clinton, out of the first money that comes into the treasury."

Henry Ristine and John Carey were allowed \$24 each, Jeremiah J. Corbeley \$33, and H. B. McKean \$28 for similar services.

"Ordered by the board, that all that part of the county which is embraced in the following metes and bounds be and the same is hereby made one township, viz.: Commencing at the northeast

corner of section 19, township 23 north, range 1 west; thence south on said section line to the south boundary of the county; thence east with said line to the southeast corner of the county; thence north to the northeast corner of the county; thence west to the place of beginning.

“Ordered by the board, that the above described township be known and designated by the name of Jackson Township.

“Ordered by the board, that all that part of the county which lies within the following metes and bounds be and the same is hereby considered one township, viz.: commencing at the northwest corner of the county, thence south with the county line to the southwest corner of section 18, township 22 north, range 2 west, thence east to the southeast corner of section 18, township 22 north, range 1 west, thence north to the northeast corner of section 19 on the county line, thence west with said line to the place of beginning.

“Ordered by the board, that the above described township be known and designated by the name of Ross.

“Ordered by the board, that the following described land or part of the county embraced in the following metes and bounds be known and designated by the name of Washington Township, viz.: commencing at the northwest corner of section 19, township 22 north, range 2 west, thence south to the southwest corner of the county, thence east to the half-mile stake on the east side of section 18, township 20 north; range 1 west, on the county line, thence north to the northeast corner of section 19, township 22 north, range 1 west, thence west to the place of beginning.

“Ordered by the board, that John P. Benson be and he is hereby appointed inspector of elections in Washington Township for the present year.

“Ordered by the board, that John Henricks be and he is hereby appointed inspector of elections in and for the township of Ross for the present year.

“Ordered by the board, that there be an election held in the township of Jackson at the house of Samuel Mitchell in said township on the second Saturday in June next for to elect two justices of the peace for said township, and that the sheriff give notice of the same by setting up at least three written advertisements in said township.

“Ordered by the board, that there be an election held in Ross Township on the second Saturday in June next, at the house o

Solomon Miller, to elect one justice of the peace for said township, and that the sheriff give notice of the same by setting up in said township at least three written advertisements of said election.

"Ordered by the board, that there be an election held in Washington Township in the town of Jefferson and at the house of John Ross on the second Saturday of June next, for the purpose of electing a justice of the peace for said township, and that the sheriff give notice of the same by setting up at least three written advertisements in said township."

Wednesday, May 19, was the last day of the session. The record is:

"Ordered by the board, that the agent, William Douglass, proceed immediately to lay off the town lots in the town of Frankfort after a certain plan which has been devised and adopted by the board, and that the clerk furnish the agent with said plan or plat immediately.

"Ordered by the board, that the agent cause to be advertised a sale of lots in the town of Frankfort to take place on the second Monday in July next, and that he cause said advertisements to be inserted in the *State Gazette* at Indianapolis, also to have handbills struck and circulated as he may think best.

"Ordered by the board, that the agent furnish for the use of this board a plat of Frankfort after it is surveyed.

"Ordered by the board, that the agent proceed immediately to survey or cause to be surveyed the sixty acres of land donated for the seat of justice of the county of Clinton, according to the description laid down by the commissioners who located the same, and that he receive of John Pence, the donor, a good and sufficient warranty deed for the said sixty acres of land.

"Ordered by the board, that the agent sell the town lots in the town of Frankfort on the following terms, to-wit; one-third of the purchase money in advance, one-third in twelve months, and the other third in two years, with the following condition: if the purchaser fail to make payment according to the above conditions, he shall pay interest from the date of purchase."

The board then adjourned till the next term in course, the machinery of county government being now well in motion.

At the July session the following quaint schedule of taxation for county purposes was adopted:

Poll tax, covering horses, one-third their rate per season, 37½

cents; each work steer over three years old, 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; each two-wheel pleasure carriage, \$1.00; each four-wheel pleasure carriage, \$1.50; each silver or pinch-back watch, 25 cents; each gold watch, \$1.00; each horse, mare, mule or ass above three years old, 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents.

The following interesting entries were made in the commissioners' record book at the September session, 1830:

"Ordered by the board, that the agent cause to be sold to the lowest bidder the clearing of the public square and the four streets around the square, the work to be done in the following manner, namely: The grubs to be cut off level with the ground, the timber of the size of one foot and under cut down, and the stumps of the same not to exceed the thickness of three, and all the timber above that size to be taken down and the stumps in no case to exceed in height one foot from the level of the ground. Said square is to be completely cleared, as new ground is usually cleared, to make it ready for the plow, said work to be completed on or before the 15th day of October next, and the agent is hereby authorized to take such assurances of the purchaser or purchasers of said job as he may think best so as to cause the said work to be done according to the above time and description.

"And the agent is hereby further ordered to have the lot cleared reserved for the purpose of erecting a temporary court house thereon, and that he cause to be sold publicly to the lowest bidder the building of a house of the following description, to-wit: To be built of hewed logs, made of good timber, to be eighteen feet wide and twenty-four feet long, one story and a half high, to be covered with good oak clapboards, to have one door six feet high or more if necessary, and two twelve-light windows in the front, one on each side of the door, and one window in the back side of the house, sash and glass to be put in, a good battened door to be made and hung, the lower floor to be laid loose with good oak plank and the upper floor to be laid with good poplar flooring, the corners to be sawed down, the house to be chinked on the inside and daubed on the outside, a good cat and clay chimney to be built, all of said work to be completed in a good workmanlike manner on or before the first day of November next, and the agent will take such assurance as he may think best from the purchaser so as to insure said work to be completed against the time above specified.

"And the agent is hereby ordered to lay off in town lots in the

town of Frankfort all that part of the donation which is yet to be laid out into lots on the north, on the south, on the west of the square, parallel with the east edge of the present survey, and that he cause the same to be offered at public sale on Monday, the 25th day of October next, and he is hereby authorized to have a sufficient number of cards struck giving notice of the same and circulated as extensively as possible."

At the March term, 1831, it appears that Guthery, Ferguson & Holliday were paid \$50 for clearing the square and streets, and Alley & Michael received \$20 as a last payment for building the \$200 log court house, near the site of the present \$200,000 structure.

In the same frugal policy John Hood was allowed 75 cents for the use of a room for the grand jury at the April term, 1830, and John Ross was allowed the sum of \$1.00 for the use of a room for the use of the Clinton Circuit Court at the October term, 1830.

At this March term, also, a report of fines collected for breaches of the law was made by each of the two justices, Zabina Babcock and Samuel Olinger. The former had imposed four fines during the first year of Clinton County's organization. Henry Harshman, assault and battery, \$1.00; J. T. Wilds, affray, \$2.00; J. T. Wilds, assault and battery, \$1.00; John Kavanaugh, assault and battery, \$1.00; 'Squire Olinger reported two fines: Joseph Hill, assault and battery, \$1.00; Daniel Young, profane swearing, \$5.00.

The first annual report of the county treasurer, made in May, 1831, was as follows: Received from sundry individuals, \$84.25; received from the collector of the county revenue, \$232.01½; total, \$316.26½; county orders canceled, \$291.28½; treasurer's "commission for receiving and paying out," \$5.66; balance in treasury, \$19.32; received into the building fund, \$573.06; orders canceled, \$289.25; treasurer's commission, \$8.62; balance unexpended, \$275.19.

At the July term following the county was divided into three commissioners' districts as follows:

Commencing at the county line where the range line between townships 1 and 2 west crosses the same, thence west with the county line to the northwest corner of the county, thence south with the county line to the southwest corner of the county, thence east on the county line to where the same range line crosses the county line, thence north with the range line to the place of beginning. The above shall be known as District No. 1. District

No. 2 commences at the northeast corner of the other district, running thence east five miles, thence south to the county line; and all the remaining part of the county shall be known and designated as District No. 3.

"At the September term following, a jail was ordered built, according to specifications given in the chapter devoted to public buildings. It was constructed in the northeast corner of the public square, in 1832, by Philip Kramer. It was of hewed timber, (timbers one foot square) two stories in height. The walls were triple, a vertical row of logs being placed between two walls of logs placed horizontally. There were no doors in the lower story, the entrance being by a flight of stairs on the outside of the building which led to the second story. Thence one descended to the lower story by means of a trap door. A prisoner placed in such a box, with solid timber a foot thick below and above him, and with walls three feet thick around him, ought to be comparatively safe.

At the March term, 1832, the county agent reported the sales of town lots in Frankfort. This list is given elsewhere in this volume, in the chapter on Frankfort City. This report seems to have been made too tardily to suit the commissioners, for on account of this delay and other causes of dissatisfaction, Mr. Douglass was summarily removed from the office of county agent, and Jesse Carter appointed in his stead.

The above are the most important and interesting of the early proceedings of the board of commissioners, whose acts we will not follow further. Their doings fill seventeen or eighteen folio volumes in the auditor's office. For fifty-six years the sessions of the board have been held with regularity and punctuality.

Townships were added to the first four erected as follows: Perry and Warren, 1834; Madison, 1835; Kirklin, 1837; Sugar Creek, 1841; Johnson and Owen, 1843; Center, 1872; Forest, 1882.

In 1841, Honey Creek Township, now a part of Howard County, was organized and included within the boundaries of Clinton. Clinton having a greater number of square miles than was required by law, and Howard having less, and the citizens of Honey Creek being much nearer to Kokomo than to Frankfort, a petition was presented to the Commissioners of Clinton praying to be attached to Howard. This prayer was granted at the March term of the Commissioners' Court, 1859.

CHAPTER VII

POLITICAL.

CLINTON ALWAYS DEMOCRATIC.—LOCAL INDEPENDENCE OF PARTIES IN EARLY DAYS.—DRAWING OF PARTY LINES.—WHIGS AND DEMOCRATS.—REPUBLICAN PARTY.—CLINTON COUNTY CLOSE DURING WAR TIMES.—CURSORY VIEW OF ELECTIONS, ESPECIALLY PRESIDENTIAL.—ABSTRACT OF ELECTION RETURNS, WITH MAJORITIES AND PLURALITIES, 1830-'84.

Clinton County has from its formation been a reliably Democratic county, and its political history therefore presents few interesting features. The early Democratic majorities ranged from 100 to 300. After 1850 these figures were somewhat reduced, and the issues of the civil war operated to the advantage of the Republican party to such an extent in this county that the county went Republican at the presidential elections from 1860 to 1872. At State elections the county has always gone Democratic, and the county offices have been filled with Democrats at all times, with only individual exceptions. The first clerk was a Whig, and occasionally, since, some popular Whig or Republican has been given an office. For the first twenty years of the county's history we had no rigid party affiliations; no machine conventions under the iron rule of "bosses," and no disciplinary caucusses, whose decrees must be followed under penalty of political death. Candidates were run almost entirely on personal popularity for local and county offices, and so free was the expression of opinion that a man who received the almost unanimous vote of one township would not have a single follower in any other township. It was sometimes the case that no candidate for a given office carried more than one township, each of the different townships giving its vote to a different favorite. This independence continued until about 1850, since when it has not been so general, although it prevails to a certain extent even now.

The first election in which the county participated was in 1830, and was only for county officers. In August, 1831, the county's

vote for Governor was: Noah Noble (Dem.), 150; James G. Reed (Whig), 38; Democratic majority, 112.

The citizens of Clinton County first voted for president in 1832, which was a memorable time in the history of American politics. Andrew Jackson had been president for four years, and his followers were known as the Democratic party, of which organization he is more deserving to be called the father than Jefferson. As the "opposition" in the mother nation, England, were known as Whigs, so in this country the opponents of the administration were in 1832 named Whigs, under the leadership of the great Henry Clay, whom they put forward for President. Jackson was very popular, however, and was easily re-elected. He received a handsome majority in Clinton County, but the precise vote is not recorded. In 1833, '4 and '5 the Democratic majority ranged as high as 201, and as low as 61.

In 1836 Martin Van Buren was the nominee of the Democracy, and the Western hero, General William Henry Harrison, was put forward by the Whigs, in opposition. The former was successful. His majority in Clinton County was, however, not large, being but 96 in a total vote of 758. The Democratic majorities in 1837, '8 and '9 were variable, in the latter reaching 270.

Van Buren and Harrison were again the nominees in 1840, a year which will always be memorable as that of a bitterly personal and intensely exciting campaign. There was much singing and speaking and hurrahing, and from certain incidents of General Harrison's life, which were prominently dwelt on in the contest, the latter was thereafter known as the "log cabin and hard cider campaign." For the first time in a national election the Whigs were triumphant, and Harrison was elected. In Clinton County Van Buren received 698 votes, and Harrison 582; Democratic majority, 116. The Democratic majorities on State and county tickets were larger. In the elections of 1841, '2 and '3 the relative strength of the parties was about the same.

The chief issue in 1844 was the annexation of Texas, and on this platform James K. Polk was elected by the Democrats, though it was a very close election. Henry Clay, for a third time a presidential candidate, would probably have succeeded if it had not been for either one of two seemingly trifling matters. One was a misconstrued letter, which Clay wrote to a friend, regarding his position on the annexation question. The other was the presence in the campaign of a disturbing element—a third party. This was

the Free Soil, or Liberty party, which nominated James Birney, and polled 15,000 votes in New York State. Had Clay received but one-third of these, he would have carried the Empire State and become President. In Clinton County the vote was: Polk, 944; Clay, 645; Birney, 12; Polk's plurality, 299, the largest hitherto given to any candidate.

The next presidential election occurred in 1848. The Democrats nominated General Lewis Cass, of Michigan, and the Whigs General Zachary Taylor, whose popularity as a General in the recent war with Mexico gave assurance of his election. In this county Cass received 964 votes, or 238 more than Taylor.

By the new constitution which took effect in 1882, general elections were directed to be held in October of the even numbered years, thereafter, instead of in August of every year. This was a presidential year. Franklin Pierce was nominated by the Democracy, and the Whigs, appearing for the last time as a national party, championed Winfield Scott. Pierce was elected by a very large majority. Never was a candidate so overwhelmingly beaten who had entered the race with fair prospects of succeeding as General Scott. In Clinton County this was the result of the election: Pierce, 1,250; Scott, 929; Hale (Free Soil), 75; Democratic plurality, 321. At the October election, preceding, a full State and county ticket was before the voters, and a very full vote was polled, the Democratic majority on State ticket being over 300, while the county officers received all sorts of votes, ranging from a tie to no opposition at all.

At the election of 1854 there was a similar inclination to "ticket scratching," even on the State ticket. The Democratic majorities were mostly between 69 and 399. In 1855 a clerk and auditor were elected by 223 and 399 majorities, on a two-thirds vote.

The causes of the defeat of the Whigs in 1852 are well known. The anti-slavery people were suspicious of the party leaders, and finally were completely alienated; and the party of Clay and Webster, falling into weaker hands after the death of those statesmen, was not only defeated, but killed for all time. In 1854 and '5 the Republican party arose on its ruins and absorbed the strength of the Whigs, the Free Soilers, and after a few years many Northern Democrats. In the first national campaign the Republican party put forward as its first standard bearer General John C. Fremont, the popular Western hero, who was, however, defeated by the veteran statesman and politician, James Buchanan, nominated by

the Democratic convention. A very large vote was polled in this county, 2,659; of which Buchanan received 1,364; Fremont, 1,261; and Fillmore, 34; Buchanan's plurality, 103. Millard Fillmore was the candidate of the American, or "Know Nothing" party, an organization whose tenets included that of opposition to the giving of suffrage and franchise to recently arrived foreigners, and also hostility to the Roman Catholic church. The Democratic plurality of 103 was not very large, and was discouraging to the party which had so long been dominant in the county, but it was better than that given the State and county ticket the month before, which averaged but 60.

At the election of 1858, the average Democratic majority was 180; but Henry Y. Morrison received a majority of 507 for county treasurer. In 1859 the majorities for clerk and auditor were 295 and 122.

In the memorable campaign of 1860, just before our civil war, the voters of the United States were called upon to choose between Abraham Lincoln (Republican), Stephen A. Douglas (Northern Democrat), John C. Breckinridge (Southern Democrat) and John Bell (Union). Through the disagreement of the Northern and Southern Wings of the Democracy Lincoln was elected, though he received but two-fifths of the total vote. The vote in Clinton County was remarkably close: Lincoln, 1,454; Douglas, 1,437; Breckinridge, 61; Bell, 6; Lincoln's plurality, 17. For the first time at a presidential election the Democratic ticket failed to carry Clinton County. At the October election the Democratic majority on State ticket ranged from 50 to 60, and on the county ticket the range was from 30 to 147.

As usual in "off" years, or years in which only State and local tickets were before the people, the Democracy fared better in 1862 than in 1860. The average majority on State officers was 131. The majorities for treasurer, sheriff, surveyor and representative were 215, 93, 140 and 119, respectively. For coroner, there was no contest.

The next presidential election fell in the last year of the war. The Democracy placed in the field George B. McClellan, in opposition to Lincoln, who was renominated. The sentiment of the North being emphatically with the administration, Lincoln was re-elected. In this county he received 1,413 votes to 1,501 for McClellan; majority for the latter, 88. The Democratic majority in October on State ticket averaged between 50 and 60, and on

county ticket it was higher, except for sheriff, in which case it fell to 49.

The election of 1866 was the closest ever held in this county, and the result was mixed. The vote for Secretary of State was a tie (1,706 votes each); Auditor of State, 5 majority; Treasurer of State 6; Attorney General, 5; Superintendent of Public instruction, 7; Congressman, 3; District Prosecutor, 3; Treasurer, 5; Sheriff, 30; Surveyor, 1. In 1867 a Judge, Prosecutor, Clerk and Auditor were elected by Democratic majorities ranging from 130 to 150.

The reconstruction era brought another presidential contest in 1868. The Republicans nominated their war hero, Ulysses S. Grant, while the Democrats selected as their standard bearer the eminent New York Governor, Horatio Seymour. The result was a Republican victory. This county went for Grant by 30 majority, as follows: Grant, 1,794; Seymour, 1,764. At the October election the result was still closer, the Democratic majority for Governor being 8, but greater on county officers.

From this on Democracy increased in strength for a time in Clinton County. They carried the county in 1870 by nearly 250 majority on the State ticket, and from 200 to 400 on county officers.

Dissatisfied with Grant's administration, a number of Republicans calling themselves Liberals met in convention in 1872, and nominated the distinguished editor and philanthropist, Horace Greeley, Grant having been renominated by the Republican convention. Disheartened, or rather hoping to achieve success by fostering a division in their rival party, the Democratic leaders, in convention assembled, indorsed Greeley. This was very unsatisfactory to a large percentage of the Democratic voters, who accordingly refused to vote on election day. A few cast their ballots for Charles O'Connor, the "straight out" Democratic candidate, but they were not sufficiently numerous to influence the result. Grant received an overwhelming majority, not so much by his own popularity, as from the half-heartedness of the Democrats in supporting Greeley. In Clinton County, for instance, Grant received 1,993 votes; Greeley, 1,847; O'Connor, 20; Republican plurality, 146. At least 500 Democrats abstained from voting, for at the October election that many more votes were cast, and the Democratic candidates for State offices received nearly 300 majority. Most of the majorities on county officers were much higher.

The year 1874 was a good one for the Clinton County Democrats. They reported to headquarters 350 majority for State officers, and elected their full county ticket, by figures averaging as high. The lowest majority was 179, Samuel P. Fisher for clerk, and the highest was 569, Cyrus Clark for auditor.

The centennial year brought with it a political race, unequaled in history for closeness, and doubtful results. The choice was between Rutherford B. Hayes (Republican), Samuel J. Tilden (Democrat) and Peter Cooper, the candidate for a new political element styling itself the Greenback; or National party. This was never very strong in Logan County, its heaviest vote being two years later. The vote in Clinton County was: Samuel J. Tilden, 2,556; Rutherford B. Hayes, 2,236; Peter Cooper, 149; Democratic plurality, 320. At the October election 340 majority was rolled up on State officers, and 116 to 378 on county officers.

The year 1878 saw the biggest majorities in Clinton County that have been won by any ticket, before or since. 700 was the figure on State officers. The county candidates were not so favored, but the majorities were: On Clerk, 605; Sheriff, 461; Treasurer, 772; Auditor, 458; Surveyor, 379; Coroner, 476; Commissioners, 469, 437 and 420; Representative, 450.

General James A. Garfield, of Ohio, and Winfield S. Hancock, of Pennsylvania, represented the two great parties in the presidential campaign of 1880. The National party put forward General James B. Weaver, of Iowa, and the Prohibitionists nominated Neal Dow, of Maine. Once more, but for the last time in a continuous line, the Republicans triumphed, and Garfield was inaugurated to enjoy for a few months the highest office in the land, before his vigorous life was cut short by the assassin's bullet. The vote in Clinton County was: Hancock, 3,015; Garfield, 2,565; Weaver, 110; Democratic plurality, 450. This was a better figure than that obtained by the State ticket at the October election, when the majorities were about 275. The county officers received less majorities, but generally over 200.

No marked change in the political situation was discernible in 1882. What there was, counted to the advantage of the Democracy. The majorities were mostly between 300 and 400, throughout the list.

The warmly contested campaign of 1884, with its disagreeable episodes and its many candidates, is fresh in the minds of all. First nominated was General Benjamin F. Butler, of Massachu-

setts, by the National party, and afterward by the Anti-monopoly and Labor conventions. The Republican convention at Chicago in the month of June, nominated James G. Blaine, of Maine, for President, and John A. Logan, of Illinois, for Vice-President. In the same city, a month later, the Democratic convention selected as its nominee for President, Grover Cleveland, of New York, and for Vice-President, Thomas A. Hendricks, of Indiana. The Prohibitionists put forward John P. St. John, of Kansas, and played a very important part in the campaign, to the delight of the Democrats, and the chagrin of the Republicans. In the State of New York they drew to St. John twenty times the number of votes by which Blaine was defeated in that the pivotal State. The campaign was warmly fought in Clinton County, and when the smoke cleared away, it was found that the Democrats had carried everything but county treasurer, but by reduced figures. The vote for President was: Cleveland, 3,250; Blaine, 3,007; Benjamin F. Butler, 77; John P. St. John, 26; Democratic plurality, 243. This was about the size of the State ticket's strength, too. The county officers fell a little short, and the majority for Staley, Representative, was but 45; and for Given, the successful Republican candidate for treasurer, the majority was 72.

The growth of Clinton County in population is well shown by the total vote at each presidential election, which has been: In 1836, 758; in 1840, 1,280; in 1844, 1,601; in 1848, 1,690; in 1852, 2,254; in 1856, 2,659; in 1860, 2,958; in 1864, 2,914; in 1868, 3,558; in 1872, 3,860; in 1876, 4,940; in 1880, 5,680; in 1884, 6,360.

Of the thirteen townships in Clinton County, four are strongly Democratic—Michigan, Owen, Madison and Johnson; four are reliably Republican—Kirklin, Jackson, Perry and Forest; and five have varied in their political leanings, but of these Center is usually Republican, and Washington, Ross, Warren and Sugar Creek are usually Democratic.

On the following pages is given an abstract of elections in Clinton County since its organization, showing the vote for county officers, so far as obtainable, and also for district, State and National candidates. The figures are strictly correct, and were compiled at considerable expense and pains from the State archives at Indianapolis, as the election papers in the court-house, at Frankfort, are incomplete and fragmentary, especially for early years.

The first certificate, for 1830, is as follows, *verbatim et literatim et punctuatum*:

"I Charles J Hand Sheriff of the county of Clinton do hereby Certify that at an election held at the house of Capt John Ross in the Town of Jefferson in the county of Clinton on the Third Monday in April being the 19 Day thereof in Pursuance of a writ of election from his Excellency James B Ray Gov. of the State of Ind the following persons were duly elected to serve for the term of seven year (To Witt) John Ross and Samuel Mitchell Esqs. associate Judges of the circuit court & Samuel D Maxwell Esq Clerk of the Circuit court and Beal Dorsey Recorder for the County of Clinton

"Given Under My hand at Jefferson

"This 21 Day of April 1830

"C J HAND

"*Sheriff C. C*"

James Morrisons Esq. }
Secretary of State of Ind }

November 1, 1830, Clerk Maxwell certified to the State the election of William Douglass, Probate Judge, Solomon Young, Sheriff, and Henry M. Ross, Coroner. He also wrote a letter explaining the delay in sending the certificate, a part of which letter is reproduced here, mainly to show the mail facilities of Clinton County in 1830.

"I would be glad if you could send the commissions by some safe private conveyance, if it can be had shortly, as our mail will arrive here on next Thursday, and then we will have no mail for two weeks. Mr. Hand, our Sheriff P. T. has removed to your Town & we now have no Sheriff, for want of the commissions, which ought not so to be."

ELECTION OF AUG. 1, 1831.

<i>Governor.</i>		
Noah Noble.....	150	112
James G. Reed.....	38	
Milton Stapp.....	9	

<i>Lieutenant-Governor.</i>		
David Wallace.....	148	102
Ross Smiley.....	46	
James Gregory.....	3	

<i>Congressman.</i>		
John Law.....	163	127
Ratliffe Boone.....	36	

ELECTION OF AUG. 5, 1833.

<i>Congressman.</i>		
Edward A. Hannigan....	135	61
Albert S. White.....	74	

ELECTION OF AUG. 4, 1834.

<i>Governor.</i>		
Noah Noble.....	310	132
James G. Reed.....	178	

<i>Lieutenant-Governor.</i>		
David Wallace.....	318	152
David V. Cully.....	166	

ELECTION OF AUG. 3, 1835.

<i>Congressman.</i>		
Edward A. Hannigan....	359	201
James Gregory.....	158	

ELECTION OF NOV. 8, 1836.

<i>President.</i>		
Martin Van Buren.....	427	96
William Henry Harrison	331	

ELECTION OF AUG. 7, 1837. □

Governor.

John Dumont....	400	113
David Wallace.....	287	

Lieutenant-Governor.

David Hillis.....	338	4
Alexander S. Burnett....	334	

Congressman.

Albert S. White.....	412	153
Nathan Jackson.....	259	

ELECTION OF AUG. 5, 1839.

Congressman.

Tilghman A. Howard....	651	270
Thomas J. Evans.....	381	

ELECTION OF NOV. 3, 1840.

President.

Martin Van Buren.....	698	116
William Henry Harrison	582	

ELECTION OF AUG. 4, 1840.

Governor.

Tilghman A. Howard....	750	212
Samuel Bigger.....	538	

Lieutenant-Governor.

B. S. Tuley.....	741	201
Samuel Hall.....	540	

Congressman.

Edward A. Hannigan....	741	198
Henry S. Lane.....	543	

ELECTION OF MAY 3, 1841.

Congressman.

John Bryce.....	411	50
Henry S. Lane.....	361	

ELECTION OF NOV. 5, 1844.

President.

James K. Polk.....	944	299
Henry Clay.....	645	
James Birney.....	12	

ELECTION OF AUG. 2, 1847.

Congressman.

John Pettit.....	726	186
David Brier.....	540	
Samuel W. Richey.....	16	

Representative.

Thomas Kennard.....	628	83
Zachariah B. Gentry....	545	

ELECTION OF AUG. 1, 1848.

Free Schools.

In favor of.....	1,111	651
Against.....	460	

ELECTION OF NOV. 7, 1848.

President.

Lewis Cass.....	964	238
Zachary Taylor.....	726	

ELECTION OF AUG. 6, 1850.

Representative.

Newton J. Jackson.....	829	36
James S. McClelland....	793	
Martin W. Gentry.....	531	
William Boyle.....	23	

Clerk of Circuit Court.

John Barner.....	1,186	1,180
Nelson Purdum.....	6	

Associate Judges.

Michael L. Hinton.....	861	287
James S. McClelland....	690	116
Cyrus P. Pence.....	574	
John Major.....	27	
Heziah Slayback.....	37	

ELECTION OF AUG. 5, 1851.

Congressman.

Daniel Mace.....	833	166
David Brier.....	687	

Prosecuting Attorney.

Lewis Wallace.....	762	96
James Wilson.....	666	

Representative.

James F. Flint.....	786	119
Zachariah B. Gentry....	667	

Probate Judge.

Edwin Winship.....	777	177
Noah T. Catterlin.....	600	

Sheriff.

William V. Johnson....	798	103
William Jones.....	695	

Coroner.

Joseph Baum.....	870	870
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New Constitution.

For adoption.....	1,314	1,212
Against adoption.....	102	

The Negro Question.

For exclusion and coloni- zation.....	1,117	971
Against exclusion and colonization.....	146	

ELECTION OF OCT. 12, 1852.

Governor.

Joseph A. Wright.....	1,180	239
Nicholas McCarty.....	841	

Lieutenant-Governor.

A. P. Willard.....	1,176	329
William Williams.....	847	

Secretary of State.

Nehemiah Hayden.....	1,173	328
John Osborne.....	845	

Auditor of State.

John P. Dunn	1,173	328
Douglass Maguire.....	845	

Treasurer of State.

Elijah Newland.....	1,173	328
Simon T. Hadley.....	845	

Supreme Judge, First District.

W. Z. Stuart.....	1,174	329
John B. Howe.....	845	

Supreme Judge, Second District.

Andrew Davidson.....	1,174	330
Charles Dewey.....	844	

Supreme Judge, Third District.

Samuel E. Perkins.....	1,171	324
David McDonald.....	847	

Supreme Judge, Fourth District.

Addison L. Roach.....	1,173	327
Samuel B. Gookins.....	846	

Reporter of Supreme Court.

Horace E. Carter.....	1,169	324
A. L. Osborne.....	845	

Clerk of Supreme Court.

William B. Beach.....	1,172	327
James A. Stretch.....	845	

Superintendent of Public Instruction.

W. C. Larrabee.....	1,165	311
Aaron Wood.....	854	

Congressman.

Daniel Mace.....	1,173	330
Robert C. Gregory.....	843	

Circuit Judge.

W. P. Bryant.....	1,186	357
Isaac Naylor.....	829	

Circuit Prosecutor.

Lewis Wallace.....	1,631	1,627
James N. Sims.....	4	

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Senator.

Washington L. Black....	1,097	283
Isaac Jackson.....	814	

Common Pleas Judge.

John W. Blake.....	1,047	86
John M. Cowan.....	961	

District Prosecutor.

Robert P. Davidson.....	1,599	1,599
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Representative.

Wilson Seawright.....	1,145	838
James F. Suit.....	307	

Treasurer.

James G. Fraser.....	1,133	278
Joseph Scrogg.....	855	

Recorder.

Cornelius J. Miller.....	1,081	168
John H. Dunn.....	913	

Sheriff.

Isaac Cook.....	990	94
William Rogers.....	896	
Price Irwin.....	39	

Coroner.

Joseph Baum.....	1,152	1,152
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Surveyor.

Norman Newton.....	1,213	1,213
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ELECTION OF NOV. 2, 1852.

President.

Franklin Pierce.....	1,250	321
Winfield Scott.....	929	
John P. Hale.....	75	

ELECTION OF OCT. 11, 1853.

Reporter of Supreme Court.

Albert G. Porter.....	168	131
J. W. Gordon.....	37	

ELECTION OF OCT. 10, 1854.

Secretary of State.

Erasmus B. Collins.....	1,094	173
Nehemiah Hayden.....	921	

Auditor of State.

Hiram E. Talbot.....	1,093	169
John P. Dunn.....	924	

Treasurer of State.

William R. Nossinger....	1,095	96
Elijah Newland.....	929	

Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Caleb Mills.....	1,091	69
William C. Larrabee....	922	

<i>Supreme Judge.</i>	
Samuel B. Gookins.....	1,096
Alvin P. Hovey.....	981

<i>Congressman.</i>	
Daniel Mace.....	1,111
James Davis.....	906

<i>Circuit Prosecutor.</i>	
Charles A. Naylor.....	977
Samuel W. Telford.....	896

<i>District Prosecutor.</i>	
Robert P. Davidson.....	1,270

<i>Senator.</i>	
James F. Suit.....	1,112
John Q. A. Perrin.....	878

<i>Representative.</i>	
James W. Wilson.....	1,086
Zachariah B. Gentry.....	908

<i>Sheriff.</i>	
Eli Armantrout.....	1,181
Isaac Cook.....	782

<i>Surveyor.</i>	
Norman Newton.....	988

<i>Coroner.</i>	
Solomon S. Isgrig.....	886
William N. Ruth.....	715
John Q. A. Perrin.....	53

<i>Treasurer.</i>	
James G. Fraser.....	1,090
Samuel C. Shortle.....	912

ELECTION OF OCT. 9, 1855.

<i>Clerk of Courts.</i>	
John Barner.....	837
William R. Carter.....	614

<i>Auditor.</i>	
Joshua N. Armantrout...	924
Robert F. Braden.....	525

ELECTION OF OCT. 14, 1856.

<i>Governor.</i>	
Ashbel P. Willard.....	1,332
Oliver P. Morton.....	1,279

<i>Lieutenant-Governor.</i>	
Abram A. Hammond....	1,337
Conrad Baker.....	1,276

<i>Secretary of State.</i>	
Daniel McClure.....	1,336
John W. Dawson.....	1,277

<i>Treasurer of State.</i>	
Aquilla Jones.....	1,336
William R. Nossinger....	1,277

<i>Auditor of State.</i>	
John W. Dodd.....	1,336
E. W. H. Ellia.....	1,277

<i>Attorney-General.</i>	
Joseph E. McDonald....	1,336
James H. Cravens.....	1,277

<i>Superintendent of Public Instruction.</i>	
William C. Larrabee....	1,332
Charles Barnes.....	1,277

<i>Clerk of Supreme Court.</i>	
William R. Beach.....	1,336
John A. Beal.....	1,277

<i>Reporter of Supreme Court.</i>	
Gordon Tanner.....	1,335
John A. Stein.....	1,277

<i>Congressman.</i>	
Daniel W. Voorhees....	1,343
James Wilson.....	1,273

<i>Common Pleas Judge.</i>	
Jonathan C. Applegate..	1,337
L. B. Sims.....	1,373

<i>Circuit Prosecutor.</i>	
Henry Shannon.....	1,333
Thomas N. Rice.....	1,256

<i>District Prosecutor.</i>	
Leander McClurg.....	1,342
Nelson Purdum.....	1,243

<i>Representative.</i>	
John W. Blake.....	1,323
James W. Wilson.....	1,270

<i>Recorder.</i>	
Cornelius J. Miller.....	1,319
Robert Brown.....	1,283

<i>Treasurer.</i>	
Henry Y. Morrison.....	1,316
James Carter.....	1,284

<i>Sheriff.</i>	
Eli Armantrout.....	1,313
William V. Johnston....	1,275

<i>Surveyor.</i>	
Norman Newton.....	1,369
S. B. Thompson.....	1,226

<i>Coroner.</i>	
Benjamin F. Byers....	1,330
William M. Ruth.....	1,270

ELECTION OF NOV. 4, 1856.

President.

James Buchanan.....	1,364	103
John C. Fremont.....	1,261	
Millard Fillmore.....	34	

ELECTION OF OCT. 12, 1858.

Secretary of State.

Daniel McClure.....	1,369	183
William A. Peelle.....	1,186	

Auditor of State.

John W. Dodd.....	1,366	179
Albert Lange.....	1,187	

Treasurer of State.

Nat. H. Cunningham....	1,363	185
John H. Harper.....	1,183	

Attorney-General.

Jos. E. McDonald.....	1,370	182
William T. Otto.....	1,188	

Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Samuel L. Rugg.....	1,367	181
John Young.....	1,186	

Supreme Judge, First District.

James L. Worden.....	1,368	180
Horace P. Biddle.....	1,188	

Supreme Judge, Second District.

Andrew Davison.....	1,369	182
Abram W. Hendricks....	1,187	

Supreme Judge, Third District.

Samuel E. Perkins.....	1,368	180
Simon Yandes.....	1,188	

Supreme Judge, Fourth District.

James M. Hanna.....	1,369	182
William D. Griswold....	1,187	

Congressman.

John W. Blake.....	1,346	162
James Wilson.....	1,184	

Circuit Judge.

John M. Cowan.....	1,315	93
William P. Bryant.....	1,222	

Circuit Prosecutor.

William Rea.....	1,366	239
R. W. Harrison.....	1,127	

District Prosecutor.

John B. Kae.....	1,365	227
John H. Gould.....	1,133	

Senator.

James Odell.....	1,372	190
Charles Angell.....	1,182	

Representative.

James B. Newton.....	1,340	163
L. S. Boyce.....	1,177	

Treasurer.

Henry Y. Morrison.....	1,510	507
Williamson P. Dunn....	1,003	

Sheriff.

Franklin D. Caldwell...	1,345	159
Samuel N. Black.....	1,186	

Surveyor.

Norman Newton.....	1,417	262
Samuel B. Thompson....	1,155	

Coroner.

Benjamin F. Byers.....	1,344	176
William M. Ruth.....	1,168	

ELECTION OF OCT. 11, 1859.

Clerk.

David P. Barnes.....	1,158	298
Eli Armantrout.....	860	

Auditor.

Joshua N. Armantrout...	1,072	122
John B. Pence.....	950	

Constitutional Convention.

Against calling.....	1,728	1,531
For calling.....	197	

ELECTION OF OCT. 9, 1860.

Governor.

Thomas A. Hendricks...	1,437	52
Henry S. Lane.....	1,355	

Lieutenant-Governor.

David Turpie.....	1,441	55
Oliver P. Morton.....	1,386	

Secretary of State.

William H. Schlater....	1,442	59
William A. Peelle.....	1,383	

Auditor of State.

Joseph Ristine.....	1,442	58
Albert Lange.....	1,384	

Treasurer of State.

Nat. F. Cunningham....	1,443	60
Jonathan S. Harvey....	1,383	

Attorney-General.

Oscar B. Hord.....	1,443	60
James G. Jones.....	1,383	

Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Samuel L. Rugg.....	1,444	61
Milcs J. Fletcher.....	1,383	

Clerk of the Supreme Court.

Cornelius O'Brien..... 1,443 60
John Paul Jones..... 1,383

Reporter of the Supreme Court.

Michael C. Kerr..... 1,443 60
Benjamin Harrison..... 1,383

Congressman.

Samuel C. Wilson..... 1,450 73
Albert S. White..... 1,377

District Judge.

John C. Green..... 1,385 1,385

District Prosecutor.

Nathan W. Gordon..... 1,384 1,384

Representative.

Leander McClurg..... 1,412 35
Edwin Winship..... 1,377

Recorder.

John Q. A. Youkey..... 1,423 30
Norman Newton..... 1,393

Treasurer.

Samuel Ayers..... 1,456 147
James G. Fraser..... 1,309

Sheriff.

Samuel Merritt..... 1,459 112
Franklin D. Caldwell.... 1,347

Surveyor.

James Doster..... 1,453 83
William Snoddy..... 1,370

Coroner.

Enoch M. Carson..... 1,444 63
James Groves..... 1,381

ELECTION OF NOV. 6, 1860.

President.

Abraham Lincoln..... 1,454 17
Stephen A. Douglas..... 1,437
John C. Breckenridge.... 61
John Bell..... 6

ELECTION OF OCT. 14, 1862.

Secretary of State.

James S. Athon..... 1,383 132
William A. Peelle..... 1,251

Auditor of State.

Joseph Ristine..... 1,383 128
Albert Lange..... 1,255

Treasurer of State.

Matthew L. Britt..... 1,383 131
Jonathan S. Harvey..... 1,252

Attorney-General.

Oscar B. Hord..... 1,383 132
Delana E. Williamson... 1,251

Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Samuel L. Rugg..... 1,382 131
John I. Morrison... .. 1,251

Congressman.

John Pettit..... 1,345 111
Godlove S. Orth..... 1,234

Reporter of the Supreme Court.

Michael C. Kerr..... 1,383 132
William S. Smith..... 1,251

Representative.

Cornelius J. Miller..... 1,369 119
Martin Z. Sayler..... 1,250

Treasurer.

Isaac D. Armstrong..... 1,425 215
Samuel Ayers..... 1,210

Sheriff.

Leonidas Mitchell..... 1,358 93
Samuel Marritt..... 1,265

Surveyor.

T. H. Palmer..... 1,381 140
James T. Doster..... 1,241

Coroner.

William W. Taylor..... 2,632 2,632

ELECTION OF OCT. 13, 1863.

Appraiser of Real Estate.

James Bell..... 1,511 124
William R. Davis..... 1,327

ELECTION OF OCT. 11, 1864.

Governor.

Joseph E. McDonald.... 1,513 40
Oliver P. Morton..... 1,473

Lieutenant-Governor.

Mahlon D. Manson..... 1,521 53
Conrad Baker..... 1,468

Secretary of State.

James S. Athon..... 1,522 59
Nelson Trusler..... 1,463

Auditor of State.

Joseph Ristine..... 1,519 54
Thomas B. McCarty..... 1,465

Treasurer of State.

Matthew L. Britt..... 1,521 57
John I. Morrison..... 1,464

Attorney-General.

Oscar B. Hord..... 1,521 57
 Delana E. Williamson... 1,464

Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Samuel L. Rugg..... 1,521 57
 George W. Hoss..... 1,464

Supreme Judges.

Samuel E. Perkins..... 1,521 58
 Andrew Davison..... 1,521 58
 James M. Hanna..... 1,520 57
 James L. Worden..... 1,521 58
 James S. Frazer..... 1,463
 John T. Elliott..... 1,463
 Charles A. Ray..... 1,463
 Robert C. Gregory..... 1,463

Clerk of the Supreme Court.

Ethelbert C. Hibben.... 1,521 59
 Lazarus Noble..... 1,462

Reporter of Supreme Court.

Napoleon B. Taylor.... 1,521 59
 Benjamin Harrison..... 1,462

Congressman.

James F. Harney..... 1,519 59
 Godlove S. Orth..... 1,460

Representative.

Cornelius J. Miller.... 1,509 42
 Thomas M. Hamilton... 1,467

Circuit Judge.

John M. Cowan..... 1,463 1,463

Circuit Prosecutor.

Joseph W. Nichol..... 1,521 59
 Samuel F. Wood..... 1,462

District Judge.

N. R. Lindssy..... 1,461 1,461

District Prosecutor.

James A. Stretch..... 1,462 1,462

Sheriff.

Leonidas Mitchell..... 1,515 49
 Samuel Merritt..... 1,466

Recorder.

Jesse Y. Cornelson..... 1,519 64
 John Harding... .. 1,455

Treasurer.

Isaac D. Armstrong.... 1,522 66
 Robert Brown..... 1,456

Surveyor.

Truman H. Palmer..... 1,523 77
 James T. Downard..... 1,446

Coroner.

William B. Rogers..... 1,529 84
 John A. Barns..... 1,445

ELECTION OF NOV. 8, 1864.

President.

George B. McClellan.... 1,501 88
 Abraham Lincoln..... 1,413

ELECTION OF OCT. 10, 1865.

District Judge.

William Garver..... 1,109 1,109

Coroner.

Thomas J. Armantrout... 1,057 74
 Thomas J. Smith..... 993

ELECTION OF OCT. 9, 1866.

Secretary of State.

Nelson Trusler..... 1,706 Tie.
 Mahlon D. Manson..... 1,706

Auditor of State.

Thomas B. McCarty.... 1,709 5
 Christian G. Badger.... 1,704

Treasurer of State.

Nathan Kimball..... 1,709 6
 James B. Ryan..... 1,703

Attorney-General.

Delana E. Williamson... 1,709 5
 John R. Coffroth..... 1,704

Superintendent of Public Instruction.

George W. Hoss..... 1,710 7
 Robert M. Chapman.... 1,703

Congressman.

Godlove S. Orth..... 1,702 3
 John Purduc..... 1,699

Circuit Prosecutor.

Samuel F. Wood..... 1,708 1,708

District Prosecutor.

Levi Farley..... 1,703 3
 Allen E. Paige..... 1,703

Treasurer.

John G. Clarke..... 1,702 5
 Frank D. Caldwell..... 1,697

Sheriff.

Mark T. Campbell..... 1,714 30
 David F. Clark..... 1,634

Surveyor.

William Snoddy..... 1,706 1
 Truman H. Palmer..... 1,705

ELECTION OF OCT. 8, 1867.

<i>District Judge.</i>		
Orville S. Hamilton.....	1,765	131
Thomas J. Cason	1,634	
<i>District Prosecutor.</i>		
Allen E. Paige.....	1,765	134
Samuel H. Doyal.....	1,631	
<i>Clerk.</i>		
Dewitt C. Bryant.....	1,783	154
Berry W. Gard.....	1,629	
<i>Auditor.</i>		
James V. Knight.....	1,765	142
Daniel White.....	1,623	

ELECTION OF OCT. 13, 1868.

<i>Governor.</i>		
Thomas A. Hendricks...	1,810	8
Conrad Baker.....	1,802	
<i>Lieutenant-Governor.</i>		
Alfred P. Eigerton.....	1,811	8
Will Cumback.....	1,803	
<i>Secretary of State.</i>		
Reuben C. Kise.....	1,812	14
Max F. A. Hoffman.....	1,798	
<i>Auditor of State.</i>		
Joseph V. Berneslafter..	1,811	5
John D. Evans.....	1,806	
<i>Treasurer of State.</i>		
James B. Ryan.....	1,812	11
Nathan Kimball.....	1,801	
<i>Attorney-General.</i>		
Solomon Claypool.....	1,811	10
Delana E. Williamson...	1,801	
<i>Superintendent of Public Instruction.</i>		
John R. Phillips.....	1,812	11
Barnabas C. Hobbs.....	1,801	
<i>Clerk of the Supreme Court.</i>		
Noah S. La Rose.....	1,812	11
Theodore W. McCoy.....	1,801	
<i>Reporter of the Supreme Court.</i>		
M. A. O. Packard.....	1,811	11
James B. Black.....	1,800	
<i>Congressman.</i>		
Mahlon D. Manson.....	1,869	82
Godlove S. Oith.....	1,787	
<i>Circuit Prosecutor.</i>		
James Wright.....	1,813	12
Robert B. F. Pierce.....	1,801	

Senator.

Leander McClurg.....	1,813	39
Thomas M. Hamilton....	1,774	

Representative.

Truman H. Palmer.....	1,803	19
John Q. A. Youkey.....	1,784	

Joint Representative.

John Higgins.....	1,810	7
Henry M. Marvin.....	1,803	

Sheriff.

Nelson Franklin.....	1,804	14
William Hart.....	1,790	

Treasurer.

John G. Clark.....	1,873	138 ✓
William Kelley.....	1,735	

Recorder.

David B. Carter.....	1,830	59 ✓
Jesse D. Cornelison.....	1,771	

Surveyor.

John T. Gamble.....	1,830	38 ✓
John D. Frazier.....	1,792	

ELECTION OF NOV. 3, 1868.

President.

Ulysses S. Grant.....	1,794	30
Horatio Seymour.....	1,764	

ELECTION OF OCT. 11, 1870.

Secretary of State.

Norman Eddy.....	1,952	245
Max F. A. Hoffman.....	1,707	

Auditor of State.

John C. Shoemaker.....	1,952	241
John D. Evans.....	1,711	

Treasurer of State.

James B. Ryan.....	1,948	242
Robert H. Milroy.....	1,706	

Attorney-General.

Bayless W. Hanna.....	1,952	247
Nelson Trusler.....	1,705	

Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Milton B. Hopkins.....	1,951	246
Barnabas C. Hobbs.....	1,705	

Supreme Judges.

James L. Worden.....	1,952	245
Andrew L. Osborn.....	1,707	
Alexander C. Downey....	1,952	245
John T. Elliot.....	1,707	
Samuel H. Buskirk.....	1,952	245
Charles A. Ray.....	1,707	

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John Pettit..... 1,951
Robert C. Gregory..... 1,706

Congressman.

Mahlon D. Manson..... 1,965
Lewis Wallace..... 1,684

Circuit Judge.

Thomas F. Davidson.... 1,953
Joseph H. Brown..... 1,703

Circuit Prosecutor.

Allen E. Paige..... 1,956
Robert B. F. Pierce . . . 1,702

District Judge.

Truman H. Palmer..... 1,930
Samuel H. Doyal... . . 1,704

District Prosecutor.

James V. Kent..... 2,025
James M. Smith..... 1,616

Representative.

Franklin D. Caldwell.... 1,976
Edward B. Reed..... 1,670

Joint Representative.

William J. Devo..... 1,955
John Higgins..... 1,700

Clerk.

Dewitt C. Bryant..... 2,018
George W. Brown..... 1,613

Sheriff.

Frederick Tice. 1,997
Nelson Franklin..... 1,646

Treasurer.

Stephen Shanks..... 2,007
Phineas D. Paige..... 1,643

Auditor.

William H. Ghere..... 1,965
Lewis Sims..... 1,666

Surveyor.

James R. Brown..... 1,924
Elihu Black..... 1,723

Coroner. 3,647

George W. Hughes..... 1,938
Benjamin Daveuport.... 1,704

ELECTION OF OCT. 8, 1872.

Governor.

Thomas A. Hendricks... 2,322
Thomas M. Brown..... 2,027

Lieutenant-Governor.

John R. Cravens..... 2,353
Leonidas Sexton..... 2,030

245

281

250

254

226

409

306

255

405

351

364

299

201

234

295

293

Secretary of State.

Owen M. Eddy... . . 2,324
William W. Curry..... 2,029

Auditor of State.

John B. Stohl..... 2,324
James A. Wildman..... 2,027

Treasurer of State.

James B. Ryan..... 2,324
John B. Glover..... 2,027

Attorney-General.

Bayless W. Hanna..... 2,323
James C. Denny... . . 2,028

Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Milton B. Hopkins..... 2,325
Benjamin W. Smith..... 2,024

Clerk of Supreme Court.

Edward Price..... 2,328
Charles Scholl..... 2,028

Reporter of Supreme Court.

John C. Robinson..... 2,329
James B. Black..... 2,028

Congressmen at Large.

Michael C. Kerr..... 2,327
John S. Williams..... 2,326
Godlove S. Orth..... 2,015
William Williams..... 2,028

Congressman.

Mahlon D. Manson..... 2,337
..... 2,008

Circuit Prosecutor.

James V. Kent..... 2,346
Robert B. F. Pierce..... 1,988

District Prosecutor.

Albert W. Caldwell..... 2,426
Gilbert H. Goodwin..... 2,323

Senator.

Andrew J. Boone..... 2,320
Anthony E. Gordon..... 2,021

Representative.

William Caldwell..... 2,321
John J. Strange..... 2,007

Joint Representative.

Marquis L. Martin..... 2,331
Robert Carrick..... 2,000

Sheriff.

Frederick Tice..... 2,457
Richard Ashman..... 1,849

Treasurer.

Stephen Shanks..... 2,519
Andrew M. Robinson.... 1,808

295

297

297

295

301

300

301

312

298

329

358

103

299

314

331

608

711

<i>Recorder.</i>					<i>Supreme Judge.</i>		
John P. Dearth.....	2,335	369			Horace P. Biddle.....	2,875	1,202
John L. Reeves.....	1,966				Andrew L. Osborn.....	1,673	
<i>Surveyor.</i>					<i>Congressman.</i>		
James R. Brown.....	2,359	376			Leander McClurg.....	2,132	566
William H. Snoddy.....	1,983	146			Thomas J. Cason.....	1,566	
<i>Coroner.</i>					Charles J. Bowles.....	763	
George N. Morris.....	2,322	331			<i>Prosecuting Attorney.</i>		
Milton S. Hockman.....	1,991				William B. Walls.....	1,981	168
<i>Real Estate Appraiser.</i>					Henry C. Wills.....	1,813	
George W. Weaver.....	2,317	307			Milton Hanson.....	384	
William W. Miller.....	2,010				<i>Representative.</i>		
<i>Commissioners.</i>					Frank D. Caldwell.....	2,012	427
Richard Frazer.....	2,333	328			Isaac N. Davis.....	1,585	
Urban C. McKinsey.....	2,005				John Bristow.....	821	
David Slipher.....	2,213	287			<i>Clerk.</i>		
James McDavis.....	2,026				Samuel P. Fisher.....	1,888	179
Abraham F. Whiteman.....	2,244	182			Mordecai M. Kigar.....	1,709	
John Bristow.....	2,062				<i>Sheriff.</i>		
ELECTION OF NOV. 5, 1872.					William A. McCray.....	1,848	191
<i>President.</i>					Henry M. Baum.....	1,657	
Ulysses S. Grant.....	1,993	146			Thomas J. Rodgers.....	890	
Horace Greeley.....	1,847				<i>Treasurer.</i>		
James O'Connor.....	20				John Fleming.....	2,047	467
ELECTION OF OCT. 14, 1873.					Daniel K. Siegfried.....	1,580	
<i>Circuit Judge.</i>					James Bell.....	822	
Truman H. Palmer.....	1,847	186			<i>Auditor.</i>		
Samuel H. Doyal.....	1,661				Cyrus Clark.....	2,113	569
<i>Prosecuting Attorney.</i>					William J. Barnett.....	1,544	
William B. Walls.....	1,789	105			Thomas McKillip.....	701	
Anthony E. Gordon.....	1,684				<i>Surveyor.</i>		
ELECTION OF OCT. 13, 1874.					James R. Brown.....	2,068	506
<i>Secretary of State.</i>					Myron H. Belknap.....	1,562	
John E. Neff.....	2,033	350			Harrison Kohler.....	802	
William W. Curry.....	1,683				<i>Assessor.</i>		
J. C. Stout.....	628				Thomas Hutchinson.....	1,949	232
<i>Auditor of State.</i>					Thomas Majors.....	1,717	
Ebenezer Henderson.....	2,031	354			Adam D. Kern.....	758	
James A. Wildman.....	1,677				<i>Coroner.</i>		
Thomas J. Truskitt.....	751				John W. Parvis.....	2,018	349
<i>Treasurer of State.</i>					George D. Halliday.....	1,669	
Benjamin C. Shaw.....	2,030	355			Isaac Hendrickson.....	749	
John B. Glover.....	1,675				ELECTION OF OCT. 10, 1876.		
Norris S. Bennett.....	752				<i>Governor.</i>		
<i>Attorney-General.</i>					James D. Williams.....	2,624	324
Clarence Buskirk.....	2,026	345			Benjamin Harrison.....	2,300	
James C. Denny.....	1,681				Henry W. Harrington.....	178	
<i>Superintendent of Public Instruction.</i>					Anson Walcott.....	55	
James H. Smart.....	2,030	344			<i>Lieutenant-Governor.</i>		
John M. Bloss.....	1,686				Isaac P. Gray.....	2,621	340
Andrew H. Graham.....	753				Robert S. Robertson.....	2,281	
					Richard Gregg.....	257	

Supreme Judges.

William E. Niblack.....	2,621	341
George V. Howk.....	2,632	342
Samuel E. Perkins.....	2,619	339
James L. Worden.....	2,620	340
William P. Edson.....	2,280	
Archibald C. Voris.....	2,280	
Horatio C. Newcomb....	2,280	
John F. Kibber.....	2,280	
John D. Haines.....	258	
David Moss.....	257	

Secretary of State.

John E. Neff.....	2,623	343
Isalah P. Watts.....	2,280	
Allen W. Monroe.....	257	

Auditor of State.

Ebenezer Henderson....	2,623	343
William M. Hess.....	2,280	
Uriah Coulson.....	257	

Treasurer of State.

Benjamin C. Shaw.....	2,618	338
George F. Herriott.....	2,280	
John Q. A. Newson.....	259	

Attorney-General.

C. A. Buskirk.....	2,621	338
Jonathan W. Gordon....	2,283	
William A. Tipton.....	257	

Superintendent of Public Instruction.

James H. Smart.....	2,626	349
Oliver H. Smith.....	2,277	
Robert S. Blount.....	258	

Reporter of Supreme Court.

Augustus N. Martin....	2,624	344
Levin T. Miller.....	2,280	
Irvine Van Wie.....	258	

Clerk of Supreme Court.

Gabriel Schmuck.....	2,622	342
Charles Scholl.....	2,280	
William W. Connor.....	258	

Congressman.

George McWilliams....	2,605	314
Michael D. White.....	2,291	
Leroy Templeton.....	265	

Prosecuting Attorney.

William R. Moore.....	2,667	423
Thomas W. Lockhart....	2,244	
Xavier M. Matson.....	248	

Representative.

Allen E. Paige.....	2,602	350
Wilson Seawright.....	2,252	
James L. Miller.....	261	

Sheriff.

William A. Brandon....	2,502	116
David T. Aughe.....	2,386	
Thomas Lee.....	226	

Treasurer.

John Fleming.....	2,562	246
James A. Price.....	2,316	
George Ashman.....	250	

Recorder.

John P. Dearth.....	2,552	237
Martin Davis.....	2,315	
Joseph B. McKee.....	254	

Surveyor.

John D. Frazier.....	2,593	378
John Richards.....	2,215	

Coroner.

Thomas J. Smith.....	2,612	340
Jonathan Keller.....	2,272	
Isaac Hendrickson.....	266	

ELECTION OF NOV. 7, 1876.

President.

Samuel J. Tilden.....	2,556	320
Rutherford B. Hayes....	2,236	
Peter Cooper.....	149	

ELECTION OF OCT. 8, 1878.

Secretary of State.

John G. Shanklin.....	2,722	702
Isaac S. Moore.....	2,020	
Henley James.....	314	

Auditor of State.

Mahlon D. Manson.....	2,702	665
Abram O. Miller.....	2,037	
Jacob F. Bird.....	300	

Treasurer of State.

William Fleming.....	2,722	703
George F. Herriott.....	2,019	
Reuben P. Main.....	310	

Attorney-General.

Thomas W. Woollen....	2,723	703
Daniel P. Baldwin.....	2,020	
Robert Gregory.....	312	

Superintendent of Public Instruction.

James H. Smart.....	2,719	698
Jacob T. Merrill.....	2,021	
John Young.....	310	

Congressman.

James McCabe.....	2,733	785
Godlove S. Orth.....	1,948	
Leroy Templeton.....	347	

Circuit Judge.

Thomas J. Terhune.....	2,519	278
Joseph C. Suit.....	2,241	
Stephen Neal.....	248	

Prosecuting Attorney.

William R. Moore.....	2,702	692
John C. Farber.....	2,010	
William A. Benbow.....	278	

Representative.

Frank D. Caldwell.....	2,725	450
James L. Miller.....	2,275	

Clerk.

Elwood Avery.....	2,799	605
Joshua N. Armantrout...	2,194	

Sheriff.

Telemachus P. Holmes..	2,733	461
Samuel Merritt.....	2,272	

Treasurer.

William Kelly.....	2,755	772
Thomas Major.....	1,983	
Thomas Lee.....	248	

Auditor.

Newton J. Gaskill.....	2,738	458
Joseph B. McKee.....	2,280	

Surveyor.

Elljah N. Amos.....	2,668	379
John C. Young.....	2,289	

Coroner.

Chas. M. Pelty.....	2,742	476
Samuel G. Irwin.....	2,266	

Commissioners.

Samuel Kyger.....	2,735	469
John Pruitt.....	2,706	437
Fill. P. Bailey.....	2,693	420
Josiah Lewis.....	2,269	
Jacob Price.....	2,273	
William V. McKinney..	2,266	

ELECTION OF OCT. 12, 1880.

Governor.

Franklin Landers.....	2,886	264
Albert G. Porter.....	2,622	
Richard Gregg.....	130	

Lieutenant-Governor.

Isaac P. Gray.....	2,886	276
Thomas Hanna.....	2,610	
Thomas F. De Bruler...	137	

Supreme Judges

John T. Scott.....	2,887	277
Joseph A. S. Mitchell...	2,887	278
Byron K. Elliott.....	2,610	
William A. Woods.....	2,609	
William A. Tipton.....	139	
John S. Bender.....	98	

Secretary of State.

John G. Shanklin.....	2,887	278
Emanuel R. Hawn.....	2,609	
Francis Worning.....	114	
Jacob B. Yeagley.....	24	

Auditor of State.

Mahlon D. Manson.....	2,890	284
Edward H. Wolfe.....	2,606	
George W. Demarree....	138	

Treasurer of State.

William Fleming.....	2,887	279
Roswell S. Hill.....	2,608	
John F. Ulery.....	138	

Attorney-General.

Thomas W. Woolen.....	2,887	277
Daniel P. Baldwin.....	2,610	
John L. Miller.....	139	

Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Alexander C. Goodwin..	2,887	278
John M. Bloss.....	2,609	
Maurice E. Pleas.....	139	

Reporter of Supreme Court.

Augustus M. Martin....	2,863	253
Francis M. Dice.....	2,610	
Thomas Marshall.....	139	

Clerk of Supreme Court.

Gabriel Schmuck.....	2,882	273
Daniel Royce.....	2,609	
Christopher H. Wesseler	140	

Congressman.

William R. Myers.....	2,895	289
Godlove S. Orth.....	2,606	
Joshua N. Armantrout...	129	

Prosecuting Attorney.

Francis M. Charlton.....	2,872	259
Wilson R. Stokes.....	2,613	
James H. Davis.....	138	

Senator.

Henry M. Marvin.....	2,875	259
William H. Shulse.....	2,616	
Thomas A. Cobb.....	129	

Representative.

DeWitt C. Bryant.....	2,883	269
George W. Goodwin.....	2,614	
Frank P. Hartzell.....	127	

Sheriff.

Joseph Miller.....	2,821	165
William J. Barnett.....	2,656	
James M. Ayers.....	121	

Treasurer.

William Kelly.....	2,838	221
Thomas Burkhalter.....	2,617	
Perry T. Gorham.....	137	

Recorder.

James A. Hedgecock....	2,866	252
Williamson P. Dunn....	2,614	
James Stinson.....	131	

Surveyor.

John H. Scholl.....	2,873	256
William Snoddy.....	2,617	
Joseph D. Norris.....	138	

Coroner.

Charles M. Petty.....	2,859	228
James P. Keys.....	2,631	
John T. Waitt.....	133	

ELECTION OF NOV. 2, 1880.

President.

Winfield S. Hancock....	3,015	450
James A. Garfield.....	2,565	
James B. Weaver.....	110	

ELECTION OF NOV. 7, 1882.

Secretary of State.

William R. Myers.....	2,906	371
Emanuel R. Hawn.....	2,535	
Hiram Z. Leonard.....	154	

Auditor of State.

James H. Rice.....	2,896	366
Edward H. Wolfe.....	2,530	
Joshua N. Armandtrout..	157	

Treasurer of State.

John J. Cooper.....	2,912	379
Roswell S. Hill.....	2,533	
John Studebaker.....	154	

Attorney-General.

Francis T. Hord.....	2,902	365
Daniel P. Baldwin.....	2,537	
Mines W. Lee.....	152	

Clerk of Supreme Court.

Simon P. Sheerin.....	2,906	381
Jonathan W. Gordon.....	2,525	
Jared Sater.....	152	

Superintendent of Public Instruction.

John W. Holcombe.....	2,900	360
John M. Bloss.....	2,540	
Charlton Bull.....	152	

Supreme Judges.

William E. Niblack.....	3,039	503
George V. Howk.....	3,040	506
Allen Zollars.....	2,903	246
William P. Edson.....	2,534	
John G. Berkshire.....	2,536	
John F. Kibbey.....	2,657	

Congressman.

Thomas B. Ward.....	2,931	446
Godlove S. Orth.....	2,485	
Richard Jacks.....	152	

Representative.

DeWitt C. Bryant.....	2,941	451
Mordecai B. McKinsey..	2,490	
Taylor B. Frazier.....	147	

Prosecuting Attorney.

Francis M. Charlton.....	2,912	391
William R. Hine.....	2,521	

Clerk.

Elwood Avery.....	2,992	557
John L. Young.....	2,435	
David T. Price.....	140	

Sheriff.

Joseph Miller.....	2,890	368
William Ghere.....	2,522	
Davis Dukes.....	127	

Treasurer.

Thomas Rush Engert....	2,804	169
Darius McKinsey.....	2,635	
Eli Stern.....	123	

Auditor.

Newton J. Gaskill.....	2,926	392
Henry L. Smith.....	2,534	
Thomas McKillip.....	117	

Surveyor.

John H. Scholl.....	2,904	371
John J. Richards.....	2,533	
David H. Hendricks....	146	

Coroner.

Charles M. Petty.....	2,888	316
Nicholas T. Rice.....	2,572	
George W. Eaton.....	180	

ELECTION OF NOV. 4, 1884.

President.

Grover Cleveland.....	3,250	243
James G. Blaine.....	3,007	
Benjamin F. Butler.....	77	
John P. St. John.....	26	

Governor.

Isaac P. Gray.....	3,248	240
William H. Calkins.....	3,008	
Hiram Z. Leonard.....	72	
Robert S. Dwiggin.....	32	

Lieutenant-Governor.

Mahlon D. Manson.....	3,253	248
Eugene H. Bundy.....	3,005	
John B. Milroy.....	73	
Edward C. Siler.....	30	

Secretary of State.

William R. Myers.....	3,240	217
Robert Mitchell.....	3,023	
Thompson Smith.....	65	
Benjamin F. Carter.....	31	

Auditor of State.

James H. Rice.....	3,249	241
Bruce Carr.....	3,008	
Josias H. Robinson.....	72	
Eli Miller.....	29	

Treasurer of State.

John J. Cooper.....	3,248	247
Roger R. Shiel.....	3,001	
Frank T. Waring.....	72	
Andrew J. Taylor.....	34	

Attorney General.

Francis T. Hord.....	3,247	245
William C. Wilson.....	3,002	
John O. Greene.....	73	
Samson J. North.....	32	

Superintendent of Public Instruction.

John W. Holcombe.....	3,247	240
Barnabas C. Hobbs.....	3,007	
Samuel S. Boyd.....	63	
Ryland T. Brown.....	31	

Supreme Judge, Fifth District.

Joseph A. S. Mitchell...	3,245	190
Edwin P. Hammond....	3,055	

Reporter of Supreme Court.

John W. Kern.....	3,271	257
William M. Hoggett....	3,014	

Congressman.

Thomas B. Ward.....	3,247	233
Charles T. Doxey.....	3,014	
Henry T. Cotton.....	83	

Senator.

DeWitt C. Bryant.....	3,256	174
John H. Caldwell.....	3,082	

Representative.

Erastus H. Staley.....	3,183	45
Oliver Gard.....	3,188	

Circuit Judge.

Allen E. Paige.....	3,330	3,330
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Sheriff.

John A. Petty.....	3,237	149
William D. Clark.....	3,088	

Treasurer.

Alexander B. Given....	3,194	72
Thomas Rush Engart....	3,122	

Prosecuting Attorney.

William A. Staley.....	3,267	234
William R. Hines.....	3,033	

Recorder.

James A. Hedgecock....	3,270	222
Samuel Scott.....	3,048	

Coroner.

Walter L. Shores....	3,223	180
Daniel W. Heaton.....	3,043	

Surveyor.

James R. Brown.....	3,263	235
Joseph H. Lovett.....	3,023	



CHAPTER VIII.

OFFICIAL REGISTER.

LIST OF INCUMBENTS OF THE SEVERAL COUNTY OFFICES, WITH YEARS OF SERVICE, SINCE THE ORGANIZATION OF THE COUNTY.—DISTRICT JUDGES.—ASSOCIATE JUDGES.—PROBATE JUDGES.—CLERKS.—AUDITORS.—RECORDERS.—TREASURERS.—SHERIFFS.—SURVEYORS. COMMISSIONERS.—SENATORS.—REPRESENTATIVES.

Below are given the names of the incumbents of the several offices of Clinton County since its organization in 1830, with years of service:

DISTRICT JUDGES.

John R. Porter, 1830-'8; Isaac Naylor, 1838-'52; William P. Bryant, 1852-'8; John M. Cowan, 1858-'70; T. F. Davidson, 1870-'3; T. H. Palmer, 1873-'9; T. J. Terhune, 1879-'83; J. C. Suit, 1883-'4; Allen E. Paige, 1884. Since 1883 Clinton County has formed a circuit. Before that date it was joined with Boone County.

ASSOCIATE JUDGES.

Samuel Mitchell, 1830-'7; John Ross, 1830-'4; Joseph Wood, 1834-'7; John Brown, 1837-'44; J. F. Aughe, 1837-'44; Thomas Kennard, 1844-'7; C. B. Pence, 1844-'52; James Purdum, 1847-'52. At the April term of court, 1852, the associate judges were discontinued, under the new constitution, the presiding judge thereafter continuing as circuit judge.

PROBATE JUDGES.

William Douglas, 1830-'1; Nathan Kirk, 1831-'9; William Douglas, 1839-'51; N. T. Catterlin, 1851; E. Winship, 1851-'6; J. C. Applegate, 1859-'60; John Green, 1860-'5; William Garver, 1865-'7; T. J. Cason, 1867-'71; T. H. Palmer, 1871-'3. In 1852 the new constitution changed the office of probate judge to common pleas judge, and, in 1873 the office of common pleas judge was abolished, the business thereof being transferred to the Circuit Court.

CLERKS.

Samuel Maxwell, 1830-'44; John Barner, 1844-'59; D. P. Bar-

ner, 1859-'67; DeWitt C. Bryant, 1867-'75; Samuel P. Fisher, 1875-'9; Elwood Avery, 1879.

AUDITORS.

J. P. Crothers, 1841-'55; J. N. Armantrout, 1855-'63; John W. Ulm, 1863-'7; James V. Knight, 1867-'71; William H. Ghery, 1871-'3; Cyrus Clark, 1873-'8; N. J. Gaskell, 1878.

RECORDERS.

Beal Dorsey, 1830-'9; J. G. Smith, 1839; I. D. Armstrong, 1839-'53; C. J. Miller, 1853-'61; J. Q. A. Youkey, 1861-'5; J. D. Cornelison, 1865-'9; D. B. Carter, 1869-'73; John P. Dearth, 1873-'81; J. A. Hedgecock, 1881.

TREASURERS.

John Pence, 1430-'8; John Barner, 1838-'41; William Seawright, 1841-'6; Samuel Maxwell, 1846; James Scroggy, 1846-'9; James G. Fraser, 1849-'56; H. Y. Morrison, 1856-'60; Samuel Ayers, 1860-'2; I. D. Armstrong, 1862-'6, John G. Clark, 1866-'70; Stephen Shanks, 1870-'4; John Fleming, 1874-'8; William Kelly, 1878-'82; T. R. Engart, 1882-'4; A. B. Given, 1884.

SHERIFFS.

Charles J. Hand served as sheriff by appointment of governor from the spring of 1830 up to the time of organization of the county in the fall of 1830. Solomon Young, 1830-'4; N. T. Catterlin, 1834-'6; J. W. Harland, 1836-'9; W. M. Parcel, 1839-'41; J. F. Suit, 1841; R. Babb, 1841-'5; James Gaster, 1845-'9; W. V. Johnson, 1849-'53; Isaac Cook, 1853-'5; E. Armantrout, 1855-'9; F. D. Caldwell, 1859-'61; Samuel Merritt, 1861-'3; L. Mitchell, 1863-'7; M. T. Campbell, 1867-'9; N. Franklin, 1869-'71; Fred Tice, 1871-'5; W. A. McCray, 1875-'7; W. A. Brandon, 1877; T. P. Holmes, 1877-'80; Joseph Miller, 1880-'4; John A. Petty, 1884.

SURVEYORS.

Previous to organization, Leary Stogdon, of Tippecanoe County, acted as surveyor for the present limits of Clinton County. Up to 1841 the surveyors served by appointment; thereafter, by election. I. D. Armstrong, 1830-'6; S. B. Thompson, 1836; W. V. White, 1836-'44; J. W. Blake, 1844-'51; Norman Newton, 1851-

'60; J. T. Doster, 1860-'2; T. H. Palmer, 1862-'6; William Snoddy, 1866-'8; J. T. Gamble, 1868-'70; J. R. Brown, 1870-'6; J. D. Frasier, 1876-'8 (vacancy for two years); J. H. Scholl, 1880-'4; James R. Brown, 1884.

COMMISSIONERS.

- 1830-'1.—John Douglass, Joseph Hill and M. McKinsey.
 1832.—J. Blinn, Joseph Hill and M. McKinsey.
 1833.—J. Blinn, D. Rinehardt and M. McKinsey.
 1834.—J. Blinn, D. Rinehardt and Jesse Cook.
 1835.—Philip Kramer, D. Rinehardt and Jesse Cook.
 1836-'7.—Philip Kramer, David Clark and Jesse Cook.
 1838-'9.—John Douglass, David Clark and Jesse Cook.
 1840.—John Douglass, David Clark and James Morrison.
 1841-'3.—W. Breckenridge, David Clark and James Morrison.
 1844.—Jos. Wood, David Clark and James Morrison.
 1845.—Jos. Wood, J. Anderson and James Morrison.
 1846.— { William Pence, } J. Anderson and Jacob Strong.
 { Ephriam Byers }
 1847.—Ephriam Byers, J. Anderson and Jacob Strong.
 1848.—Ephriam Byers, J. F. Shaw and Jacob Strong.
 1849-'54.—Richard Frazer, J. F. Shaw and Jacob Strong.
 1855-'60.—Richard Frazer, J. F. Shaw and J. K. Harlin.
 1861.—Richard Frazer, J. F. Shaw and Arthur Stall.
 1862-'3.—Richard J. Carder, J. F. Shaw and Arthur Stall.
 1864.—Richard J. Carder, J. F. Shaw and A. F. Whiteman.
 1865-'6.—Richard Frazer, J. F. Shaw and A. F. Whiteman.
 1867-'9.—Richard Frazer, L. Horlacher and A. F. Whiteman.
 1870.—Richard Frazer, D. Slipper and A. F. Whiteman.
 1871-'3.—John Snyder, D. Slipper and A. F. Whiteman.
 1874-5.—Richard Frazer, D. Slipper and A. F. Whiteman.
 1876.—Richard Frazer, D. Slipper and John Pruitt.
 1877-'8.—Samuel Kyger, D. Slipper and John Pruitt.
 1879-'82.—Samuel Kyger, F. P. Bailey and John Pruitt.
 1883-'4.—John Enright, F. P. Bailey and John Pruitt.
 1885-'6.—John Enright, A. J. Clendenning and John Pruitt.

SENATORS.

Joseph Orr (of Tippecanoe County), 1830-'1; John Beard (of Montgomery), 1831-'6; Samuel Milroy (of Carroll), 1836-'7; Aaron Finch (of Carroll), 1837-'40; Horatio J. Harris (of Carroll), 1840-'3; Andrew Major, 1843-'6; Phillip Waters (of Carroll), 1846-'9;

Thomas Kennard, 1849-'52; Washington F. Black (of Carroll), 1852-'5; J. F. Suit, 1855-'8; James Odell (of Carroll), 1858-'63; Leander McClurg, 1863-'7; F. G. Armstrong (of Carroll), 1867-'71; Thomas M. Hamilton, 1871-'3; A. J. Boone (of Boone), 1873-'6; J. V. Kent, 1876-'80; Henry M. Marvin (of Boone), 1880-'4; De W. C. Bryant, 1884.

During 1830-'1 the Senatorial district was composed of Montgomery, Putnam, Tippecanoe, Carroll, Clinton and other counties. From 1831-'6 the district included Montgomery and Clinton; from 1836-'71, Clinton and Carroll; and from 1871-'85, Clinton and Boone. At present, Clinton, Boone and Montgomery form a senatorial district, and are represented by two senators. Senators Bryant and Peterson, elected under the old law, are holding over, and representing the new district.

REPRESENTATIVES.

Jacob Angle and John Nelson (of Montgomery County), 1830-'32; John H. Goodbar (of Montgomery), and Jesse Carter, 1832-'3; David Vance and Jacob Angle (of Montgomery), 1833-'4; Jacob Angle and T. M. Curry (of Montgomery), 1834-'5; Henry Ristine and Henry Lee (of Montgomery), 1835-'6; Edwin Lee, 1836-'7; Andrew Major, 1837-'9; Samuel C. Dunn, 1839-'40; Martin Z. Saylor, 1840-'2; Andrew Major, 1842-'3; Ephriam Byers, 1843-'4; James Hill, 1844-'5; Wilson Seawright, 1845-'6; James F. Suit, 1846-'7; Thos. Kennard, 1847-'8; James Hill and Alex W. Young, 1848-'9; Ephriam Byers, 1849-'50; James S. McLelland, and Newton I. Jackson, 1850-'1; James F. Suit, 1851-'2; Wilson Seawright, 1852-'4; James W. Wilson, 1854-'6; John W. Blake, 1856-'8; James B. Newton, 1858-'60; Leander McClurg, 1860-'2; C. J. Miller, 1862-'6; H. Y. Morrison, 1866-'8; T. H. Palmer, 1868-'70; F. D. Caldwell, 1870-'2; M. L. Martin and William Strange, 1872-'4; F. D. Caldwell, 1874-'6; Allan E. Paige, 1876-'8; F. D. Caldwell, 1878-'80; De W. C. Bryant, 1880-'4; E. H. Staley, 1884.

Clinton and Montgomery counties formed one district until 1836. Clinton was then alone until 1846. For five years it was then joined with Tipton, and since 1851 it has been alone except 1872-'4, when besides its own representative it and Boone County were entitled to a joint representative. By act of the Legislature of March, 1885, Clinton and Tippecanoe are entitled to a joint representative.

CHAPTER IX.

THE CIVIL WAR.

THE FIRST SHELL.—THE CALL TO ARMS.—THE PATRIOTIC RESPONSE.
—FIRST COMPANY FROM CLINTON.—ROSTER.—HISTORY OF THREE
MONTHS' SERVICE.—HISTORIES OF REGIMENTS IN WHICH CLINTON
COUNTY WAS REPRESENTED.—TENTH.—FORTIETH.—FORTY-FIFTH
(THIRD CAVALRY).—SEVENTY-SECOND.—EIGHTY-SIXTH.—100TH.—
150TH.—154TH.—COUNTY ACTION.—BOUNTIES AND RELIEF.—
CALLS FOR TROOPS.—DRAFTS.—MILITIA ENROLLMENT.

About daybreak on the 12th of April, 1861, the stillness of Charleston Bay was disturbed by the firing of a large mortar and the shriek of a shell as it rushed through the air. The shell burst over Fort Sumter, and the war of the great Rebellion was begun.

In the North the hope had been tenaciously clung to that the peace of the country was not to be disturbed. This dream was rudely broken by the siege of Fort Sumter. The North awakened suddenly to the awful certainty that civil war was begun. There was a deep feeling of indignation at the traitors who were willing to ruin the country that slavery might be secure. There was a full appreciation of the danger, and an instant universal determination that, at whatever cost, the national life must be preserved. Personal sacrifice was unconsidered; individual interests were merged in the general good. Political difference, ordinarily so bitter, was for the time almost effaced. Nothing was of interest but the question how this audacious rebellion was to be suppressed and the American nation upheld in the great place which it claimed among men.

Two days after the fall of Fort Sumter, Mr. Lincoln intimated by proclamation the dishonor done to the laws of the United States, and called out the militia to the extent of 75,000 men. The free States responded enthusiastically to the call. So prompt was their action that on the very next day several companies arrived in Washington. Flushed by their easily won victory, the Southrons talked boastfully of seizing the capital. In a very short time

there were 50,000 loyal men ready to prevent that, and the safety of Washington was secured.

The North pushed forward with boundless energy her warlike preparations. Rich men offered money with so much liberality that in a few days nearly \$25,000,000 had been contributed. The school teachers of Boston dedicated fixed proportions of their incomes to the support of the Government while the war should last. All over the country the excited people gathered themselves into crowded meetings and breathed forth in fervid resolutions their determinations to spend fortune and life in defense of the Union. Volunteer companies were rapidly formed. In the cities ladies began to organize themselves for the relief of sick and wounded soldiers. It had been fabled that the North would not fight. With a fiery promptitude unknown before in modern history, the people sprang to arms.

Clinton County had at this time less than 15,000 inhabitants. With a population mainly devoted to agriculture, who knew nothing of war except by history or tradition, it could hardly be expected that a warlike spirit would soon disturb the peaceful population. But we know little of the fire that slumbers in quiet breasts until occasion calls it forth. Immediately after the news was flashed through this country that civil war was begun, public excitement ran so high that it could no longer confine itself to promiscuous expression about the street corners, and people held informal and formal meetings in the city halls and country school-houses everywhere.

THE FIRST COMPANY FROM CLINTON.

The first call of President Lincoln met with a ready response in Clinton County, and the citizens were filled with regret that but one company could be accepted. But many other counties, equally patriotic, were so remote from the capital and lines of railroad that they were less fortunate than Clinton County, which was represented by nearly a hundred men in the three months' regiments. One entire company went to Indianapolis and became Company C, Tenth Regiment. The roll of this company was as follows: Captain, John W. Blake (afterward Captain in the three years' service); First Lieutenant, Joseph C. Suit (afterward promoted Adjutant); Second Lieutenant, Samuel H. Shortle (afterward First Lieutenant in the three years' service); Sergeants, Milton W. Newton, Richard H. McIntire, Thomas J. Upton and Uriah

Young; Corporals, David F. Allen, Eugene A. Routh, William W. Wilds, Noah T. Catterlin; Musicians, Stephen Aikens and Thomas J. Armantrout; Privates, John W. Abbott, Henry L. Albright, James A. Alley, Francis F. M. B. Amos, William Atwood, Samuel Aughe, William Baker, Leonidas H. Belknap, Myron H. Belknap, James H. Boyle, James A. Blake, Luke H. Blacker, Joseph Carter, Samuel A. Clark, John S. Coffman, Mathias Dawson, Amos J. Durbon, Benjamin W. Fernald, James Gibbons, Freeman Harlin, John T. Hastwick, Martin V. B. Hedrick, William P. Hobson, John W. Hunt, William T. Hutchinson, Andrew Isgrigg, Richard R. Jacobs, Samuel Kelley, Milton S. Knable, David Loudon, John McClurg, Orlando G. McLaughlin, William H. McCown, Henry D. McCoy, Joseph Michael, Chamberlin P. Miller, James M. Miller, James W. Moore, William A. Moore, Daniel M. Myers, Daniel Neeves, Israel Packer, Andrew J. Packer, Thomas S. Peak, John O. Price, Ephraim Pritchard, David Richardson, John Richardson, Richard L. Richardson, John L. Rodkey, David Rogers, Daniel Rourk, William Singleton, Amos Stotter, Lorenzo G. Tipton, Thomas Thompson, David Thornton, John W. S. Vandyke, William D. Vice, Reuben Wisco, William Widner, John J. Williams, James A. Williams, John P. Wise, John W. Witt and John A. Yargus.

HISTORY OF THREE MONTHS' SERVICE.

The Tenth Regiment was organized and mustered into service for three months, at Indianapolis, April 25, 1861, with Joseph J. Reynolds, formerly of the regular army, as Colonel. This officer being commissioned a Brigadier-General of volunteers on the 10th of May, following, Major Mahlon D. Manson was promoted Colonel.

On the 19th of June the Tenth, accompanied by the Eighth Regiment, left Indianapolis for Parkersburg, West Virginia, by way of Cincinnati and Marietta. From Parkersburg the Tenth marched to Clarksburg, and from thence to Buckhannon. After a few days' rest, it took up its line of march as part of General Rosecrans's command, toward Rich Mountain, camping at its foot on the night of the 10th of July. Early the next morning the regiment marched by a narrow bridle-path a distance of nearly nine miles, when they were brought to a halt by the enemy's pickets, who fired and ran. The Tenth then took a position behind a hill until ordered to charge the enemy's works, which was done in gallant style, resulting in

the rout of the enemy and the loss of his guns. After this the enemy were driven from their chosen position upon the mountain by the combined Union forces. After the battle the Tenth camped on the ground, and the next day marched for Beverly, where it remained in camp until the 24th of July, when it was ordered to Indiana. Reaching Indianapolis on the 28th of July, it was, in a few days afterward, mustered out of service.

TENTH REGIMENT (THREE YEARS).

The Tenth Regiment was reorganized at Indianapolis for the three years' service, September 18, 1861, and mustered in the same day, with Mahlon D. Manson as Colonel. Company C was made up of Clinton County boys, many of the previous organization re-enlisting, and being re-inforced by a number of new volunteers. Abram O. Miller was to go out as Captain, James H. Boyle as First Lieutenant, and Andrew Merritt as Second Lieutenant. Captain Miller was however, made a Major in the organization of the regiment, so that Boyle became Captain. His place as First Lieutenant was filled by the promotion of James H. McAdams, who was killed at Mill Springs, Kentucky, January 19, 1862. Thomas Thompson was then made Second Lieutenant. Jeremiah Batterton became Second Lieutenant June 20, 1862, on the resignation of Merritt. He died October 27, 1862, and was succeeded by David F. Allen.

Company K was also from Clinton County, but is erroneously credited to Tippecanoe in the Adjutant-General's report. As first organized, the company was officered as follows: John W. Blake, Captain; Samuel H. Shortle, First Lieutenant; William W. Wilds, Second Lieutenant. Shortly after, Blake was commissioned Lieutenant-Colonel of the Fortieth Regiment. Shortle was then made Captain, and John W. Hunt First Lieutenant. Hunt was the last Captain of the company, and Wilds was promoted to First Lieutenant.

On the 22d of September, 1861, the Tenth left Indianapolis for the State of Kentucky, and after remaining a few days at Louisville was moved to Bardstown, where it went into camp. Remaining here for about a month, it was marched to New Haven and Lebanon, in which vicinity it remained until the advance to meet Zollicoffer's forces in January, 1862. On the 19th of January it participated in the battle of Mills Springs, or Logan's Fields, and there achieved an enviable reputation for gallantry, the regiment

at one time saving the day, by its firm resistance of a desperate charge of Zollicoffer's forces. After the battle it remained in that vicinity until the march of Buell's army to the Tennessee River in March, in which it took part. The regiment reached the field of Shiloh after the battle, and remained encamped there until the siege of Corinth was begun. It then marched with the army and participated in the investment of that place, and the marches which followed the evacuation.

"Returning to Nashville it joined in the pursuit of Bragg through Kentucky, engaging in the battle of Chaplin Hills at Perryville. It was then stationed in the district of country south of the Cumberland River and east of Nashville, and afterward joined in the march of the Army of the Cumberland across the Cumberland Mountains to Chattanooga, and participated in the battle of Chickamanga on the 19th and 20th of September, 1863, in which engagement its commanding officer, Colonel Wm. B. Carroll, was killed.

January 14, 1864, a portion of the regiment re-enlisted at Chattanooga, Tennessee, and in the spring following participated in Sherman's march upon Atlanta, taking a creditable part in the many engagements of that campaign. September 8, 1864, the veterans and recruits were, by order of General Thomas, transferred to the Fifty-eighth Regiment, and on the 19th of September the non-veterans were mustered out of service. The transferred men served with the Fifty-eighth Regiment in Sherman's famous march through Georgia to Savannah, and through North and South Carolina, and were finally mustered out with that organization at Louisville, Kentucky, July 25, 1865.

The Tenth had at its organization forty-five commissioned officers, seven non-commissioned officers, and 934 enlisted men; 197 recruits were received, seventy-two veterans re-enlisted, eight commissioned officers died, 177 non-commissioned officers and enlisted men died, forty deserted, making a total of those connected with the regiment of 1,270.

FORTIETH REGIMENT.

In this regiment Company E was raised in Clinton County; John B. Pence, Captain; Jesse D. Cornelison, First Lieutenant; William A. T. Holmes, Second Lieutenant. Capt. Pence resigned August 12, 1862, and Lieutenants Cornelison and Holmes were promoted one grade each, while John W. Aughe was made Second Lieuten-

ant. The latter afterward became Captain. Richard Kolb and Jasper Kolb were successively First Lieutenant after W. A. T. Holmes resigned. John Holmes was the last Second Lieutenant of the company.

A few Clinton County volunteers joined Company F in the same regiment. Samuel S. Williams was promoted to Second and then First Lieutenant after the close of the war.

The Fortieth Regiment was organized at Lafayette on the 30th day of September, 1861, and at once proceeded to Kentucky, going into a camp of instruction near Bardstown. In February, 1862, it moved with Buell's army to Bowling Green and Nashville, and thence it marched into Northern Alabama. When Bragg crossed the Tennessee River and marched northward, the Fortieth was stationed in Southern Tennessee, near the line of the Chattanooga Railroad, and when Buell's army marched into Kentucky the regiment moved to Nashville and marched with the army to Louisville. Thence it moved through Kentucky in pursuit of Bragg, and returned to Nashville in November, where it was assigned to the Sixth Division of the Fourteenth Army Corps. In December it marched toward Murfreesboro, and participated in the engagement at Stone River on the 31st of December, 1862, and 1st and 2d of January, 1863, losing nine killed, sixty-three wounded and thirteen missing—making a total of eighty-five. After this battle the regiment remained in the vicinity of Murfreesboro for some time, and, when the army was re-organized it was assigned to the Second Brigade of the First Division of the Twenty-first Army Corps, commanded by Major-General Crittenden.

The regiment participated in the march to Chattanooga, and in the battle of Chickamauga on the 19th and 20th of September. Returning to Chattanooga, it was engaged in the battles of Lookout Mountain and Mission Ridge in November, and then marched into East Tennessee, where it remained during the winter. In January, 1864, the regiment re-enlisted as a veteran organization at Blain's Cross Roads, Tennessee, and soon after visited Indiana on veteran furlough.

When the Atlanta campaign opened the Fortieth was at Cleveland, Tennessee, whence, May 8, it moved as part of the Second Brigade, Second Division of the Fourth Army Corps, commanded by Major-General O. O. Howard. In all the marches, movements, engagements and skirmishes of the campaign the regiment took an active part. In the battles at Dallas, Kenesaw Mountain, Chat-

tahoochee River and Peach Tree Creek it bore a conspicuous part. In the latter engagement it engaged the enemy while in position in the portion of our lines most furiously attacked, at the time Hood made his desperate attempt to break through Sherman's lines. After the occupation of Atlanta the Fourth Corps, to which the Fortieth was attached, was sent back to Chattanooga to observe the movement of the rebel army under General Hood.

On reaching Chattanooga the Fortieth was placed on duty until November, when it moved toward Nashville, and on the 15th of December it participated in the battle at that place. After the rout of Hood's army it joined in the pursuit, going as far as Huntsville, Alabama. Returning to Nashville, the regiment remained there during the spring of 1865, and in June marched to Johnsonville, and there took transportation for New Orleans, joining the Fourth Corps at that place.

From New Orleans it was transferred with the Fourth Corps to Texas, where it became part of Sheridan's army of occupation. For some months after the close of the war the regiment was in Texas, and then it was finally mustered out.

THIRD CAVALRY (FORTY-FIFTH REGIMENT).

Company H of this was made of men from Frankfort and vicinity who enlisted in the early autumn of 1861 for the cavalry service. Alfred Gaddis was the first Captain of the company, and was promoted to Major June 24, 1864. Joseph M. Douglass was the First Lieutenant at organization, and resigned May 2, 1862. Uriah Young was Second Lieutenant; May 2, 1862, became First Lieutenant, and July, 2, 1864, became captain. Robert P. Shanklin succeeded Young as Second Lieutenant May 2, 1862, and as First Lieutenant July 2, 1864. Daniel White became Second Lieutenant July 2, 1864.

The Third Cavalry was organized as follows: Six companies that had been originally organized for the First Cavalry at Madison on the 22d of August, 1861, and sent to the Army of the Potomac under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Scott Carter were, October 22, 1861, united with four companies that had been accepted in September and October, 1861, and sent to Kentucky, the ten companies bearing the designation of the Third Cavalry. In December, 1862, two new companies were organized and added to the regiment. The companies with the Army of the Potomac

were designated Companies A, B, C, D, E and F, and called the right wing.

Companies G, H, I and K, constituting the left wing of the Third Cavalry, were organized at Madison and transferred to Kentucky in October, 1861. For over a year, the companies were separated and did duty with different commands. On reaching Kentucky the companies went into camp at Camp Wickliffe, where they remained until the movement toward Nashville commenced, in which the companies joined. After the battle of Shiloh they marched to Corinth and thence into Northern Alabama and Southern Tennessee. The companies marched with different divisions of the army in the Buell and Bragg campaign, returning to Nashville in November and going into camp near Edgefield Junction.

Companies L and M were organized in December, 1862, and remained at Indianapolis for nearly a year. When they moved they marched with General Wilcox's command of six months' troops and joined the left wing in East Tennessee.

The battalion marched with Rosecrans's army toward Murfreesboro, and was engaged in the campaigns of the winter of 1862, and those of the spring, summer and fall of 1863, terminating with the battle of Mission Ridge. It then moved into East Tennessee under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Klein, where it was actively engaged in scouting and skirmishing until the campaign against Atlanta commenced. Joining Sherman's army it moved with it to Atlanta, engaging in all the cavalry operations of that campaign. In the march through Georgia the battalion accompanied Sherman's cavalry, and while at Savannah, in pursuance of the orders of General Sherman, the remaining veterans and recruits were transferred to and consolidated with the Eighth Indiana Cavalry, the consolidation bearing the name of the Eighth Cavalry. After the consolidation the detachment participated in all of the marches, engagements and skirmishes of the Eighth Cavalry, and continued to serve with that organization until its muster out at Lexington, North Carolina, July 20, 1865, and then returned home with that regiment and was finally discharged with it at Indianapolis.

SEVENTY-SECOND REGIMENT.

The next company contributed by Clinton County became Company K, Seventy-second Regiment, and was raised in the

summer of 1862, with Hiram B. Collins as Captain, George W. Ross as First Lieutenant, and James H. Whitcomb as Second Lieutenant. These were commissioned on the 22d of August. Collins resigned April 21, 1863 (afterward being a Captain in the One Hundred and Fifty-fourth), and was succeeded by Richard H. McIntire, who was honorably discharged May 26, 1864. George W. Brown was Captain from July 1, 1864. McIntire was First Lieutenant after Ross's resignation, November 13, 1862, and when he became Captain James W. Davis was promoted from Second to First Lieutenant. He resigned January 14, 1864, and was succeeded by George W. Brown, who a few months later was made Captain. James T. Quick was the last First Lieutenant, commissioned July 1, 1864. The Second Lieutenants were consecutively as follows, after Whitcomb, who resigned December 19, 1862, but afterward became First Lieutenant of the Eleventh Cavalry: John W. Gaskill, commissioned December 20, 1862, died February 20, 1863, at Murfreesboro, Tennessee; James W. Davis, commissioned February 20, 1863, promoted First Lieutenant; Carey M. Layne, commissioned April 22, 1863, resigned January 23, 1864, and re-entered service as Captain in the One Hundred and Fiftieth Regiment; James T. Quick, commissioned January 25, 1864, promoted First Lieutenant; William F. Hendrickson, commissioned July 1, 1864.

The Seventy-second Regiment was mustered into service August 16, 1862, and left on the following day for Kentucky, arriving at Lebanon a few days after. Here it remained until Bragg's invasion, when it moved with Buell's army, and was continually engaged in marching and skirmishing with the enemy. In November it moved into Tennessee, stopping for awhile at Castillion Springs and other places in that portion of the State. January 8, 1863, it arrived at Murfreesboro, and upon the re-organization of the Army of the Cumberland the regiment was ordered to be mounted, and to serve as mounted infantry. It made several scouts from Murfreesboro, and captured horses enough to mount the entire regiment. The men were armed with Spencer rifles, and were a part of what was known as the Wilder Lightning Brigade.

In the campaign against Tullahoma and Chattanooga it was in the advance of Thomas's command, and moved from Murfreesboro through Hoover's Gap on the 24th of June, where it aided in defeating the enemy and driving him from his position, the regi-

ment sustaining considerable loss, including Chaplain John R. Eddy, who was killed by a cannon shot. In all the movements of this campaign the brigade to which it was attached bore a conspicuous part. September 12 the regiment met a brigade of General Pegram's command at Rock Springs, Georgia, and routed it, losing one officer and ten men killed, and a number wounded. It was engaged at the battle of Chickamauga, fighting the enemy for three days, and sustaining a severe loss. After this engagement it was sent in pursuit of Wheeler, and aided in driving him out of Middle Tennessee. At Mooresville, Alabama, November 30, it engaged the enemy, losing a number in killed and wounded.

December 31 it was sent to Memphis, where it was attached to the cavalry command of General Sherman's army, and moved with it through Mississippi on the Meridian raid. During this expedition it covered the retreat of General Smith from Okalona. It then returned to Memphis, and thence moved to Nashville. March 26, 1864, it joined the Third Brigade, Second Cavalry Division. It next moved to Columbia, whence it started on the Atlanta campaign on the 30th of April. From that time until the last of August the regiment was continually engaged with the rebels, and after the capture of Atlanta it was engaged in a great number of skirmishes. When Sherman commenced his march through Georgia the horses of the Seventy-second were turned over to Kilpatrick's division, and the regiment ordered to Louisville to be remounted.

December 28 it moved to Gravelly Springs, Alabama, whence it marched with General Wilson's cavalry expedition, which resulted in the capture of Selma and Montgomery, Alabama, and Columbus and Macon, Georgia, with over 8,000 prisoners, a number of pieces of artillery, and an immense quantity of supplies. At the battle of Selma, on the 2d of April, 1865, Colonel Miller, of the Seventy-second, commanding the brigade, was severely wounded. After the capture of Richmond and the surrender of Lee, the regiment was sent out by detachments to intercept the flight of Jeff. Davis, one detachment being in close pursuit of him when captured.

May 23 the regiment left Macon for Nashville, and June 26, 1865, it was mustered out of service at that place. June 29 it reached Indianapolis, with 510 men and thirty-six officers, and on the next day, after partaking of a fine dinner at the soldiers' home, it marched to the tabernacle where welcoming speeches were made

by Lieutenant-Governor Baker, General Hovey and others. The Seventy-second left the State with an aggregate of 978 men, and lost, during its term of service, 431.

EIGHTY-SIXTH REGIMENT.

In the summer of 1862 about 150 Clinton County men joined the Eighty-sixth Regiment, and were attached to Companies G, H and I. The successive Captains of Company G were John Seager, Nelson R. Smith and Littleton V. Ream; First Lieutenant, Samuel Douglas, Loren G. Cowdrey and Theodore Hesser; Second Lieutenants, Nelson R. Smith, Littleton V. Ream and John Snyder. In Company H the Captains were Milton Bell, Carson P. Rodman and Mathew McInerney; First Lieutenants, James B. Newton, Uriah Thomas and David H. Olive; Second Lieutenants, Uriah Thomas, William J. Nees and John M. Cast. The Captains of Company I were William C. Lambert and James R. Carnahan; First Lieutenants, John Gilliland and Thomas H. B. McCain; Second Lieutenants, James T. Doster and Henry Mohler.

The Eighty-sixth Regiment was recruited in the Eighth Congressional District, organized at Lafayette during the month of August, and mustered into the service September 4, 1862, with Orville S. Hamilton as Colonel. At that time Kentucky was penetrated by the invading columns of Kirby Smith and Bragg, the former threatening Cincinnati, and the latter Louisville. The Eighty-sixth was at once hurried to Cincinnati, arriving there on the 7th, where it was assigned to duty on the defenses at Covington, Kentucky. On the 20th the regiment left, by steamboat, for Louisville, and remained at that place until the 1st of October, when it was assigned to the Fourteenth Brigade, Fifth Division, Army of the Ohio, and marched in pursuit of Bragg through Kentucky. For two weary months the regiment toiled over dusty roads, marching almost constantly by day and night, frequently skirmishing with the enemy's rear guard, but never being able to force a battle in consequence of the slow strategic movements of the General commanding, until, with half its men disabled by exhaustion, it reached Nashville, November 26. The regiment, in this desultory pursuit and devious countermarch, passed through Bardstown, Danville, Springfield, Perryville, Crab Orchard, Mount Vernon, and reached Wild Cat; thence it retraced its course by the way of Mount Vernon, Somerset, Scottsville, Glas-

gow, Columbia and Gallatin to Nashville, gaining a good geographical knowledge of the country, but not much information of the art of war; this was to be learned thereafter, on other fields.

Upon the formation of the Army of the Cumberland the Eighty-sixth was assigned to the Second Brigade, Third (Van Cleve's) Division, Twenty-first Army Corps. The regiment was under command of Lieutenant-Colonel George F. Dick, at the battle of Stone River, December 31, 1862, and January 1 and 2, 1863, and the division to which it was attached formed a portion of the left wing of the army, on that battle-field. When the right of our army gave way our division rushed rapidly to its support, and arrived in time to materially check the enemy. It was at this juncture that General Rosecrans led a charge in person, which drove the enemy for nearly a mile. The regiment lost in the battle twenty-four killed and twenty-four wounded—a total loss of forty-eight. The regiment moved with the main army into Murfreesboro, where it remained until the general forward movement was made upon Chattanooga. While at Murfreesboro, in April, Lieutenant-Colonel Dick was promoted to the colonelcy. The regiment reached Chattanooga early in September, and took an active part in the battle of Chickamauga, September 19 and 20. The regiment fell back with the main army to Chattanooga, and was on duty during the siege of that place.

Upon the re-organization of the army and the formation of the Fourth Corps, the Eighty-sixth was assigned to the Third Brigade (Beatty's), Third Division (Woods), of that corps. November 23 a general advance was made upon the lines of the enemy besieging Chattanooga, resulting in the battles of Lookout Mountain and Mission Ridge, November 23, 24 and 25. In the assault on Mission Ridge the Eighty-sixth was in the storming column, and aided in capturing eleven pieces of artillery and many prisoners. So determined was the onslaught that the men swept up the rugged hillside and over the enemy's works regardless of commands.

The regiment then marched with its division to East Tennessee, and passed the winter of 1863-'4 in long and fatiguing marches and scouts in that country. In the month of April, 1864, the division rejoined its corps near Chattanooga, and early in May moved with Sherman's army on the campaign of which Atlanta was the objective point. The regiment participated in all the operations of the main army on this long and arduous campaign. It was actively engaged at Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, Adairsville,

Kingston, Picket's Mills, where Colonel Dick was severely wounded, Kenesaw Mountain, Chattahoochee River, Peach Tree Creek, battle and siege of Atlanta, Jonesboro and Lovejoy's. It returned with the main army to Atlanta, and, after a short rest, was dispatched with its corps toward Chattanooga to watch and pursue Hood. It being the policy of Sherman to drive that General and his army as far north as necessary, the pursuit was not very vigorous, and upon reaching Gaylesville, was discontinued. The Fourth Corps was then assigned to the command of General Thomas, and moving northward, the Eighty-sixth took part in the battle of Franklin, November 30, and in the battles of Nashville, December 15 and 16.

For a short time previous to the battles of Nashville the enemy under Hood had been in position in front of Nashville, commanding its southern approaches. December 15 General Thomas assumed the offensive. Thomas's line was formed with Wilson's cavalry on the right, then A. J. Smith, Wood and Stedman, Schofield's corps being in the reserve. After an opening fire from our batteries Stedman made a strong demonstration on the enemy's right, the real attack being designed for his center and left. Wood carried the strong works in the center. Our batteries then advanced, and Smith assailed the hostile left. Schofield came up on Smith's right, out-flanking the enemy, who began to give way. Our right was thus thrown between the river and the enemy's left, which was hurled back on the center. Wilson's cavalry now pushed forward, and our whole line advanced in the face of a hot fire. The enemy's works were carried, and he fell back in confusion. Night closed the action. The next morning the fight was renewed with decided success, the enemy being driven from each successive line of intrenchments, and falling back to Franklin. The pursuit was briskly pressed, and the defeated and demoralized enemy driven across the Tennessee River, when our army ceased pursuit.

After this battle the Eighty-sixth camped at Huntsville, where it remained from January 1, 1865, until March 16; it then moved with its corps into East Tennessee. Beatty's brigade marched from Newmarket to Jonesboro, where it remained until April 20, when the whole corps moved to Nashville, the Eighty-sixth arriving on the 27th. The regiment remained in camp at Nashville until June 6, 1865, at which date it was mustered out of the service of the United States, and at once left by rail for Indianapolis.

Arriving at that city on the evening of the 7th, the Eighty-sixth was greeted with an ovation on the morning of the next day, in the State House grove, and were welcomed by speeches from Governor Morton, General Wagner and others; and that afternoon the regiment was paid off and finally discharged.

ONE HUNDREDTH REGIMENT.

Another company, Captain Sims's, was raised in Clinton County in the summer of 1862, and attached to the One Hundreth Regiment, as Company I. James N. Sims was commissioned Captain September 12, 1862, and on the same date James M. Harland was commissioned First Lieutenant, and Thomas C. Dalby, Second Lieutenant. Captain Sims resigned August 20, 1863, and Lieutenant Harland was promoted to his rank. The latter was killed at Mission Ridge, November 25, 1863, and Lieutenant Dalby became Captain. Dalby afterward became Lieutenant-Colonel of the One Hundred and Fiftieth Regiment, and was succeeded as Captain by Noah T. Catterlin, who had previously been commissioned First Lieutenant, to succeed Harland. James M. Gentry was the last First Lieutenant, commissioned April 1, 1865. The second Adjutant of this regiment was William H. Ghery, of Clinton County, commissioned June 15, 1863, and resigned May 29, 1864.

The One Hundredth Regiment rendezvoused at Fort Wayne. Two companies recruited for the Ninety-eighth Regiment, in the Eighth Congressional District, were assigned to the One Hundredth Regiment, completing its organization, and the regiment was mustered into the service September 10, 1862, with Sanford J. Stoughton as Colonel. November 11 the regiment left for Memphis, Tennessee, and arrived there on the 16th. The regiment was assigned to the Second Brigade, First Division, Army of the Tennessee, and on the 26th moved with an expedition through Northern Mississippi, having Vicksburg for its objective point. The movement, however, was unsuccessful, owing to the surprise and capture of Holly Springs by the rebels. The column then returned to the vicinity of Memphis, and the regiment was assigned to garrison duty at Collierville, and as guards along the Memphis & Charleston Railroad.

June, 9, 1863, the regiment embarked on transports and joined the army of General Grant at the siege of Vicksburg, arriving in front of the rebel works on the 14th. The regiment took part in the

siege of Vicksburg, and after its surrender moved with Sherman's army upon Jackson, Mississippi, arriving in front of that place July 11. Five days were occupied in the siege of Jackson, the regiment being constantly engaged. On the 16th the rebel army evacuated, and our forces entered the place and destroyed its military resources. During these movements the regiment was commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Albert Heath, and formed part of the First Brigade, First Division, Sixteenth Army Corps. From Jackson the regiment marched to the Big Black River, where it remained in camp during the summer.

September 28 the regiment marched to Vicksburg, embarked on transports and sailed to Memphis, arriving there October 9. The regiment at this time belonged to the Fourth Division, Fifteenth Army Corps. The regiment moved with its division on a rapid march across the country, to Stevenson and Bridgeport, Alabama; thence over Sandstone Mountain, and down Lookout Valley to Trenton, Georgia, and succeeded in turning the left flank of Bragg's army, then in position upon Lookout Mountain. This column secured a foothold on the mountain and drove the enemy from position, but without following in pursuit, pushed for Chattanooga, and, after a rapid march, reached that place November 23. On the 25th the column moved upon the enemy's stronghold on Mission Ridge, and took part in that severe battle. Its division gained the crest of the hill and held the position, notwithstanding the concentric fire of the enemy's artillery and his repeated assaults. The fight lasted from 10 o'clock in the morning until dark, and the attack on the enemy's left was so persistent as to draw vast masses of the enemy to that flank, and enable General Thomas to break through the enemy's center. In this battle the regiment lost 132 killed and wounded. Lieutenant-Colonel Heath was severely wounded early in the action, and Major R. M. Johnson assumed command of the regiment. The next morning the command moved in pursuit of Bragg's army as far as Graysville. It then moved towards Knoxville, for the purpose of relieving General Burnside. This was accomplished, the head of our column reaching Knoxville December 6. The regiment then returned with its division to Scottsboro, Alabama, arriving there December 26. But a few weeks before this army had left the banks of the Tennessee River with only two days' rations, and no extra clothing, and during that time had fought a severe battle, and marched over 800 miles, through mud, rain and snow, part of the command barefooted, and yet all

was endured without a murmur. The regiment remained in camp at Scottsboro until May 1, 1864.

The entire army of General Sherman moved from Chattanooga early in May, 1864, on its campaign against the "Gate City of Georgia"—Atlanta. The two hostile armies were separated by Rocky Face Ridge, cloven by Buzzard's Roost Gap, through which runs the railroad. This pass was so fortified as to render it unapproachable. Sherman decided to turn the position. The Army of the Tennessee moved through Snake Creek Gap and threatened the enemy's rear at Dalton. The regiment was attached to this army and took part in all its movements and battles, being engaged at Dalton, Snake Creek Gap, Resaca, Dallas, New Hope Church, Big Shanty, Kenesaw Mountain, Nickajack Creek, Chattahoochee River, Decatur, Atlanta, Cedar Bluffs, Jonesboro and Lovejoy's Station. The regiment then moved with its corps to Atlanta, and camped at East Point, after marching and fighting nearly 100 days.

October 3 the regiment marched with its corps in pursuit of Hood, and, after forced marches through Northern Georgia and Alabama, drove Hood across the Tennessee River, left General Thomas to meet and check his further career, and returned to its old camping ground near Atlanta.

At daybreak on November 14 the regiment moved with its column for Savannah and the sea. Atlanta lay behind, a mass of smouldering ruins; before was an untrodden path, an unknown enemy and adventure. The march of that army was marked by destroyed railroads and a ruined country. The regiment was assigned to the Second Brigade (Walcott's), First Division, Fifteenth Army Corps, in this march. November 22, near Griswoldville, Georgia, its brigade was engaged in a desperate fight. Our position was defended by a slight barricade. The enemy made an assault with a largely superior force, and four pieces of artillery; he was, however, completely repulsed. The action continued four hours, and the enemy made several assaults, only to be met with severe loss. General Walcott was wounded, and Colonel Catterson, of the Ninety-seventh Indiana, took command of the brigade. Forty-nine prisoners were captured, and the regiment complimented by the commanding general. After a perilous march through almost impassable swamps, morasses and over swollen streams, the column debouched in front of Savannah December 10, and entered the city on the 23d.

From Savannah the regiment moved with its corps by steamer

to Beaufort, South Carolina, and thence through the Carolinas, capturing, successively, Branchville, Columbia, Georgetown and Cheraw, South Carolina, and met the enemy at Bentonville, North Carolina, where a severe battle ensued, and the enemy were defeated and driven from the field. The column then moved to Goldsboro, reaching that place March 26, 1865, having marched 1,300 miles and fought seventeen battles since leaving Chattanooga in May, 1864.

The regiment remained in Goldsboro until April 10, and then moved with the army to Raleigh, where it remained until after the surrender of Johnston's army. The regiment then marched by way of Richmond, Virginia, to Washington, D. C., reaching that place May 20, 1865. The regiment remained in camp near Washington until June 9, 1865, when it was mustered out of service, the remaining recruits being transferred to the Forty-eighth Indiana, with which organization they continued to serve until its muster out at Louisville, Kentucky, June 15, 1865.

The regiment left for the field with an aggregate of 937 men, and returned with 618 men for muster out. It lost in killed in action, and died from wounds, 89; discharged for disability by reason of wounds or otherwise, 225; died from disease, 150; total casualties, 464. The One Hundredth marched, during its term of service, 4,000 miles, was engaged in twenty-five battles, and was occupied as skirmishers nearly one-third of the time it was in the field. After its muster out it started for Indianapolis, and upon its arrival there was present at a public reception in the State House grounds, June 14, and welcomed with addresses by Governor Morton and others. Its members then dispersed to their respective homes.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTIETH REGIMENT.

In the early part of 1865 a number of one-year regiments were raised in Indiana, among them the One Hundred and Fiftieth. Thomas C. Dalbey, of Clinton County, was Lieutenant-Colonel and John W. Hunt, Quartermaster. About two-thirds of Company C was made up of Clinton County boys. David-T. Price went in as Second Lieutenant, and in three weeks was promoted First Lieutenant.

The One Hundred and Fiftieth Regiment was recruited in the Eighth Congressional District, and was organized at Indianapolis, March 9, 1865, with Marsh B. Taylor as Colonel. On the 13th it

left Indianapolis for Harper's Ferry, Va., arriving there on the 17th, and shortly after was marched to Charlestown, thence it moved to Winchester, and from there to Stevenson Station, where it remained until the 27th of June. It then marched to Jordan's Springs, near Opequan, where it remained until its muster-out, August 5, 1865. August 9 it arrived at Indianapolis with twenty-five officers and 870 men for final discharge, and on the 11th was present at a reception given to returned regiments in the State House Grove, where it was addressed by Lieutenant-Governor Baker, General Ben Harrison and others.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-FOURTH REGIMENT.

This was another one-year regiment, raised in the spring of 1865, after the war was virtually over. Most of Company E and all of Company F were from Clinton County. Lieutenants Abijah J. Huff and Joseph Calloway were of Company E, and Captain Hiram B. Collins and Lieutenants Jere M. Palmer and Solomon S. Burgess were the officers of Company F.

The One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Regiment was recruited in the Eighth Congressional District, and was organized at Indianapolis, April 20, 1865, with Frank Wilcox as Colonel. April 28 it left Indianapolis, under command of Major Simpson, and reached Parkersburg, West Virginia, on the 30th, where it remained until the 2d of May, and then moved into the Shenandoah Valley, halting at Stevenson Station on the 4th. Here it remained until the 27th of June, engaged in doing guard duty, and then continued, on duty, to Opequan Creek, and there remained until it was ordered to be mustered out. August 4, 1865, it was mustered out of service, and arrived at Indianapolis on the 7th, with thirty-two officers and 734 men for final discharge. On the 8th it was present at a reception given to returned regiments, in the Capitol grounds, and was soon after discharged from the service.

COUNTY ACTION.

Enlistments were so freely made in Clinton County that no action by the County Board seemed called for until December, 1863. The President had then made two calls for large numbers of volunteers, and that the good cause might suffer no discouragement in this county, the commissioners apportioned \$1,000 for distribution "among the wives, families, widows and children of all such as

are in the service of the United States that are needy, or that may be in the service while this donation remains unexpended." Several citizens petitioned the board to offer a bounty of \$50 to each volunteer; but this was rejected at this time, on the ground that the burden of the expense would be unequally distributed through the different parts of the county.

In January, 1865, while the county was exerting itself to fill one of the last calls of the President for "300,000 more," the commissioners were again strongly pressed to offer bounties, but they refused again on financial grounds. The following month, however, in special session, it was agreed to give each man who should enlist under the pending call, two obligations of the county for \$25 and one for \$50, due in one year, and an equal amount due in two years, three years and four years, or, in short, bonds of the county to the amount of \$400—a handsome bonus.

These bonds were in this form:

The Treasurer of Clinton County will pay to.....
or bearer, the sum of twenty-five dollars [or fifty dollars] on the
....day of, 186..., with interest from date at the rate of
six per cent. per annum, as ordered by the Board of Commissioners
of said county at their special session, held February 11, 1865.

Witness my hand and seal of said Board of Commissioners at
Frankfort, this day of, 1865.

..... Auditor of Clinton County.

The board appointed a committee, consisting of John Barner (chairman) Eli Armantrout, Dr. T. B. Cox, George L. Kempf and Thomas M. Major, of Jackson Township; Moses Jacoby, of Ross Township; M. L. Martin, of Warren Township; John I. Clark, of Owen Township; John W. Bacon, of Johnson Township, and Abraham Holecraft, of Kirklin Township, to superintend the procuring of volunteers and paying the bounty provided for. The committee was instructed that recruits obtained within the county should be credited to the townships in which they actually resided, but that they were to obtain as many as possible from other counties, and credit such *pro rata* to the townships of Clinton County.

Shortly after, the county committee was relieved of its duties, and the whole business placed in the hands of the respective townships. Each township treasurer was given bonds in proportion to the number of volunteers wanted to fill its quota.

BOUNTIES AND RELIEF.

The following table shows the amounts expended by the county and the several townships for bounties and relief, from first to last:

	BOUNTIES.	RELIEF.
County.....	\$136,800	\$5,831.57
Jackson.....	41,000	4,152.00
Washington.....	14,930	2,000.00
Perry.....	6,375	2,250.00
Madison.....	9,790	2,475.00
Ross.....	28,839	1,512.00
Kirklin.....	4,100	2,266.00
Michigan.....	2,800	2,024.00
Warren.....	6,500	2,032.00
Owen.....	3,600	1,360.00
Sugar Creek.....	3,225	1,161.50
Johnson.....	23,144	1,840.00
Total.....	\$281,103	\$28,904.07

CALLS FOR TROOPS.

Nine calls for troops were made during the war by President Lincoln:

75,000 men, three months' service, April 15, 1861.

42,034 men, three years' service, May 3, 1861.

300,000 men, nine months' service, August 4, 1862.

100,000 men, six months' service, June 15, 1863.

300,000 men, three years' service, October 17, 1863.

500,000 men, three years' service, February 1, 1864.

200,000 men, three years' service, March 15, 1864.

500,000 men, one, two or three years' service, July 18, 1864.

300,000 men, one, two or three years' service, December 19, 1864.

DRAFTS—MILITIA ENROLLMENTS.

There was no talk of a draft until the third call was made. September 20, 1863, the deficiency for Indiana was 3,003. In Clinton County these townships were short: Washington, 8; Madison, 26; Ross, 13; Kirklin, 7; Owen, 17; total, 71. The enrolling commissioners' returns made at this time contained these items: Total militia, 2,240; total volunteers, 1,031; total exempt, 318—conscientiously opposed to bearing arms, 52; total volunteers in service, 962; total subject to draft, 1,870. R. P. Davidson was appointed Draft Commissioner for Clinton County; Enos Hoover,

Marshal, and Z. B. Gentry, Surgeon. The draft took place in some parts of Indiana October 6, 1862, but before that date Clinton County had raised its full quota, and was safe.

The next two calls were filled without recourse to a draft in this State. Under the call of October 17, 1863, for three years' men, Clinton County's quota was 177, which number was promptly raised.

At the close of 1864 the Provost-Marshal-General's Department made its final report for the year, according to which Clinton County's credit, under the last three calls was 853 men, an excess of ten over its quota.

Another draft was made in Indiana in February, 1865, under the call of December 19, 1864, and thirty-five men were to be drafted in this county. As related above, however, the county and township authorities secured the full number of volunteers by using liberal bounties—\$400 to each man. It can be truthfully said that not a single drafted man went from Clinton County into the war, although on one or two occasions there was a narrow escape from that result.

Two years after the close of the war Adjutant-General Terrell's report showed that Clinton County's able-bodied population, or militia, included 3,576 men.

It is not believed that the Knights of the Golden Circle, or the Sons of Liberty, gained any strong footing in the county. If so, their operations were kept very quiet.



CHAPTER X.

THE PRESS.

A NECESSITY TO OUR AGE.—RECENT IMPROVEMENTS.—HISTORY OF CLINTON COUNTY JOURNALISM.—FRANKFORT ARGUS.—OBSERVER.—CLINTONIAN.—CLINTON NEWS.—COMPILER.—FRANKFORT CRESCENT.—“AIR LINE PAPERS.”—CLINTON COUNTY REPUBLICAN.—CLINTON REPUBLICAN BANNER.—FRANKFORT WEEKLY UNION.—CLINTON UNION BANNER.—FRANKFORT BANNER.—FRANKFORT TIMES.—FRANKFORT DEMOCRAT.—FRANKFORT INDIANIAN.—COLFAX COURIER.—OTHER PAPERS.

“The pen is mightier than the sword” is a saying that is so trite that one is almost ashamed to quote it, yet it is worth urging upon the attention of unobservant people that the rapid progress of humanity in the nineteenth century is due, more than to any other one agency, to improved facilities of travel and communication. Railroads, mails and newspapers have become necessities to mankind, though many are now living who are older than the oldest railroad, and to whom a daily paper once seemed a useless extravagance. Even now changes are made yearly, and improvements discovered of such moment that the future value and function of the newspaper cannot yet be estimated.

Types were first used to reproduce only the Bible, and such books as were demanded in large numbers. Then came the periodical and pamphlet. The reviews and magazines increased in number and frequency of publication, and then the weekly newspaper was established, to be supplemented in time by the daily journals. At first only large cities could support papers; now it is a poor village that cannot have one or more, and a small county that has not its half dozen. One of the most important changes in the development of the country newspaper occurred from 1860 to 1870. Before the former date, home news, locals and correspondence were not considered worth printing, but the reading matter was composed of reprints from the great journals, news from Europe, proceedings of Congress, and heavy editorials on national politics. Now these

are supplied by the large city papers, which are brought to every village by those annihilators of distance, the railroads, and the home paper is largely filled with home news. The best county paper now is the one which gives the most space to town and county news, correspondence from every postoffice, and the proceedings of local organizations.

In Clinton County, to-day, are published eight newspapers, while as many more have been issued that are now defunct, by change of name or suspension. Generally speaking, the editors have been men of intelligence and enterprise, while to-day the members of the press are considered to be far above the average in ability and scholarship.

FRANKFORT ARGUS.

Among the many newspaper enterprises attempted in this county, we find that the Frankfort *Argus* was the pioneer. This paper was established in January, 1839, and was published by Noah T. Catterlin and James R. Pile. It continued under this management until August of the same year, at which time Mr. Pile retired. The enterprise was then conducted by N. T. Catterlin and John Catterlin until about April, 1840, when the management again changed, and the business conducted by N. T. Catterlin alone until sometime in 1842, when the paper was discontinued. The *Argus*, during its publication, advocated the political doctrines of the Democracy as promulgated by that party at that time.

OBSERVER.

The next newspaper enterprise was started in the summer of 1843, by G. Weaver Snyder. This gentleman came from Crawfordsville, set up a printing office, and started a newspaper, calling it the Frankfort *Observer*. The paper was printed in the building known as the "Wilson House." It was carried on about one year, but not receiving sufficient patronage, it, too, succumbed to the force of unfavorable circumstances, and was discontinued just before the election of James K. Polk to the Presidency in 1844, of whom it was a warm advocate.

CLINTONIAN.

In the autumn of 1847, T. J. Taylor made the third effort at publishing a newspaper in the county, and set up a paper called the *Clintonian*. It also advocated the policy of the Democratic party.

It was continued under this proprietary until the summer of 1848, when its publication was terminated.

CLINTON NEWS.

About the first of June, 1849, Joseph R. Horsley, of Delphi, purchased the office of the *Clintonian*, set up another printing office and commenced the publication of a newspaper styled the *Clinton News*, and advocated the Democratic policy. The paper continued under this management about one year, when Mr. Horsley's connection with the office ceased.

COMPILER.

In the autumn of 1850 John Gamble and Hugh B. McCain purchased the new printing office of Mr. Horsley and commenced the publication of a newspaper in the same building where the *Clintonian* had flourished a while and then met its fate. It was afterward removed to the "Eye-Tooth" at the northwest corner of the public square. This paper was entitled the *Compiler*. The paper was Democratic in its politics and continued under this management about one year, when Mr. McCain retired. The paper was continued a short time by the other partner under the same title. About the first of October, 1851, Mr. Gamble purchased new type, press, and fixtures, and enlarged from a five to a six column paper and gave it the title of the

FRANKFORT CRESCENT,

which name it has retained to the present day, devoted to the interests of the Democratic organization, notwithstanding the many different hands through which it had passed. In April, 1854, Leander McClurg and Joseph T. Pressly, two young attorneys of Frankfort, purchased the office of Mr. Gamble and assumed the editorial department of the paper until 1855, at which time James B. Newton, of Delphi, purchased the interest of Mr. Pressly. The paper was then conducted by McClurg and Newton until the winter of 1857. At this time William H. Ghere purchased the interest of Mr. McClurg, and the paper was conducted by Newton and Ghere about one year. At this time the interest of Mr. Ghere was sold to James B. Newton, who conducted the paper one year in his own name. At this time McClurg again purchased one-half of the office and his name became again associated with the

publication of the *Crescent*. The business was conducted by McClurg & Newton, who removed the office into the third story of the building formerly known as the "Douglas Corner," where they continued the publication of the paper about four years, or until the 20th day of March, 1862. At this time they sold the office to Frank D. Caldwell, of Kilmore, in this county. Mr. C. carried on the publication of the paper in the same rooms for one year, or until the 21st of March, 1863. He then sold the office and fixtures to Joshua N. Armantrout, of Frankfort. He continued the publication of the *Crescent* at the same place for four years, until the 19th day of April, 1867. At this time he sold the office to a joint stock company, who placed Thurman H. Palmer in charge as editor, and John C. Taylor as publisher. This management continued until about the 1st of July of the same year.

At this time Allen E. Paige, of Frankfort, having purchased a number of shares in the stock company, assumed the editorial management, with Mr. Taylor retiring as publisher. Mr. Paige continued the entire management until the 1st of October, 1869. At this time Mr. Paige sold one-half of the office to Jabez T. Cox, of Tipton. The business was then under the management of Paige & Cox. This management continued until the 21st day of January, 1870, when Mr. Cox bought out his partner's interest, and continued the business in the name of Jabez T. Cox, who was proprietor of the paper until February, 1872, when a joint stock company was formed, to whom he sold out, and from the 1st day of February till June, the paper was nominally published and edited by the *Crescent* Company, though practically W. H. Ghere and T. H. Palmer were really conducting it. On the 15th day of June, 1872, E. H. Staley assumed the editorial control and the business management of the *Crescent*. He was first employed at a salary, but in less than two months W. H. Ghere was taken sick, with a premonition that he would not survive. Hence he insisted on selling out his, the controlling, interest to E. H. Staley, who purchased the same for \$1,820, and thus became a principal stockholder in the concern.

In February the company purchased new material, type, fixtures and a \$1,400 Taylor cylinder press. The paper was enlarged to a wide eight-column sheet 27 x 42 inches, and printed on brevier type. The enlargement and other improvements made on the *Crescent* worked a new era in the history of journalism in Frank-

fort. Whatever difference existed between the newspapers in Clinton County at that time and the same papers now, in mechanical appearance, size and management, is due to the new departure taken by the *Crescent* in 1872.

Since then numerous additions have been made to the office, both in the news and job department. Three new job presses have been added, one a large quarto jobber. The motive power for the presses now consists of a five-horse power engine and other accessories of a well-conducted printing office. Mr. Staley purchased a lot twenty-two and one-half feet front, on the north side of the public square, and has constructed thereon a two-story building extending 132 feet, back to the alley, which building was especially arranged with reference to the future wants of a daily and weekly newspaper. He has a large, well-lighted business room in front, a press and job room of ample size next, and a news composing room, one of the largest and best ventilated news composing rooms in the State. In this room each compositor has a large window to himself. The present proprietor has invested in the office, fixtures, presses, material and building of the *Crescent* office more than \$15,000. At this time the Frankfort *Daily News*, in which the proprietor of the *Crescent* has a leading interest, is published from the *Crescent* office. This new daily is one of the permanent institutions of the growing city of Frankfort.

The aim of the proprietor of the *Crescent* is to make the paper a live local and general newspaper devoted to the interests of Frankfort and of Clinton County. He aims to so conduct the paper as to make it read by all classes. Recently he adopted the plan of issuing two editions of his paper a week, the paper on Wednesday as heretofore, and a Saturday edition, thus giving a greatly increased amount of reading matter.

ERASTUS H. STALEY, proprietor of the Wednesday and Saturday *Crescent*, was born in Tippecanoe County, Indiana, February 6, 1830. He was the eldest child of Aaron and Catharine (Parsons) Staley, the former a native of North Carolina, and of German ancestry, and remotely related to the Tyler family of Virginia, the latter, a native of New York, and of German-Welsh ancestry. Owing to the poor condition of the public schools, his early educational advantages were limited; but by private study he qualified himself to teach, working on the farm his father had rented during the summer and teaching school during the winter.

In the spring of 1853 he entered Asbury University with but

a few dollars to take him through his course; but by teaching during vacations, doing chores, and acting as janitor of the school building, he graduated in 1858, taking the first and highest honors of his class. For four years he was principal of the Battle Ground Collegiate Institute, and for three years president of the Valparaiso College. Having been admitted as a member of the Northwest Indiana M. E. Conference, the summer of 1864 was spent by Mr. Staley in the United States Christian Commission, in Sherman's army, working with and for the boys in blue from Nashville to Atlanta. He spent one year in the pastorate; but feeling that he had no qualifications for this work, he resumed his favorite occupation of teaching. He was made principal of the Frankfort schools, and had daily under his immediate instruction from seventy-five to one hundred young men and young women, gathered in from Clinton and surrounding counties.

Commencing to teach under the old Constitution in 1848, Mr. Staley has spent nearly twenty years of his life in this work. In 1872 he became editor of the Frankfort *Crescent*, purchased the stock until he owned all the valuable property—the ground upon which it stands, and the large two-story brick building erected for that purpose, which contains the steam presses, etc., etc.

In 1885 he commenced the publication of the Saturday *Crescent*, furnishing both the Wednesday and Saturday edition to all subscribers.

November 14, 1862, he was married to Miss Salome, daughter of Abraham and Catharine Barr, of Tippecanoe County. Their two children are Kate B. and James H.

While a teacher Mr. Staley served a term each as school examiner and superintendent in the counties of Tippecanoe, Porter and Clinton. He still retains his ministerial relation of local elder in the M. E. church, officiating at funerals and weddings. He is an earnest, life-long friend of education, taking a just pride in all our educational institutions, especially our common-school system. He is an active, enterprising citizen, ever ready to build up and promote the interests of his native State, and especially of Clinton County. He ever stands ready to further the material interests of Frankfort, the thriving city in which is situated his beautiful and tasteful home, to which he is strongly attached.

In politics Mr. Staley is a Democrat, though not at all a bitter partisan. In 1884 he was nominated, without opposition, by the

Democratic party of Clinton County, for representative in the Fifty-fourth General Assembly, and was chosen chairman of the Committee on Reformatory Institutions; was also a member of the Committees on Printing and Engrossed Bills. As a member of the Committee on Education, he introduced and carried through the House the bill requiring a knowledge of the effects of alcoholic drinks upon the human system to be taught in the public schools of the State. The bill failed in its passage through the Senate, though Mr. Staley has seen the same bill enacted by Congress, and receive the approval of the executive; and it is now the law of the land, in the District of Columbia, and in all the Territories of the United States. He was also the author of the bill, which became a law, by which universities and colleges of the State could acquire, by bequest or purchase, real estate of any desired value. His voice is always raised in behalf of temperance, education and morality.

Mr. Staley is a large-hearted, generous-minded man, of noble principles and clear perception, devoted to duty and the accomplishment of good. In his every-day work he is earnest, painstaking and industrious. In manner he is sometimes vehement and warm, and in intercourse with his fellow-man, is frank, outspoken and independent. His life has been one of unremitting toil. He has never sought easy business places nor official position. As long as he lives he expects to labor, and hopes to die in the harness.

THE AIR LINE PAPERS.

The "Air Line Papers," is a series of newspapers at points between Frankfort and Indianapolis, along the "Air Line" Division of the L., N. A. & C. Railway, and consists of the *Air Line News*, at Kirklin; *Sheridan Enterprise*, at Sheridan; *Westfield Gazette*, at Westfield; *Carmel Citizen*, at Carmel; and *Broad Ripple Beacon*, at Broad Ripple, Indiana. The entire series of papers is the outgrowth of the *Kirklin News*, founded at Kirklin by J. Manlove, present proprietor of the papers, in September, 1882. This paper, though started under difficulties, received a liberal patronage from both subscribers and advertisers, and was a success, up to March 24, 1885, when a fire of unknown origin, in the small hours of the morning, consumed the building in which the office was located, including press, types, books, papers and accounts. Not even a leaf of the subscription books was left; all was a complete loss, and without insurance. The editor, who was absent at the time, learning of

the loss on his way home, changed his destination, and for two days gave the ashes time to cool while he was making arrangements, though unaided except by courtesies of brother printers, not only to continue his publication but to greatly extend the field of usefulness. The *Kirklin News* appeared as promptly the week of the fire as if the office had not been utterly consumed, the readers not being delayed an hour in the receipt of their papers, and its publication was continued without interruption until the 13th of June, 1885, when, all arrangements having been completed, the *Kirklin News* was merged into the *Air Line Papers*, and its name changed to the *Air Line News*.

The *Air Line Papers* are published simultaneously at Kirklin, Sheridan, Westfield, Carmel and Broad Ripple, being also the local papers for the intervening towns of Cyclone, Terhune, Horton and Nora, making them the means of communication, not only with the people of these towns but also with the wealthy and prosperous farming communities for fifty miles along the *Air Line Division* of the L., N. A. & C. Railroad, between Frankfort and Indianapolis, and Lebanon and Noblesville.

These papers, under one management, contain a great amount of both general and local news, as well as the most important and desirable current literary matter, from the finest talent in the land, and handsomely illustrated. They contain also illustrated humorous, agricultural, fashion and other department matter. The weekly publication of Talmage's sermons is a feature highly appreciated by the readers. The high merit of these papers is their best commendation.

The editor of these papers,

JASPER MANLOVE, first saw the light on the site of the old Shneetown, on the Longloy Indian Reservation, lying near Shawnee Mound, in the southwest part of Tippecanoe County, Indiana, in the year 1836. His parents, Mark Manlove and Jane Hodson Manlove, were both from near Guilford Court-House, North Carolina. They were married in Highland County, Ohio, where they lived for a number of years. In the year 1834, having bought the Indian reservation directly from the half-breed owners, they moved to what is now the garden of the earth, though it was then almost a wilderness.

Though born among pioneers, Mr. Manlove received a liberal education, even though much of it was gained in the "chimney corner college." Many years of his life were spent in teaching.

From 1874 to 1878 was passed in various parts of the State of Illinois, Kansas and Texas. In the latter State he was for a time actively engaged as a surveyor, and in the location of lands, in one of the frontier land districts of the State, his jurisdiction extending to New Mexico. He was also commissioned by the State to assist in the encouragement of immigration.

He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and takes an active interest in the welfare of his fellowmen.

He is materially aided in his newspaper work by his wife, an educated German lady from Rhenish Bavaria, where her father still resides. Their family consists of Olivia C. Manlove, now a young lady, Elton Worth, a boy of seventeen, with Cliffie B., and Jessie M., of ten and six years respectively. For several years Worth Manlove has been foreman in the type-room, while most of the family can lend a hand in pushing along the interests of the Air Line papers. By this novel plan of combining several papers under one management, there is not only a material saving of expense but a greatly extended advantage to advertisers, and subscribers are enabled to receive a very superior paper at a moderate cost.

CLINTON COUNTY REPUBLICAN.

The first number of this paper appeared September 4, 1856, with T.T. Scott and Alanson P. Tyler, proprietors, and A. P. Tyler as editor. On the morning of the 17th of January, 1857, it was destroyed by fire, by the burning of the building on the west side of the square, known as the "Mammoth Brick." Number 19 was the last issue before the fire. Scott and Taylor re-established it, and issued Number 31 on April 30, 1857. July 16 Mr. Tyler retired from the management, and it went into the hands of a committee, composed of J. N. Sims, John M. Cowan, Samuel Black, Eli Armantrout and William Mitten, with Mr. Scott as publisher.

With Number 4, second volume, October 7, it passed into the hands of Mr. Scott, who issued three numbers, when it again passed under the control of a committee, composed of Dr. W. P. Dunn Samuel Black, George Major, Adam Blinn, James Gaster and James H. Paris. This was known as the "Clinton County Republican Publishing Company." Dr. Meredith was made business manager and local editor. It continued under this management until Number 32, Volume 2, when it was sold to Mr. Jesse Miner, who issued eight numbers, the last of which appeared on October 14, 1858.

In December of 1863 James Beard commenced the publication of the

CLINTON REPUBLICAN BANNER.

This was continued until the 25th day of January, 1866, at which time it passed into the hands of P. W. Gard, who changed the name to

FRANKFORT WEEKLY UNION.

He continued its publication for one year, when Jasper H. Keys took charge of it for a few months, after which it again fell into the care of Mr. Beard, who changed its name to

CLINTON UNION BANNER.

Mr. Beard published it regularly until March of 1872, when he sold out to Fletcher Meridith, who changed the name to the

FRANKFORT BANNER.

Mr. Meredith continued proprietor and editor until August 12, 1874, at which time W. H. Hart became its owner and editor, remaining so until March, 1876, at which time Joseph B. Cheadle took possession, commencing with Number 1, of Volume 13. The *Banner* office is now provided with a fine cylinder press, new fixtures and type, and the paper itself has been enlarged. The *Banner* has a large circulation and is one of the influential Republican papers of Central Indiana.

THE FRANKFORT TIMES

was originally published at Colfax as the *Colfax Chronicle*, being established there in 1877, and was five-column quarto in size. The paper was a success from the start; though under no less than a dozen wavering proprietorships in the first four years it was never operated to its fullest capacity. In May, 1881, G. H. Hamilton became the proprietor, and enjoyed a most liberal patronage, and the paper was carried with a boom for three years, when, owing to the severe healthy growth of near neighboring cities, Colfax declined considerably in mercantile interests and advertising patronage was withdrawn in such a measure as to render the running of the paper unprofitable, when on August 1, 1885, Mr. G. Y. Fowler, of Frankfort, was admitted to an equal partnership, and the material and subscription list was removed to the county seat and the entire

venture merged into the Frankfort *Times*, and enlarged to a six-column quarto.

The field was ripe for a live, wide-awake local paper, and with the very thorough list of the western half of the county as a starter, and its newsy ring, the list was magically largely increased, making it a leading and most prosperous enterprise. A first-class job printing department is connected with the paper, with artistic workmen, and altogether it ranks among the the popularly received papers of Northern Indiana.

GUS. Y. FOWLER, at present assisting in the publication of the *Times*, was born in Clinton County, March 11, 1860, the son of William A. and Sarah Fowler, natives respectively of Kentucky and Virginia. He was left without a mother's care at the age of seven years and was fatherless at twelve. His lot was that common to many children, not protected by the loving guidance of parents. At the age of fourteen, while yet on the farm, a liner, "Boy Wanted at the *Crescent* office," turned his future course in life as he answered it in person and was successful in securing the coveted position as an apprentice where he remained for twelve years, the last seven in the capacity of foreman, and was instrumental as an attache in securing to that paper much of the prestige and favor it once held. He left that paper August 1, 1885, and accepted an interest in the *Times* where he now is. His adaptability for the profession is but the result of his own efforts to make himself such, as all that he is he owes to himself, receiving no school education after the death of his parents.

He was married in Frankfort, October 11, 1882, to Christina Kramer, daughter of Edward and Mary Kramer. Mrs. Fowler was born in Frankfort, November 3, 1863. They are the parents of one son—Raymond, born November 30, 1884.

G. H. HAMILTON was born in Montgomery County, Indiana, February 9, 1860, the son of John and Sarah Hamilton, natives respectively of Ohio and Indiana. His first seventeen years was spent in the routine of farm life and attending the district school. He then began teaching and taught four years consecutively, when he abandoned the school-room for the profession of journalism. He began his work in assuming the full proprietorship and editorial management of the *Colfax Chronicle*, which he conducted very successfully until August 1, 1885, when he formed a partnership with Mr. Fowler, removed the office and material to Frankfort and began the publication of the Frankfort *Times*, at which occu

pation he is now successfully engaged. He was married November 24, 1881, to Miss Florence E. Miller, daughter of Robert E. and Almira Miller. Mrs. Hamilton was born in Philadelphia, July 24, 1864. Their only daughter was born March 17, 1883, and died August 7, 1883.

FRANKFORT DEMOCRAT.

This paper was established August 15, 1885, by B. F. Palmer, as a local Democratic newspaper. It is accordingly the youngest journal in Clinton County. It is a six-column quarto, published on Saturday, at \$1.50 per year. It has already become a gratifying success, and is a permanent institution.

THE FRANKFORT INDIANIAN

was established in October, 1883, by Charles Hazelrigg. It was then and for four months after a local newspaper, but early in 1884 it became the organ of the State Grange. This is its present capacity. In April, 1884, the paper became the property of B. F. Palmer, who afterward started the *Democrat*, as above related. The *Indianian* is circulated all over the State, and is published on Fridays, at \$1.00 per year.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN PALMER, editor and proprietor of the Frankfort *Democrat* and Frankfort *Indianian*, is a son of William and Cornelia (Higgs) Palmer, natives respectively of Virginia and Kentucky. The family came to Indiana in 1830, settling first in Montgomery County. In 1843 they came to Clinton County and purchased a farm, on which they lived until the death of both parents, in 1872. Of ten children Benjamin was the youngest. He was born January 22, 1847, in Jackson Township, and lived on the home farm until thirty-four years of age. He had charge of the farm for several years before the decease of his father, who was in his latter years not robust, and he continued to run the farm for nine years after his father's death. In 1881 he removed to Frankfort, where for three years he sold sewing machines for the Singer Sewing Machine Company. In the spring of 1884 he bought the Frankfort *Indianian*, and the year following he established the *Democrat*. He now gives his whole attention to journalism, having rented the farm. Mr. Palmer was married December 6, 1871, to Miss Mary Catherine Crose, of Jackson Township, this county, daughter of Covington and Nancy Crose. Mrs. Palmer died May 26, 1886, having been the mother of six children, all living now

but one—Violet, Victor and Valley (twins), Fred, John, and Daisy Ann (deceased). Mr. Palmer is a member of the Patrons of Husbandry, Knights of Labor and Star of Bethlehem, and is politically a Democrat.

COLFAX COURIER.

This paper, the local successor of the *Times* (removed to Frankfort), was established in September, 1885, and is published every Saturday, at \$1.50 per year. It is a five-column quarto, independent in politics.

OTHER PAPERS.

The Mulberry *Enterprise* was published for a few months in 1885 by E. M. Frenck. It was neutral in politics, in size a seven-column folio, and was to be furnished at \$1.00 per year. It had a circulation of about 200, at largest, and died a natural death.

A paper was printed at Rossville a few months in 1881, by James Pinkerton. The outfit was then moved to Galveston, Cass County, and later to Greentown, Howard County.



CHAPTER XI.

LEGAL.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE IN CLINTON COUNTY.—EARLY COURT MATTERS.—FIRST CASES.—EARLY JURIES.—CLINTON COUNTY BAR.—FIRST ATTORNEYS.—BRIEF MENTION OF THOSE WHO BELONG TO THE PAST.—PRESENT BAR.—PERSONAL SKETCHES.

The administration of justice in Clinton County was for twenty-two years in the charge of the District Court (or Circuit Court), composed of a district judge and two associate judges. At the April term, 1852, the associate judges were discontinued, the presiding judge thereafter continuing as circuit judge. The same year the office of probate judge was changed to common pleas judge, and in 1873 the Common Pleas Court was abolished, the business thereof being transferred to the Circuit Courts.

The first court held in Clinton County was held at the house of John Ross, in the town of Jefferson, on the 18th day and third Monday of October, 1830. This was a Circuit Court, and there were present, Hon. John R. Porter, Presiding Judge, and Messrs. Samuel Mitchell and John Ross, Associate Judges; also, Samuel D. Maxwell, Clerk, and Charles J. Hanna, Sheriff.

Thomas J. Evans was appointed Prosecuting Attorney for this term of court, and was duly sworn into office.

The first members of the Clinton County bar, in the order in which their names appear on the record, were as follows: W. W. Wick, A. S. White, Andrew Ingram, Win. M. Jenners, Thomas D. Baird, Aaron Finch, D. H. Patton and P. M. Curry, none of them residents of this county.

EARLY COURT MATTERS.

The first Circuit Court record is headed as follows:

"Pleas before the Hon. John R. Porter, President Judge of the First Judicial Circuit of the State of Indiana, and John Ross and Samuel Mitchell, Esquires, Associate Judges within and for the county of Clinton and State of Indiana, at the house of

John Ross, in the town of Jefferson, in the county and State aforesaid, on Monday, the 18th day of October, in the year of our Lord, 1830."

The first case was that of Samuel Olinger *vs.* William Clark, for "trespass on the case," or slander; and \$2,000 damages were claimed. The former had been charged with larceny by Clark, and entered the suit to establish his good character. The suit was compromised by the defendant paying all costs except the plaintiff's lawyer, and also signing a statement that the slander complained of had been uttered on hearsay evidence, and not from any knowledge of the fact.

The second case was against Christian Good, Christopher Pitzer and Henry Smith, for an affray. Their indictment was the first (and only one) returned by the first grand jury in Clinton County, and is indorsed "A True Bill—Joseph Hill, Foreman of the Grand Jury." It reads as follows:

"The grand jurors for the State of Indiana empaneled, sworn and charged in the Circuit Court within and for Clinton County, at the term thereof, holden in October, in the year of our Lord, 1830, to inquire within and for the said county upon their oath present that Christian Good, Christopher Pitzer and Henry Smith, each tale of the county yeomen, on the 4th day of August, with force and arms at the said county, being then and there arrayed against each other in a warlike manner, did at a public place at and within the said county fight together by agreement then and there made by and between the said Christian Good, Christopher Pitzer and Henry Smith, to the terror of divers citizens of the said State then and there being lawfully assembled, contrary to the form of the statute in such case made and provided, and against the peace and dignity of the State of Indiana. And the jurors aforesaid upon their oaths aforesaid do further present that the said Christian Good, Christopher Pitzer and Henry Smith, on the same day and year aforesaid, with force and arms at the said county being then and there riotously and routously arrayed, and in a warlike manner and assembled together unlawfully, did actually, riotously, rontously and unlawfully, fight together or with each other by agreement in a public place in said county upon a common cause and quarrel contrary to the form of the statute in such case made and provided, and against the peace and dignity of the State of Indiana. Thomas J. Evans, Prosecuting Attorney *pro tem.*"

Christian Good and Christopher Pitzer were each arraigned at the same term of court, plead guilty, and were fined \$1 and costs. At the April term of 1831, Henry Smith was treated likewise.

The most important case before the court in April, 1831, was one, the record of which is here copied entire without comments:

"Be it remembered that on the fourth day of April, in the year of our Lord, 1831, Albert S. White, Esq., filed in the clerk's office of said county his præcipe as follows, to-wit:

"The State of Indiana on the relation of Morris Morris, Auditor of Public Accounts, *vs.* Charles J. Hand, Jesse Carter, Samuel Mitchell, Winn Winship and Johnson Irvin, April term, 1831. The clerk of the Clinton Circuit Court will please issue a *capias ad respondendum* in the above case in a plea of debt, \$1,000, damages, \$500, and endorse an order bail, the action being brought on a collector's bond.' Whereupon the State of Indiana sent her writ to the sheriff of said county, close in these words:

"The State of Indiana to the sheriff of said county, greeting: You are hereby commanded to take Charles J. Hand, Jesse Carter, Samuel Mitchell, Winn Winship and Johnson Irvin, if they may be found in your bailiwick, and them safely keep so that you may have their bodies before the judges of our Clinton Circuit Court, on the first day of their next term, to be holden in and for said county on the third Monday of April, inst., at the court house, in the town of Frankfort, to answer unto the State of Indiana on the relation of Morris Morris, Auditor of Public Accounts, in a plea of debt, \$1,000; damages for the detention thereof, \$500, and have you then and there this writ.'

"And afterward, to-wit: On Saturday, the 19th day of April, in the year of our Lord, 1831, at a regular term of the court aforesaid, and held before the judges aforesaid, at the court house in the town aforesaid, comes the said plaintiff by her attorney aforesaid, and brings into court the following declaration, to-wit:

"State of Indiana, Clinton Circuit Court of the April term, 1831. The State of Indiana on the relation of Morris Morris, Auditor of Public Accounts, complains of Charles J. Hand, Jesse Carter, Samuel Mitchell, Winn Winship and Johnson Irvin, of a plea that they render unto the said plaintiff the sum of \$1,000, which they owe to and unjustly detain from the said plaintiff. For that whereas the said defendants heretofore, to-wit: On the 6th day of July, 1830, at the county aforesaid, by their certain writing obligatory, sealed with their seal, their own proper hands being

thereunto subscribed (the said Charles J. Hand, by the name and description of C. J. Hand, and the said Winn Winship, by the name and description of Winn Winship), and now to the court here shown, the date whereof is the day and year aforesaid, acknowledged themselves, all of the county of Clinton, and State of Indiana, to be held and firmly bound unto the State of Indiana aforesaid, in the penal sum of \$1,000 (above demanded), to be paid to the said State of Indiana when they, the said defendants, should be thereto afterward requested, for the payment whereof well and truly to be made (as aforesaid), they bound themselves, their heirs, executors and administrators, jointly and severly (meaning severally) and firmly by the said writing obligatory. And the said plaintiff, according to the form of the statute in such case made and provided, says that the said writing obligatory was and is subject to a certain condition thereunder written, whereby it is declared that if the above bounden Charles J. Hand shall faithfully discharge the several duties enjoined on him by virtue of his said office of collector in and for the county of Clinton, according to the law made and provided on that subject, then and in that case, the said writing obligatory to be void, otherwise to be and remain in full force and virtue in law and equity. And the said plaintiff avers that the amount of tax assessed on the county of Clinton for the purpose of raising a State revenue for the year 1830 was \$83.62, a transcript of the assessment roll of which taxes afterwards, to-wit, on the ——— day of ——— at the county aforesaid, in due form of law, delivered to the said Charles, as such collector aforesaid, for the said taxes to be by him collected, and paid over according to law, together with the precept required by law in that behalf. Yet the said Charles J. Hand, after the making of said writing obligatory, did not faithfully discharge the several duties enjoined on him by virtue of his said office of collector of the county of Clinton aforesaid, according to law, made and provided on that subject, but failed to discharge those duties in this, to-wit, the said Charles, collector as aforesaid, did not, on or before the second Monday in December, being the 13th day of December, 1830, or at any time before or since, as required by law, pay over to the State Treasurer the amount of taxes assessed on said county of Clinton for the purpose of raising a State revenue for the year 1830, to-wit, the sum of \$76.90, being the balance due the State after deducting collector's fees from the above mentioned sum of \$83.62, or any

part thereof, nor account for the deficiency thereof to the auditor of public accounts, according to law, whereby no settlement has been made with the treasurer of State of the taxes assessed on the county of Clinton for the purpose of raising a State revenue for the year 1830, to-wit, at the county aforesaid. By means of which premises the State of Indiana has sustained damages to a large amount, to-wit, to the amount of \$500, and thereby an action hath accrued to the State of Indiana, to demand and have of and from the said defendants, the said sum of \$1,000 above demanded. Yet the said defendants, although often requested so to do, have not, nor hath either of them as yet paid the said sum of \$1,000 above demanded, or any part thereof, to the said plaintiff, but to do the same to said plaintiff, hath hitherto refused, and still refuse, to the damage of the said plaintiff to \$500, etc.'

"And the said sheriff at the time aforesaid returned said writ into court indorsed 'Served upon the said Winn Winship, Johnson Irvin, Jesse Carter and Samuel Mitchell, and not found as to the said Charles J. Hand.'

"And afterwards, to-wit, on Tuesday, the 19th day of April, 1831, before the court aforesaid, at the April term thereof held as aforesaid, comes the said plaintiff, by White, her attorney and the said Winn Winship and Johnson Irvin, being three times called; come not, but made default, and the said Jesse Carter and Samuel Mitchell, in proper person, come and say nothing why the plaintiff should not have judgment against them.

"It is therefore considered by the court that plaintiff have and recover of the four last named defendants the sum of \$76 debt, and \$11.42 damages, together with costs and charges, etc."

The only other case tried at this term of court was one against Taylor Heavilon, a laborer, for winning \$1 on a wager that he could hop farther than another man! For this heinous offense Mr. Heavilon was invited to contribute to the county seminary fund, the sum of 50 cents, and also pay the attendant costs of the suit.

EARLY JURIES.

The May term, 1831, of the Board of Commissioners of Clinton County was the first at which jurors were named for the Circuit Court. The grand jurors selected for the October term of court following were: Robert Martin, James Ward, Samuel Moore, Alexander Syms, James Wright, John Fogel, Edward Cunningham,

John Henricks, Joseph Dunn, Peter Shrader, Samuel Olinger, David Young, James Bunton, Jr., Abraham Harnsberger, Henry Hopkins, Moses Williamson, Henry Miller and Andrew W. Ingram.

The petit jurors for the same term of court included: Josiah J. Cooper, William Whitsell, Jacob Toops, Jonah Thompson, John Koon, Isaac D. Armstrong, John Harland, John T. Martin, Elijah Thurman, Samuel Douglass, John Ireland, Andrew Boulden, Lucius Ryon, Ludson Anthony, Nicholas Cunningham, Early Taylor, Jeremiah Dunn, William Denman, Jesse Kilgore, Henry T. Gillespie, James Watt, Edward Ryon, N. N. Catterlin and William Miller.

The grand jurors for the April term, 1832, were: Joel Stootsman, Thomas Mallaby, Peter Francis, David S. Kelly, William Clark, Benjamin Bickley, William Pierce, George Seager, Abraham Anghe, Benjamin Loveless, Matthew Bunnell, John Mundell, Franklin McCarty, Thomas Miller, William Anderson, John Ferguson and David Darland.

The petit jurors for the same term were: John B. Hunt, John Bunton, Jr., Alvin Dunn, William Holliway, Enoch T. Williams, Johnson Russell, William Ireland, John Allen, Leander Jacobs, Joseph Bickley, Isaac Morehead, Mahlon Thompson, John Elliott, Noah Bunnell, William Rogers, James Allen, Jr., Charles Harshman, Burr Braden, Richard Carter, Andrew Bunton, Joseph Loveless, Isaac Cook, Robert Brenton and Jacob Stettler.

CLINTON COUNTY BAR.

Among the first resident attorneys were: James A. Maxwell, who located at Frankfort, and was admitted to the bar in the year 1832; A. F. Mayo located and was admitted in 1834, and Lucien D. Griggs and Nathaniel Niles in 1838.

The first "court docket," which contains a roster of the members of the bar, is for the April term of the Clinton Circuit Court for the year 1836, and in this docket, continued in use until the October term, 1843, the following names appear in the roster as members of the bar at that time, and who were admitted prior to the year 1836, viz.: John Pettit, R. A. Lockwood, S. C. Wilson, Z. Baird, Daniel Mace, Lucien D. Griggs, George W. Taylor, R. C. Gregory and Benjamin F. Ristine. It is probable, however, that some of the gentlemen were admitted after the year 1836 and be-

fore the year 1842, the record being a blank concerning the date of admission.

In 1842, at the October term of court, the [following named gentlemen were admitted: Samnel A. Huff, Levi S. Dale, William Wright and Almand Thompson. Joseph E. McDonald, now a member of the United States Senate from Indiana, was admitted to this bar at the October term, 1843, as were also Senator Henry S. Lane, Addison M. Crane, Frederick W. Thayer and Joseph F. Brown.

At the April term, 1844, the following gentlemen were admitted: James F. Suit, Esq.—resident attorney and father of Joseph C. Suit, who is a resident member of the bar at this time—Robert Jones, Samuel D. Maxwell, also a resident member, James N. Simms, who is still a resident member, Godlove S. Orth, A. L. Robinson, H. W. Ellsworth, Daniel D. Pratt, John S. Patterson, James W. Dunn and Horace P. Biddle.

Following are the remembrances of the leading members of the bar of the past—those who are no longer living, or who have removed to other scenes.

James A. Maxwell was the first resident attorney. He hailed from Bloomington, this State, where he studied law with James Whitcomb, afterward Governor of Indiana. Maxwell's first location as a lawyer was at Frankfort, where he arrived in May, 1832. He was a bright young man with good education and fair address, and finding little to do in this new place, removed in 1835 to Grand Gulf, Mississippi. There he was probate judge for a number of years. In politics he was a Whig. He died in 1882, at Covington, Kentucky.

A. F. Mayo came to Frankfort and was admitted to the bar in 1834. He was from Eastern Indiana. He was a brilliant young lawyer, but, like Maxwell, found this region too "slow" for him, and in 1836 went to Louisiana, where he died some years later. In political sentiment, Mayo was a Democrat.

Nathaniel Niles came here from New York State in 1838. He was a talented, well-educated man, a good advocate, and after two or three years removed to Belleville, Illinois. During the Mexican war he served as First Lieutenant in the Second Illinois Volunteers, and was present at the battle of Buena Vista. When last heard from, he was still practicing law at Belleville. Politically he was a Democrat.

Lucien D. Griggs came from Connecticut to Frankfort in 1838,

and died here March 30, 1848, aged thirty-eight. He was twice married in this county, first to Miss Winship, by whom he had one son, and after her death to Miss Kirk, by whom he was the father of quite a family. She is yet living, at Beatrice, Nebraska, with her son Kirk Griggs, who is an eminent attorney at that place. He held a diplomatic appointment in Germany under President Lincoln and afterward under President Grant. He is a poet and an eloquent lecturer. A sister of his is living in this county, west of Jefferson (Mrs. Baker). Their father, Lucien D. Griggs, was possessed of unusual talent, especially as an advocate. He was more than ordinarily popular.

Samuel D. Maxwell was the first clerk of the Clinton County Circuit Court, and held that office for fourteen years. He afterward practiced law from 1843 to 1854, when he removed to Indianapolis. He was mayor of that city a number of years. He was a prominent member of the Presbyterian church, and a very useful citizen. He did much to advance the interests of Frankfort and Clinton County in an early day, and never failed to assist in all public movements. In 1853 he was interested in the Evansville, Crawfordsville, Frankfort & Kokomo Railroad, which was then only projected. He lived to see it built, as the Terre Haute & Logansport; and died some fifteen years ago. As a lawyer, he was considered able. He was of good address and a fluent speaker. Politically he was a Whig.

A. L. Roach graduated at the State University, read law at Rockville and came to Frankfort in 1839. He remained something over a year, and then returned to Rockville. He was afterward a member of the Legislature, and later was elected a member of the Supreme Court. He now lives at Indianapolis. Politically he is a Democrat. He was one of the projectors of the Indiana & Illinois Railroad, which is now known as the Indianapolis, Decatur & Springfield.

George Taylor, from Goshen, Indiana, fixed his residence here in 1841, and after four years' practice in Clinton County removed to Alabama. He afterward located in Brooklyn, New York, from which city he was once elected to Congress. He is now a resident and attorney of Washington, D. C. He is spoken of as an able practitioner. Politically he is a Democrat. John M. Cowen, a graduate of Wabash College, studied law at Frankfort and was admitted to practice in 1845. About the same time he was married, in Frankfort, to Miss Harriet Jenny. He was judge of the Cir-

cuit Court from November, 1858, to November, 1870. He removed from Frankfort to Crawfordsville, where he practiced law for a time, and now lives near Springfield, Missouri, where he is farming on an extensive scale. Politically he was a Whig and latterly a Republican.

John W. Blake was reared at Frankfort and graduated at Hanover College. He studied law at Indianapolis and began practicing at Frankfort about 1851. Here he was married to Hannah J. Kelly. He was in politics an active Democrat, and held the office of judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Clinton and Carroll counties from November, 1852, to October, 1856. He represented Clinton County in the State Legislature in 1857. He was the Democratic nominee for Congress in 1858, but was defeated by James Wilson, of Crawfordsville. He dealt largely in land and stock. He was colonel of the Fortieth Indiana during the late war. He located at Lafayette about 1863, and a year later fixed his residence in Indianapolis, his present home.

Robert P. Davidson was admitted to the bar in 1850, and practiced in Clinton County some years. He was a native of Kentucky and a graduate of Miami University. He is now a prominent attorney of Lafayette.

Joseph E. Pressley located at Frankfort as an attorney about 1854; became part owner and co-editor, with Leander McClurg, of the *Crescent* about 1855. His health failed and he went to Buffalo, New York, for treatment. He was drowned in Lake Erie while returning about 1857. He was first a Whig and afterward a Democrat.

Jerome Caswell stopped at Frankfort for six months in 1844, removed to Northern Indiana, and soon after died. He was a Democrat.

Nelson Purdum studied law at Michigantown, where he lived and did a considerable practice before justices and in the courts of this and adjoining counties. About 1863 he removed to Kokomo, where he was afterward mayor, and had a large law practice till his death in February, 1869.

James U. Gorman came here from Princeton about 1876 and was in practice about six years. He then emigrated to the West. He has since died at his old home at Princeton.

At Colfax W. M. Engart, J. W. Collins and E. J. Benjamin have been engaged in legal practice, but are there no longer.

The attorneys now resident at Frankfort are: James N. Sims

(oldest member of the bar), John Barner, Henry Y. Morrison, Joseph C. Suit, Joseph Claybaugh, Cicero Sims, James V. Kent, Samuel H. Doyal, Perry W. Gard, S. O. Bayless, James W. Morrison, Owen E. Brumbaugh, John Q. Bayless, J. W. Merritt, D. S. Holman, H. C. Sheridan, W. F. Palmer, Cary O. Ewing, F. F. Moore, Martin Morrison, John Strawn, J. V. Meneely, Walter N. Suit, B. K. Higginbotham, W. R. Moore, Sam Vanton, W. A. Staley, W. R. Hines, J. T. Hockman, J. L. Young, Frank Beale, G. Sexson, T. J. Steele, M. B. Beard, W. H. Russell and A. H. Boulden. At Colfax are F. M. Goldsberry, Elijah Sparks and J. G. Webster; at Kirklin, George E. Haynes; at Rossville, John C. Rogers; and at Middle Fork, John A. Merrick.

PERSONAL SKETCHES.

JOHN BARNER was born in Surry County, North Carolina, January 11, 1810. His parents were of American birth, of French, German and Irish extraction. In 1814, he with his parents emigrated to and settled in Bledsoe County, Tennessee; his father Horatio Barner, was a millwright, and in 1818, settled four miles north of Pikeville. There he erected a mill on a stream that headed under Walden's Ridge. On this tract of about one hundred acres, on which the dwelling, the mill, the cabinet shop, and farm were situated, the subject of this sketch spent some of his happiest days which are still fresh in his memory. He attended, at intervals, to a limited extent, a common school in the neighborhood, and in the meantime worked on the farm, raised corn and cotton, attended the mill and learned cabinet making until the spring of 1828, when his father received a letter from his only brother, John Barner, then residing near Connersville, Indiana, giving a glowing description of this new State. His father consented at once for his son to come to Indiana, and procured for him a written recommendation from the neighbors certifying to his good character, and that he had consented for him to leave home, and that he had learned a trade. On the 27th of March, 1828, in his nineteenth year, he left his parental roof, traveled on foot with his knapsack on his back and a rifle on his shoulder, through Kentucky, by the mouth of Salt River and Louisville, crossing the Ohio at Shippingsport; thence by New Albany and Salem, reaching Bloomington on the 7th of April, 1828.

The first day's work done in this State was for Mr. John Dunning, the bookbinder, with whom he boarded. He cut down a



Yours Truly
John Barner

beech tree in Mr. Alexander's pasture for firewood, which he assisted Mr. Dunning to draw with a yoke of oxen. He then commenced working at cabinet-making with James Teal and John Collins.

The first political speech he recollects of hearing in this State, was made by Ratliff Boone, and probably about this time his political opinions were formed.

During the winter of 1828-'29, he worked for J. and B. Draper, twin brothers, who carried on a cabinet-shop and store at Moon's Mill, near Mooresville, Morgan County, and in the spring of 1829 he went with the Drapers to Indianapolis, where they continued their shop and store, adding a tread-mill and wool-carding machine to their business. In the winter of 1829-'30, he worked in the cabinet shop of David Patrick, at Logansport, returning to Indianapolis in the spring, and continuing to work at his trade in a frame shop, on a lot now occupied by the Bates House. In May, 1830, he united with the Methodist Episcopal church, and was a teacher in the Sabbath-school in the old church recently occupied by the Sentinel building, and on the 27th day of February, 1831, he was united in marriage to Mary Darnell, daughter of James Darnell, an early settler of Marion County. This worthy Christian woman was called away by death on the 21st of June, 1884. On the 19th of May, 1832, he with his wife and one child, reached Frankfort in a wagon drawn by an ox-team, bringing their household goods, and his chest of tools; and in a few days had two good work benches and all the conveniences of a little cabinet-shop, which business he conducted for twenty-four years.

On the 31st of January, 1834, he was, on the recommendation of his friends and the influence of Hon. Edward A. Hannegan, then in Congress, appointed postmaster at Frankfort, which position he filled faithfully through the administrations of Jackson, Van Buren, Harrison, Tyler, Polk and Tayler, and resigned in October, 1849, being succeeded by Hon. John M. Cowan. In August, 1843, he was elected clerk of the Circuit Court of Clinton County, and was re-elected in 1850 and 1855. He discharged the various duties of this office with skill and fidelity, giving entire satisfaction to the bar and the public. His long service in the clerk's office, as one of his friends remarked to him, "Would qualify him for any business," consequently on retiring from the office he was, on the 9th day of April, 1860, admitted to the bar; and by his industry and long practice, is considered one among the best probate attorneys in the

county. He is not an advocate, but a good office lawyer and a safe counsel.

He has been identified with all the improvements of the county and town for over fifty years.

In the spring of 1866, he and his son, John H. Barner, formed a limited partnership, under the firm name of J. H. Barner & Co., which was one of the most reliable dry-goods houses in the place unt'l the death of his son in 1885.

In 1873 he erected the largest three story brick business block in the city, the corner room of which is occupied by this firm, which has done an extensive trade. When this block was in process of building the Odd Fellows were casting about for place to build a hall. Mr. Barner generously donated them the right to build on the third story with the right of stairway.

Mr. Barner represented this, the Old Eighth Congressional District as delegate to the National Convention, that assembled at Baltimore in May, 1852, which nominated Pierce and King. He has always been a sterling Democrat, and has heard all of the old political masters on the "stump."

He has given material aid without stint to all the public improvements of the city and county. His aid in church building has probably been greater than any other citizen. For over forty years he has been one of the Board of Trustees of the Methodist Episcopal church, of Frankfort, and president of the board while building their third church on the same lots. He has served many years as treasurer of the Clinton County Bible Society, and is now the secretary of that organization, and was present and assisted in the organization of the first Sabbath-school in Frankfort, in June, 1832. He has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Sabbath-school since 1841, and a regular and faithful worker, and for eighteen years was superintendent.

He assisted in all of the railroad organizations by the devotion of time and means for their consummation. The Air Line was considered his favorite, by our railroad friends here, and from its incipency, was referred to as "his line," and can probably be accounted for from the fact he had had a long felt desire to see that territory laid with iron from Indianapolis to Frankfort, that he had passed over so many years ago, in the rough and primitive way, referred to above, connecting his last places of residence. That Mr. Barner has been spared to see this great enterprise completed is one of the happy events of his life; and was permitted to visit

Indianapolis, with his late companion, over this road soon after its completion. What a change was realized in the time over this territory in a period of fifty years—then the journey was numbered by days and now by a couple of hours.

He was appointed by the court receiver to settle up the affairs of the first railroad organized here that failed—the C. F. K. & Ft. W. R. R. Company. The settlement was satisfactory to all of the creditors, and the bed of the road was made over to the parties who completed the first road to Frankfort.

From its organization, Mr. Barner has been secretary of the Old Settlers' Association of Clinton County, and taken a great interest in its annual meetings, contributing all in his power to make them successful; and notes the dropping off of its pioneer members with marked regret and a solemn recognition of the fate that awaits us all.

A leading trait in all his relations of life is living up to and discharging his obligations and engagements secular or otherwise.

In Mr. Barner, we have another example of a self-made man, who by his own exertions, courageous and persevering, has climbed the ladder of success from the lowest rung.

To-day, in his seventy-seventh year, and although far down on the waning side of life, he is fairly hearty, and with the remarkable preservation of his mental and physical organization, is an evidence of a well-spent life, and we sincerely hope he may enjoy the fruits of his honest toil for years to come.

Mr. and Mrs. Barner were the parents of five children—John H., who died April 22, 1885, aged fifty-three years; David P., aged fifty-two; Mary E. Hill, aged fifty; Judith Sample, aged forty-seven, and Indiana G. Ghery, aged forty-five.

JOHN Q. BAYLESS, Mayor of Frankfort, is an attorney by profession and has been engaged in the practice of law in that city since 1876. He was born in Dayton, Tippecanoe County, Indiana, February 10, 1853. He is the son of John M. and Christina (Cosner) Bayless and was educated principally in the district schools of the vicinity where his parents resided, and attended the high school at Frankfort. In 1875 he became a student in the law office of Messrs. Paige and Bayless at Frankfort, and in the following year was admitted to practice in the State Courts. He remained in the office of his preceptors until 1883 when he became the associate of Hon. J. C. Suit, under the firm style of Suit & Bayless. The senior member of the firm receiving the appointment of judge of

the Circuit Court of Clinton County soon after, the relation was dissolved. Since that time Mr. Bayless has conducted his law business alone. In 1884 he commenced to operate as an insurance, real-estate and collection agent, in partnership with J. R. Watson. Politically he is a Republican. In 1876 he was elected secretary of the Clinton County Agricultural Society, to which position he was re-elected until 1882. He was elected mayor of Frankfort in the spring of 1886 (current year). He belongs to the order of Masonry, Red Men and to the Knights of Pythias. In the latter he has served as Post Chancellor and has represented the local body in the Grand Lodge of the State. Mr. Bayless and Miss Dora E. Kempf were joined in marriage at Frankfort, November 29, 1883. They have one child, named Ethel. Mrs. Bayless is the daughter of George L. and Sarah J. (Gray) Kempf. She is a member of the Presbyterian church.

MANFRED BURKE BEARD, was born January 5, 1861, in Warren Township, Clinton County, Indiana. His father was David Beard who was born in Muskingum County, Ohio, the 16th of June, 1810, and removed to Clinton County, Indiana, in the early settling of the county. His ancestors were directly from the Highlands of Scotland. He died June 1, 1882. Soon after his removal to Clinton County, Indiana, he was married to Ann Gordon, whose parents lived near Cincinnati, Ohio, and were of Scotch-Irish extraction. The subject of this sketch lived with his parents and attended the district school until the fall of 1875, when the family removed to Frankfort, Clinton County, Indiana, where he attended the public schools for three years, when the family removed to Michigan Township, Clinton County, Indiana, where he worked on his father's farm till the fall of 1881, when he entered DePauw University which he attended for three years, after which he began reading law in the office of H. C. Sheridan where he remained until March, 1886, when he began the practice of law at Frankfort, soon thereafter forming a partnership with Marcellus Bristow, under the firm name of "Bristow & Beard."

O. E. BRUMBAUGH, attorney at law, Frankfort, Clinton County, was born in Ross Township, this county, the date of his birth being June 7, 1850. He passed his youth on the farm of his parents, John W. and Martha (Knable) Brumbaugh, with whom he remained till reaching his majority. He received his primary education at the common schools, completing it at the academy at Ladoga, Indiana, and Salem College, of Bourbon, Indiana. When seven-

teen years of age he began teaching in the district schools, and in the high schools of Frankfort which he followed until 1877. In 1875 he began the study of law in the office of Doyal & Gard, and in 1877 was admitted to the bar. He began the practice of law in May, 1878, which he has since followed with success. In 1878 he was elected city attorney which office he held for six years. He has served as president of the School Board, and as mayor of Frankfort, holding the latter office from May, 1884, till the spring of 1886. Mr. Brumbaugh was married March 22, 1877, to Mary E. Magee, daughter of William and Jean (Marsh) Magee, of Homer, Illinois. To them have been born four children—Ethel M., Jessie J., Olive H. and John Mc. Mr. and Mrs. Brumbaugh are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. In politics he affiliates, with the Republican party.

JOSEPH CLAYBAUGH, attorney of Frankfort, was born in Chillicothe, Ross County, Ohio, June 9, 1839, a son of Joseph and Margaret (Barner) Claybaugh. The father was born in Frederick County, Maryland, in 1803, moving from his birthplace to Ross County, Ohio, when quite young. He was educated at Jefferson College, Pennsylvania, and also took a theological course at Xenia, Ohio. His first pastorate was in the Associate Reform Presbyterian church at Chillicothe, where he remained for fifteen years. He then removed to Oxford, Ohio, in 1839, and was appointed president of the Theological Seminary at that place, and was also pastor of the Associate Reform church, and was professor of Oriental literature at Miami University. At the same time he edited a paper published at Cincinnati, Ohio, and contributed articles to the church magazine, known as the *Pulpit*. He had no superior as a linguist, and was a complete master of Hebrew, Greek and Latin. His death occurred September 9, 1855. The mother of our subject was born in Chillicothe, Ross County, Ohio, May 10, 1807, a daughter of David Barner, who built the first court-house erected in Ross County. She moved with her parents to Greenfield, Ohio, where her father built the first woolen-mills. Her father was a soldier in the war of 1812. The parents of our subject were married in Greenfield, Ohio, and to them were born eleven children of whom only four are now living—Mrs. E. J. Reed, of San Francisco, California; Mrs. R. P. Davidson of Lafayette, Indiana; Rev. William M. Claybaugh, pastor of Buck Creek Presbyterian Church of Urbana, Ohio, and Joseph, our subject. At the age of seventy-four years the mother went to California with her son

Joseph, where she remained three years. She died at Lafayette, Indiana, September 16, 1884, at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Davidson. Joseph Claybaugh, the subject of this sketch, was educated at the Miami University at Oxford, Ohio. His father dying when he was sixteen years old, he was thus thrown on his own resources. He then began teaching school in Armstrong County, Pennsylvania, and during this time he walked seven miles a day, and taught six days each week for twenty-three dollars (\$23) a month, and boarded himself. In 1856 he returned to Ohio, and the following five years clerked in a store and taught school, and at the same time read law. In 1857 he entered the office of Hon. R. P. Davidson, with whom he continued to read law, and in 1860 was admitted to the bar. At this time he entered into partnership with R. P. Davidson at Frankfort. He was married March 25, 1861, to Miss Annie V. Fetterman, of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, a daughter of Hon. N. P. Fetterman, a prominent attorney of Pennsylvania, where he practiced law for fifty years. He was a member of the State Legislature and framed the bill which established the common-school system of that State. To Mr. and Mrs. Claybaugh have been born five children—Lillian, wife of Dr. W. W. Lathrop, of Jackson, Michigan; Annie M., a graduate of the high school at Frankfort, and now engaged in teaching in the schools of that city; Virginia E., graduated in 1884; Nat P., and Allie, the youngest child, who died aged four years. In 1862 Mr. Claybaugh recruited the One Hundred and First Pennsylvania Regiment. The same year he returned to Frankfort, and resumed the practice of his profession, which he has since followed, and is one of the leading lawyers of the county. In politics Mr. Claybaugh is a Republican. He is a member of Clinton Lodge, No. 54, A. F. & A. M., and is a Knight of Honor, belonging to Fidelity Lodge, No. 60. Both Mr. and Mrs. Claybaugh are members of the Presbyterian church.

HON. PERRY W. GARD was born in Switzerland County Indiana, November 30, 1833. His parents were Jesse Gard and Amanda (McHenry) Gard; he was the eldest of a family of ten children. He came with his parents to Clinton County in the spring of 1849. His boyhood, like that of most farmer's boys, was spent in going to school in the winter and doing all kinds of farm work in the summer. In the spring of 1851 he was employed as a clerk in a country store, at Middle Fork, by John Evans, who had taken a contract to build a plank road



Yours &c
P. W. Gard

over the old Michigan road from Deer Creek to Michigantown. He was married on the 10th of December, 1854, to Cynthia A. Cromwell, of Carroll County. Shortly afterward in connection with Jacob C. Rodkey he purchased the stock of goods of Mr. Evans and carried on the business together for a time; then he purchased his partner's interest and for awhile conducted the business alone when his brother, now Dr. Oliver Gard, came home from the army. They then formed a partnership, carrying on the mercantile trade and buying grain for several years. Their business was very extensive, commanding the trade for miles in every direction; long trains of wagons loaded with wheat left their warehouse daily for Logansport or Fairfield, a town on what was then known as the I. P. & C. Railroad. The labor involved in handling such large amounts of merchandise and grain was immense, and persons who have done business all their lives on the line of a railroad, with all of its modern facilities and conveniences, have but little idea of the work done by the pioneer merchants. In December, 1865, Mr. Gard bought of James Beard the *Frankfort Banner*, a Republican newspaper published at Frankfort, which he published for two years. The campaign of 1866 was a memorable one in the politics of Clinton County. The Republicans elected their candidates for treasurer, sheriff and recorder, the *Banner* contributing not a little to the result. In 1867 he was the Republican candidate for clerk of the courts but was defeated by Hon. D. W. C. Bryant by a small majority. He now turned his attention to the law and in the fall of 1867 formed a partnership with S. H. Doyal, Esq., in the practice which has continued uninterrupted to the present time, and the firm of Doyal & Gard is today the oldest in the county. He graduated in the year 1869 in the law department of the State University and at once entered upon a good practice. This firm has been engaged in some of the heaviest cases ever tried in the county and possess in a marked degree the confidence of the community. On the organization of the city government of Frankfort Mr. Gard was elected the first mayor, defeating Hon. Leander McClurg, one of the most popular men in the city. In the centennial year of 1876 he was the Republican candidate for senator for the counties of Clinton and Boone but was defeated by Hon. James V. Kent by a plurality of thirty-seven votes. Mr. and Mrs. Gard have had born to them eight children, six of whom are still living, viz.—Charles E., Rob Morris, Wilbur W., Lucy J., Walter S. and Clarence S. The de-

ceased are—Luella, who died in August, 1877, aged eleven years, and Thomas C., who died in Florida, where he had gone in the hope of gaining his health, in February, 1884, aged twenty-three years. Mr. Gard is a zealous Mason. He was initiated into the mysteries of the order in Burlington Lodge, No. 111, at Burlington, Carroll County, shortly after he arrived at twenty-one years of age. He was a charter member of Middle Fork Lodge, No. 304, and was its first senior warden. He received the chapter degrees in Boone Chapter, No. 39, in June, 1869, and the council degrees in Boone Council, No. 45, at Lebanon, Indiana, and the commandery degrees in Frankfort Commandery, No. 29, in December, 1880. He has been elected to the highest office in each of these bodies except the commandery, in which he is now serving as generalissimo. At one time he was worthy patron of the order of the Eastern Star, worshipful master of Clinton Lodge, No. 54, high priest of Frankfort Chapter, No. 82, and most excellent master of Frankfort Council, No. 46. In October, 1881, at the annual session of the grand council of royal and select masters held at Indianapolis, he was elected illustrious grand master of the State of Indiana. His wife is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

FRANCIS M. GOLDSBERRY, attorney at law, Colfax, Indiana, was born in Boone County, Indiana, April 20, 1844. When nineteen years old he came to Colfax, but in 1864 returned to Boone County, and there enlisted in the war of the Rebellion February 28, 1865, and was assigned to Company K, One Hundred and Fiftieth Indiana Infantry, credited to Clinton County. He enlisted for a year, but was discharged August 5, 1865. In 1863 he attempted to enlist in the Third Indiana Cavalry, but was rejected on account of his size. November 27, 1863, Mr. Goldsberry was married to Ida A. Doyle, daughter of Crawford and Julia Doyle. She died February 25, 1864. February 27, 1865, he married Eliza J. Blacker, who was born in Champaign County, Illinois, April 24, 1848, a daughter of Augustus and Fannie (Coyner) Blacker. In 1876 they were divorced, and July 21, 1878, he married Mahala J. Isenbarger, daughter of George and Anna (Arnot) Isenbarger. To his second marriage were born six children—Lilla E., wife of Richard B. Tankersley; Melvin A., Chauncey L., William R., Frances M. and Harry A., and to his present, three—Nellie M. (died aged three months), Goldie I. and Florence F. Mr. Goldsberry commenced his legal studies in 1870, in the office of McClurg & Davidson, of Lafayette. He lived on the farm after his re-

turn from the army until 1875, and then located in Colfax. He has a good practice and is well and favorably known in the courts of Clinton and adjoining counties. In politics he is a Democrat. He is a son of Nelson B. and Hannah (Barker) Goldsberry. His father was born in Ross County, Ohio, and when a boy accompanied his parents, Jonathan and Ruth (Butler) Goldsberry, to Boone County, Indiana. He was converted when a young man and entered the ministry of the New Light church. He is now located at Des Moines, Iowa. The grandfather of our subject was a native of Virginia, removing to Ross County, Ohio, when a young man, and thence to Boone County, Indiana. He died in Clinton County at the advanced age of ninety-nine years and six months.

JOEL WRIGHT HARLAND, JR., attorney at law, at Michigantown, is also engaged in the business of a real-estate and insurance agent. He was born in Frankfort, March 9, 1839, and is the son of Joel W. and Polly (Mulkey) Harland, both of whom were natives of Kentucky, and of French-Irish extraction. They came to Frankfort in 1821. Mr. Harland was raised to manhood in the town of his nativity, and, after obtaining the privilege of disposing of his time and energies according to his own views and plans, he obtained employment in the capacity of an engineer in a steam saw-mill at Colfax. The establishment was owned and operated by his brothers, James and Jackson. Afterward he was occupied with the business of a carpenter, which he followed summers and taught school in the alternating winters. In 1872 he engaged in the study of law, prosecuting his researches in the mysteries of Blackstone privately. Three years later, he obtained his credentials as a full-fledged attorney and located at Michigantown. He removed to Frankfort in the fall of 1877, and back to Michigantown again in February, 1886. Mr. Harland has been twice married. His first wife, née Janetta Sly, to whom he was married January 23, 1860, died December 11, 1880. They became the parents of eight children. Mrs. Anna Miller resides in Vincennes, Indiana; Mrs. Martha L. Betts lives in Frankfort; Jemima E. is not living; John W., William B., Serena J., Janetta C. and Grace May are the names of their children, and are named in the order of birth. The second marriage of Mr. Harland to Miss Rachel A. Crosley, took place June 1, 1884. They are members of the Christian church.

WILLIAM R. HINES, of the law and abstract firm of Young & Hines, located at Frankfort, was born September 4, 1849, in the city of New York. On the paternal side he comes of the sturdy

and reliant stock known since the early part of the eighteenth century as Scotch-Irish. His father, William Hines, was a native of Londonderry in the North of Ireland. The mother, Julia (Redmond) Hines, was born in the city of Dublin, Ireland. His father died when he was two years of age and not long after that event he was placed in charge of the Children's Aid Society in his native city. He was cared for by that organization until he was ten years of age when he was brought by the society with other children to Clinton County. A home for him was obtained in the family of Adam Blinn, where he remained until he had reached manhood. To the conscientious care and consideration of Mr. Blinn and his household, Mr. Hines feels that he owes all that he is or may be, independent of his own merits and efforts. They supplied the lack of parents and friends, and guarded his future with wise forethought and judicious management. He was enabled to obtain a good fundamental education under the personal supervision of Mr. Blinn, and afterward was sent to the schools of Frankfort of the various grades, where he completed an advanced educational course.

On attaining his majority he went to Kansas, which was a mistake and was made at the cost of thirteen months of valuable time, which he passed to no purpose in that State and in Western Missouri, having been sick five months of the time. Returning to Clinton County he engaged in teaching, in which he was occupied during the alternate winters, and worked as a farm assistant through the summers until 1876. In May of that year, he was elected city clerk of Frankfort, and continued the incumbent of that position by re-election until September, 1880. Meanwhile he studied law in the office of the Hon. J. C. Suit and Joseph Claybaugh, fitting himself thoroughly under their competent preceptorship. In 1877 he was admitted to practice in the State Courts of Indiana, and in 1878 he became associate partner with Owen E. Brumbaugh, with whom he continued to practice his profession until 1883, when their relation was dissolved. In 1883 Mr. Hines received the appointment of prosecuting attorney for the Forty-fifth Judicial Circuit from Governor Porter. His present business connection with John L. Young was formed in 1884, and since that date the firm has been actively engaged in the prosecution of the affairs of their law and abstract business.

In political opinion and relations Mr. Hines is a Republican. He is a prominent Mason and belongs to the lodge, chapter and

commandery at Frankfort. He is also a Knight Templar. September 4, 1877, he was united in marriage with Miss Eliza L., daughter of William and Clarissa H. (Pauley) Jenkins. Lizzie, Lila and Frank are the names of the children who have been born to them. The parents of Mrs. Hines are pioneer settlers in Clinton County. Mr. and Mrs. Hines are members of the Presbyterian church.

JAMES THOMAS HOCKMAN, attorney at law, at Frankfort, was born at Indianapolis, February 14, 1848. His parents, Jacob M. and Mary (Forlander) Hockman, are both deceased. They were natives of Virginia and were of German origin in nationality. In the first year of the life of their son they removed to Edinburgh, Indiana, where the demise of the father occurred March 25, 1869. The mother died November 2, 1873, at the age of sixty-five. The father was sixty-one at the time of his death.

Mr. Hockman was reared to manhood at Edinburgh, and attended the district school and the academy at that place, taught at the early age of sixteen and went to Bartholomew County in the same State for that purpose. He was engaged in Johnson and Shelby several years. During the period of seven years which he devoted to teaching, he operated two years as assistant superintendent of the schools at Edinburgh, meanwhile studying law in the unoccupied moments of one year. In September, 1871, he entered the office of Messrs. Hord & Blais, of the village of Shelbyville. He was enabled to pass the required examination in the same year and was admitted to practice in the State Courts at Shelbyville. In 1872 he received the appointment of deputy prosecuting attorney of Shelby County and had the entire management of the county prosecutions one year. He opened his first law office in Shelbyville in 1873 and was engaged in practice there until February, 1877, when he removed to Frankfort, where he has since been occupied with the duties of his profession.

Mr. Hockman is a Republican in political opinion. From 1881 to 1885 he served as a member of the City Council of Frankfort, and in May of the latter year, he was elected city attorney for a term of two years. He compiled the first set of abstracts of Clinton County, which he accomplished in the year 1877. His religious connection is with the Methodist Episcopal church, and he is a member of the lodge and Royal Arch chapter in the order of Masonry at Frankfort. He has also passed the degrees of the council in the same fraternity and is, in addition, a Knight Tem-

plar. The chapter is located at Shelbyville and the commandery at Frankfort.

September 30, 1879, Mr. Hockman was married to Miss Lillis J. McGee. She is the daughter of the late John McGee, of Fremont, Ohio. Her mother, now Mrs. Beiver, was Miss Maria J. Mace before her marriage. Mrs. Hockman was graduated in the class of 1876 from the high school at Frankfort. She is a member of the Presbyterian church.

HON. JAMES V. KENT, an attorney at law, of Frankfort, was born in Clinton County, Indiana, May 29, 1847, a son of George A. and Sarah (Boyle) Kent, who settled in Clinton County as early as 1830, the father dying here in 1859. Our subject was reared on a farm till seventeen years of age, receiving his education at the district schools which he attended during the winters. In 1864 he attended the Presbyterian academy at Lebanon. The same year he began teaching school, which vocation he followed until he reached the age of twenty-two years. In May, 1867, he entered the office of Palmer & Morrison, where he began the study of law in connection with teaching, remaining in that office two years, when he began the practice of law at Michigantown, Clinton County. In 1870 he was elected to the office of district attorney, when he removed to Frankfort where he has since been engaged in the practice of his profession. In 1871 he formed a partnership with D. S. Holman which continued a year, when Hon. H. Y. Morrison became associated with him. This partnership continued one year when Mr. Kent withdrew from the firm and associated himself with Leander McClurg, with whom he remained till September, 1882.

Mr. Kent was united in marriage to Miss Jennette E. Steele, a daughter of Joseph K. Steele, of Frankfort. Of the three children born to them two are living: Ada M. and Cora J. Freddie is deceased. In 1876 Mr. Kent was elected on the Democratic ticket to represent his county in the State Senate, and served his term with honor to himself and credit to his constituents. Both Mr. and Mrs. Kent are active members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

LEANDER MCCLURG was born in Dresden, Ohio, on the 23d of September, 1831, where he passed his infantile years. He became identified with the interests of Indiana in the year 1839, at which time he removed from Ohio with his parents, who settled in Tippecanoe County. He enjoyed the common-school advantages of

that time, which consisted of a few weeks' term each winter, and thereby acquired a limited education. The summer months were devoted to manual labor, assisting in the management of the farm. He also learned shingle-making, in which occupation he was engaged several years. Desiring to fit himself for professional life, he pursued the study of law alone and unaided. By the light of his fire he resumed his studies in a cabin erected by himself on the farm of George Parker, in Clinton County. Here, by dint of application and perseverance, he became proficient in the elementary principles of the law, and realized—from making shingles and teaching school three terms—sufficient means to enable him to pursue his studies under more advantageous circumstances. He moved to Frankfort in the summer of 1850, and read law in the office of Judge Cowan, and, afterward, with Judge Blake. He was licensed to practice law, under the Old Constitution, by Judge Isaac Naylor and Horace P. Biddle, on the 16th day of April, 1851.

Two years later he was elected justice of the peace, and served until February, 1854, at which time he, with Joseph T. Pressly, purchased the Frankfort *Crescent*, who, as editors and proprietors, conducted the paper in connection with their practice of law. In 1855 James B. Newton succeeded Mr. Pressly in the paper and law firm.

On the 8th day of May, 1856, Mr. McClurg married his amiable and accomplished wife, Miss Caroline Firestone, daughter of Charles Firestone, Esq. There were born to them six children, five who survived him.

In the fall of 1856 he was elected prosecuting attorney for Carroll and Clinton counties, and four years later, in the fall of 1860, was elected to represent Clinton County in the State Legislature, defeating Judge Winship in the race.

In 1862 he was elected to the State Senate from the district of Carroll and Clinton counties, and served during the sessions of 1862 and 1863. In his capacity as Senator Mr. McClurg distinguished himself, and honored his constituency, by his course as a "War Democrat." During the stormy sessions of the Legislature, while the country was involved in the struggles of the Rebellion, he was the firm friend and supporter of Governor Morton, in all his war measures, and rendered invaluable service to our great war Governor, in the mobilization of Indiana troops. He was gratefully remembered by Governor Morton until the date of his

death, and his services as a legislator will ever be a bright spot in the memory of our brave soldiers, who knew and felt the effect of his devoted patriotism.

At the close of the last session of which he was a member, he returned to his home in Frankfort, and resumed the practice of law. The Senatorial District having been changed to Boone and Clinton counties he again became the nominee of the Democratic party, and was defeated by only a small majority, after a gallant race, by his opponent, Rev. T. M. Hamilton.

He attended the National Convention at Baltimore, in 1872, and advocated the nomination of Horace Greeley for President.

In 1874 he received the nomination for member of Congress from this district, and although the district was strongly Republican, he was defeated by a very small majority, running largely ahead of his ticket.

Mr. McClurg was truly one of the *self-made* men of our time, his success in life being due solely to his own energy and ability. In the practice of law he ranked as one of the first lawyers in the district, being particularly noted for his unswerving integrity and his devotedness to the cause of his clients.

As a citizen and friend he was esteemed and beloved by all who knew him, always lending his influence to public enterprise, and ever ready to administer to the wants of the distressed and needy.

During the latter part of his life he was in partnership with James V. Kent, his firm friend and ardent admirer, and with William R. Mann.

A true friend, a learned lawyer, an eminent cross-examiner, a logical thinker, and an eloquent advocate, scorning wrong, but loving justice; a lover of humanity, a helper of the needy, and the idol of his family, passed peacefully from earth to a better clime, with the benedictions of all who knew him, upon him.

His death, which occurred on the 24th day of June, 1884, marks an epoch in Clinton County.

At the time of his death he was a candidate for judge. By the unanimous choice of all parties he was nominated. With the full fruition of his highest hopes almost within his grasp, only intercepted by the Death Angel calling him away, he departed, universally beloved. Of Clinton County's heroes the name of *Leander McClurg* will stand pre-eminent, not in sanguinary strife, but in all the efforts that in peaceful ways tend to help others.

We rear monuments of granite to the great, but his monument





Yours Truly
Henry G. Morrison

is still more lasting, for he lives in the hearts of those who knew him, and the influence of his life will end only when human hearts cease to throb.

FRANK F. MOORE, attorney at law, in Frankfort, was born at Trafalgar, Indiana, January 7, 1859. He obtained his elementary education at the place of his birth, and when he was seventeen he entered Franklin college, at Franklin, Indiana, where he took a classical course, from which he was graduated with the class of 1881 with the degree of A. B. In 1884 he received the post-graduate degree of A. M. from his Alma Mater. In the year in which he left college he commenced the study of law in the office of Messrs. Overstreet & Hunter, at Franklin. In the fall of the year 1882, he went to Albany, New York, where he entered the famous law-school, and completed the course of study prescribed by that institution, taking his credentials in 1883. He received the degree of LL. B. in June, 1883, entered upon the regular practice of law at Franklin, Indiana, becoming associated with Mr. G. Sexton. In July, 1884, their relation terminated, and Mr. Moore came to Frankfort and established his business as an attorney. He is an adherent of the Democracy in politics. His father, J. J. Moore, a merchant of long standing at Trafalgar, is a native of Indiana, and is descended from Irish ancestors. The latter married Miss Ermina Forsyth, also a native of the Hoosier State, and of English extraction.

Mr. Moore of this account was married at Franklin, Indiana, to Miss Mary Wyeth. She is the daughter of W. N. Wyeth, D. D., a man prominent in the Baptist church, and editor of the *Journal and Messenger*, published at Cincinnati, under the auspices of the denomination to which he belongs. Mrs. Moore graduated from the college at Franklin, with the class of 1880. The only child of Mr. and Mrs. Moore is named Joe W. The father and mother are members of the Baptist church.

HON. HENRY Y. MORRISON, attorney at law, was born in Adams County, Ohio, March 15, 1826. His parents were James and Margaret (Spar) Morrison, who came to Indiana in 1828, and settled in Fountain County, Indiana, where they remained seven years. In 1835 they removed to this county, settling in Warren Township.

Many of the leading features of this sketch will be very familiar to the present inhabitants of Clinton County; but to the future generation who will take an interest in knowing something

of those who were foremost in the development of this beautiful county, it will be of much value, for it unfolds a lesson of real, practical life. Inured to toil and hardship during boyhood, Mr. Morrison developed a robust constitution which has been an important factor during his whole life. His early education was obtained in the subscription schools, which only led to higher aspirations, and his leisure hours were spent in the eager pursuit of knowledge. At the age of nineteen he began teaching school during the winter months, and working on the farm in the summer. This course he pursued until he was nearly thirty years of age. At the age of twenty-two he was appointed captain in the State militia by Governor Joseph A. Wright. At twenty-four years of age he was elected the first assessor of Warren Township, and in this, his first public trust, he acquitted himself of its duties with credit. February 29, 1852, Mr. Morrison was married to Miss Nancy A., daughter of William and Penina (Denman) Campbell, who were among the first settlers of this county. By this union were five children, four living, viz.—James W., Margaret P., Martin A. and John C. In 1856 Mr. Morrison was elected to the responsible office of county treasurer, and at the close of his first term his constituents were so well satisfied with his management that they re-elected him, and this time he ran far ahead of his ticket. While not engaged with the duties of his office, and after the expiration of his second term of office, his attention was given to the study of law, and in 1863 he entered the law department of the Northwestern Christian University at Indianapolis, from which institution he graduated the same year. In 1861 he was appointed school examiner. Upon returning to Frankfort he commenced the practice of his profession, which he has continued until the present time. The advantages accruing to this county by her railroad facilities, are largely due to the untiring efforts of Mr. Morrison, as well as the advancement of her agricultural, commercial and intellectual interests. He assisted in the organization of the Logansport, Crawfordsville & Southwestern Railroad of which he was director, and spent his time and money liberally in securing donations, right of way, etc. He has held the office of president and vice-president of the Frankfort & Kokomo Railroad, president of the Frankfort & State Line Railroad, director of the Lafayette, Muncie & Bloomington, and the Chicago, Delphi & Indianapolis Railroad companies. In 1866 he was elected to represent his county in the State Legis-

lature, the better elements of both parties uniting in elevating him to the position of honor. He was the only Democrat elected, at that time, in this county. He introduced and carried through the bill known as the "Individual Application Law" to regulate and encourage the drainage of wet lands, under which many hundred miles of ditching has been done in this county alone. Of the sixty House Bills that became laws, Mr. Morrison was the author of two. In 1872 he was chosen a member of the school board of the city of Frankfort, and of the county educational board. Mr. Morrison has always affiliated with the Democratic party, being fully convinced that in so doing he was acting for the right and without prejudice. In official life his conscience has ever been his guide, and honor, his aim; and truly can his constituency say of him, their honored representative, "Well done." By his diligence and perseverance he has accumulated a large property, and is ranked among the wealthy men of the county. He is an honored member of Frankfort Lodge No. 54, A. F. and A. M., also the Frankfort chapter, council and commandery. Mr. and Mrs. Morrison are members of the Presbyterian church.

JOHN CURTIS ROGERS, attorney at law, Rossville, was born in what is now Mulberry, Madison Township, Clinton County, Indiana, the date of his birth being December 12, 1848. His parents, Elisha C. and Hannah (McCain) Rogers, were natives of New Jersey and South Carolina respectively, the mother being of Scotch and Irish ancestry. The father came to Indiana in 1832, and settled on the farm where our subject was born, which he had entered and improved. He lived in various townships in Clinton County, remaining in this county till his death, October 23, 1857, aged nearly fifty-seven years. He was an enterprising citizen and was always interested in any enterprise which tended toward the improvement of his adopted county or for the good of the public. He was a member of the Presbyterian church. In politics he was a Democrat. He had been twice married. By his second wife, whom he married at Mulberry about 1841, he had three children—Mrs. Mary E. Kauffman, Peter (a Union soldier who died in a rebel prison at Alexandria, Louisiana, November 1, 1863), and John C., our subject. The mother of our subject died at Rossville, August 11, 1863, in her fifty-seventh year, she too being a member of the Presbyterian denomination. John Curtis Rogers, whose name heads this sketch, received as good an education as the district schools of his day afforded. His father dying when

he was but eight years of age, he was early thrown upon his own resources, beginning to work on farms at the early age of twelve years. August 8, 1862, he enlisted as a private in Company K, Seventy-second Indiana Infantry in the three-years service, but was discharged on account of sickness December 8, 1862. He re-enlisted October 1, 1863, in Company K., Ninth Indiana Cavalry and was discharged in June, 1865, at Vicksburgh, Mississippi, the war being over. The most important engagements in which he participated were Franklin, Nashville and Port Gibson. For a long time after his discharge from the army he was troubled with his eyes, caused by his sickness while in the service. He was variously engaged until 1873, when he was employed in the mail service between Rossville and Adams Mills, and at the same time privately studied law. He was admitted to the bar at Frankfort, in 1875, and at once began the practice of his profession at Rossville which he has since followed. Mr. Rogers was married July 14, 1879, to Barbara A. Crowfoot, a daughter of the late Dr. George W. Crowfoot of Rossville. Two of the three children born to this union are living—Dora Ernena Alice and Bessie May. Mary Ruth died July 19, 1884, aged over seven months. Mrs. Rogers is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church at Rossville. Mr. Rogers was elected justice of the peace in the fall of 1874 for a term of four years, and was re-elected to the same office in 1878. Politically he is a Republican. He is a member of Sedalia Lodge, No. 508, A. F. & A. M. and of Rossville Lodge, No. 183, I. O. O. F., of which he is past grand, and has represented his lodges in the Grand Lodges of the State.

HARRY CARL SHERIDAN, junior member of the law firm of Adams & Sheridan, practicing attorneys at Frankfort, was born in Owen Township, Clinton County, December 15, 1858. He is of mixed ancestral descent, his father and mother, David F. and Mahala, (Widener) Sheridan, being respectively of Irish and German lineage. The former was born in Ohio and the latter in Indiana. With the exception of a period of four years, during which his parents resided in Tippecanoe County, Mr. Sheridan was reared to manhood in Clinton County. He was educated in the common schools in elementary branches, and after, finished his educational course at the Battle Ground College at Battle Ground, Indiana. In 1879 he commenced his occupation as a school-teacher and taught for a period of four years in Clinton County, thereby obtaining the means to complete his education. Meanwhile, he devoted his

spare time to the study of law, which he had fixed upon as a profession. He had given its intricacies his earnest attention for more than a year, and in 1882 was admitted as a student to the office of Hon. Truman H. Palmer, under whose tutorship he made rapid progress, and in April, 1882, he was licensed to practice his profession under the authority of his native State. The next year he was made the associate of Hon. B. K. Higginbotham, the firm being known in business circles as Higginbotham & Sheridan. The co-partnership was in existence until January, 1884, and for two years following Mr. Sheridan practiced alone. March 1, 1886, Mr. Sheridan entered into a business connection with Hon. Joshua G. Adams, the firm operating under the style already mentioned above.

Mr. Sheridan is a Republican in political sentiment. In May, 1884, he was elected city clerk of Frankfort for a term of two years, and refused re-election in May, 1886. He is a member of the Methodist church and is connected with the Masonic order, the Knights of Pythias and the Independent Order of Red Men. He occupies the chair of Vice-Chancellor in the Knights of Pythias. The organizations named have local bodies at Frankfort.

ELIJAH SPARKS, attorney at law and insurance agent, Colfax, is a native of Clinton County, born in Perry Township, November 6, 1843, a son of Allen and Nancy (Rogers) Sparks. He was reared on his father's farm in this township, receiving a good education in the district schools. At the age of eighteen years he enlisted in the late war, in Company H, Third Indiana Cavalry, to serve three years, General Stanley commanding officer. After the capture of Chattanooga his regiment was placed under the command of General Kilpatrick, going to Atlanta, and from there to the sea. Mr. Sparks was captured at Fayetteville, North Carolina, and taken to Richmond, where he was paroled a few days before that city was taken by General Grant. He was discharged at Camp Chase, Ohio, June 9, 1865, when he returned to his farm, and followed farming pursuits during the summers, teaching in the winter terms for four years. April 19, 1866, he was married to Elizabeth Barker who was born in Boone County, Indiana, December 20, 1846, a daughter of Jacob and Eliza (White) Barker, both natives of North Carolina, the father born in 1807, coming with his parents to the Territory of Indiana in 1813, where he died in 1880. His wife died in 1872 at the age of sixty-five years. To Mr. and Mrs. Sparks have been born four children,

of whom one is deceased—Anna J., born November 16, 1866, and died May 20, 1874. Those living are—Nola M., born April 19, 1869; William E., born July 10, 1873, and Alice C., born in November, 1877. Mr. Sparks was elected justice of the peace in 1876, and the same year began his legal studies, starting his present office in Colfax in 1880 where he is meeting with good success. Mr. Sparks is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. In politics he casts his suffrage with the Republican party. Mr. Spark's paternal grandparents were natives of Maryland, and of English, Scotch and Welsh ancestry. Both lived to an advanced age, the grandfather aged ninety-four years at the time of his death and the grandmother aged eighty years. His maternal grandfather died in his seventy-third year, and his maternal grandmother at the age of eighty-five years. Both were natives of Kentucky. Allen Sparks, father of our subject, was born in Pennsylvania February 11, 1814, and when about four years old was taken by his parents to Richmond County, Ohio, where he spent about fourteen years. He has been a resident of Clinton County, Indiana, since 1833 and was here married to Nancy Rogers in 1842. Mrs. Allen Sparks was born in Boone County, Kentucky, in 1824, coming to Clinton County, Indiana, with her parents in 1827, who settled in Perry Township. Mrs. Sparks is still living in Perry Township, and is the oldest living settler in Clinton County. The log house where her parents first settled is still standing, it being the oldest house in the county, and in this house the first sermon preached in the county was delivered by a Methodist minister.

WILLIAM A. STALEY, attorney at law, Frankfort, Indiana, is a native of Bath County, West Virginia, and a son of James and Arabella (Engart) Staley. A short time before the late civil war broke out his parents moved to Boone County, Indiana, where he was reared. He attended school during the winter and as soon as large enough worked on the farm in summer until seventeen years of age, when he began teaching. In the spring of 1876 he came to Frankfort and commenced the study of law with James E. Cowan. The following winter he taught school, but kept up his studies, and in the spring of 1877 returned to Frankfort, and for a short time was in the office of Joseph Claybaugh. He then went into the office of McClurg & Kent, remaining there until the fall of 1878, when he entered the law department of Michigan University at Ann Arbor, and graduated in the spring of 1879. He

returned to Frankfort and continued his studies in the office of McClurg & Kent until fall when he went again to Ann Arbor and took a post-graduate course. In the spring of 1880 he was admitted to the bar and opened an office and began the practice. In the fall of 1881 he was appointed deputy prosecuting attorney of Clinton County, Clinton and Boone then forming the Twenty-first Judicial Circuit, and continued to hold that position until Clinton County became a separate circuit, when Governor Porter appointed a prosecutor of his own political faith. In the spring of 1884 he was nominated by the Democratic party for the office of prosecuting attorney of Clinton County and was elected in November following, and in 1886 was nominated without opposition for the same office.



CHAPTER XII.

THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.

THE PIONEER PHYSICIAN AND HIS LOT.—FIRST PHYSICIANS OF FRANKFORT.—PRESENT PRACTITIONERS.—FIRST AND PRESENT PRACTITIONERS OF OTHER PLACES IN THE COUNTY.—CLINTON COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY.—BIOGRAPHICAL MENTION.

The life of a medical practitioner in a newly settled country is generally one of toil and hardship. Compensation is usually meager, and however extensive may be the physician's practice, much of it must be rendered gratuitously on account of the poverty of his patients. A strong constitution and abundant patience is requisite to success; and success frequently means on the part of the physician the consciousness that he has performed his duty well. Many of the early settlers would not trust entirely to their home physicians, and in critical cases frequently sent to the older settlements east and south for a doctor. But as the county grew in population, the number of physicians increased, and in a few years all the settlers had reliable medical advisers within a short distance from their homes.

Fever and ague was the chief complaint, and by far the most frequent among the early settlers. It was especially prevalent in the low lands along the rivers. Aside from this ailment, from which few pioneer settlements in the West were ever entirely free, there was little sickness. The early settlers were generally men and women of strong constitutions and robust health. They never called a doctor unless their symptoms were alarming, but instead relied upon the efficacy of herb teas and other simple remedies. Had it not been for fever and ague, doctors would have had but little to do. That disease disappeared as the country improved, and now few parts of the country can boast of a healthier population than Clinton County. No great epidemics have ever visited the people. There is nothing in the condition of air or climate to cause disease; besides, the present generation, having its parentage among the sturdy pioneers of Eastern stock, is free

from inherited taints, and blessed with good habits and vigorous health.

The physicians of Clinton County have generally been men of more than average ability in their profession. Not a few have been men of culture and extensive scholarship. The present practitioners are almost without exception reckoned among the most honorable citizens, and in their professional character are possessed of judgment, faithfulness, knowledge and skill, such as entitle them to rank among the most useful members of society.

EARLY PHYSICIANS OF FRANKFORT.

Isaac T. Wilds, originally from Ohio, was the pioneer physician of the county. He located at Jefferson in 1828, and in 1830, as soon as the county seat was laid out, he came to Frankfort. Here he followed his profession for a third of a century. He then removed to Kirklín, where he practiced twenty years more, dying in 1883.

Dr. Linsey came to Frankfort in 1830 and died in 1832.

David Parry, from Rockbridge County, Virginia, came in 1832 to Frankfort, where he died in 1834.

W. V. Snyder, a Virginian, came to Frankfort in 1832, resided and practiced here twelve years, and died a few years ago at Rensselaer, Indiana.

J. H. Elliott, a young physician from Hamilton, Ohio, resided in Frankfort in 1835 and '6, afterward at Delphi, and in 1836 was appointed to a position in the land office at Winamac, Indiana. He died at Fairfield, Indiana, some years ago.

Irvin B. Maxwell came about the same time as Elliott, but from Bedford, Indiana. He resided here till his death, February 15, 1883, aged seventy-eight years. During his latter years he was retired from active life, but he practiced continuously longer than any other resident physician of Frankfort. He was learned and intelligent. John F. Stoll was a partner of Dr. Maxwell for about two years, in the "thirties."

W. B. Dunn came here in 1840 from Lafayette, and retired from practice in 1885, though still a resident.

Martin Gentry first located at Jefferson, and came to Frankfort in 1835 or '6, remaining here till his death, just before the war.

Z. B. Gentry, his brother, was his partner for some years. He came here about 1840, and practiced until his death in 1880, aged sixty-one years.

Samuel Douglas was born in Ohio, in 1826, moved to Frankfort in 1841, and has practiced medicine ever since. He is a younger brother of Jackson Douglas, and has resided in Clinton County continuously until the present time, except from 1850 to 1855.

The members of the profession practicing in Frankfort in 1886 are: J. M. C. Adams, A. H. Coble, M. S. Canfield, D. E. Cripe, Oliver Gard, John Loftin, James S. McMurray, R. F. Palmer, William Strange, J. V. Wise, James M. Gentry, S. B. Sims and N. C. Davis.

PHYSICIANS OUTSIDE OF FRANKFORT.

Dr. John McMahan settled in Jefferson in 1831, returning to Ohio two or three years later. Several of the Frankfort physicians mentioned above first practiced at Jefferson. Drs. Hill and McNutt were later practitioners.

At Colfax the eldest member of the profession is John M. Clark, who is now retired. Others of the past are J. R. Hawk, J. R. Thornberry and J. S. Claypool. Joseph Parker, H. J. Coon, J. E. Milburn and son, Leander Ewing and H. W. Vale are now resident doctors.

M. Z. Saylor was the first healer at Kirklin. He came in 1837, and five or six years later removed to the northern part of the State. C. S. Perkins came in 1842 and remained a number of years. He removed to Lebanon, and afterward served in the army. T. B. Cox studied with Perkins and was then in partnership with him for a short time. Dr. Cox did well financially, went West, returned, and is now a wealthy citizen of Frankfort. Henry T. Cotton was here some four years during the "fifties," and removed to Zionsville. J. M. C. Adams and C. H. Smith studied medicine with Cotton and afterward with Cox, and practiced at Kirklin five or six years. Adams went to Frankfort and is now a partner of Cox. Smith went to Lebanon. Isaac T. Wilds, the pioneer physician of the county, practiced at Kirklin for twenty years preceding his death, in 1883. E. R. Stowers, who was reared in this neighborhood, practiced medicine about twelve years and died in 1876. E. W. Bogan has been here for the past eighteen years. W. D. Fall has been here an equal number of years. W. A. T. Holmes has been at Kirklin for about ten years; E. E. Schwin for eight years, and Charles H. Lovell for three years.

James Wilson was the first physician at Rossville. Alexander Wilson and S. B. Fisher came later. The present practitioners are

S. B. Fisher, J. J. Fisher, W. P. Youkey, J. E. Shaw and A. J. Saylor.

Wyatt A. Gentry was the first at Forest Village. He is now retired. L. M. Martin and W. H. Hornnaday are in active practice.

Wilson P. Cooper and W. G. Smith are the physicians of Seircleville. A. J. Chittick is at Hillisburgh. Dr. Barnes was the first physician at Michigantown; the present doctors are Valentine Bowers, I. W. Douglas and J. M. Abston. Dr. Clark is at Boyleston. M. L. Martin and Oliver Gard were formerly located at Middle Fork, of which place O. A. J. Morrison is the present physician. Dr. Ross attends the sick at Geetingsville. Drs. Koons, Ynndt and S. S. Earhart are residents of Mulberry. Drs. McCarty and Seawright live at Moran. At Pickard's Mills Drs. Williams, W. A. T. Holmes and W. G. Smith were former physicians. Drs. T. F. Holmes, Dallas Holmes and William Cooper are now in practice. At Sedalia, Dr. Keeny was the first, and J. M. Sigler the present physician.

CLINTON COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY.

This organization, a re-organized branch of the State Medical Society, was formed June 10, 1879, at the City Hall, in Frankfort, the following physicians uniting in the movement: W. P. Dunn, J. M. C. Adams, J. M. Gentry, R. F. Palmer, J. S. McMurray, R. R. Town, G. W. Brown and T. B. Cox, of Frankfort; J. A. Barnes, of Michigantown; Oliver Gard, Valentine Bowers and O. A. J. Morrison, of Middle Fork; M. D. Cook, of Hillisburgh; Eran E. Schwin, E. W. Bogan and W. D. Fall, of Kirklin; J. M. Myers and W. S. Chenoweth, of Boyleston; C. L. Thomas, of Moran, and W. P. Youkey, of Hamilton.

Officers were chosen as follows: President, T. B. Cox; Vice-President, J. A. Barnes; Secretary, R. R. Town; Treasurer, J. S. McMurray; Censors, J. M. C. Adams, Valentine Bowers and J. Parker.

A constitution was adopted, containing these provisions, besides other customary ones:

"The name and title of this society shall be 'The Clinton County Medical Society,' and it shall be auxiliary to the Indiana State Medical Society.

"The objects of this society shall be to cultivate a fraternal feel-

ing for the advancement of medical knowledge, and the protection of the interests of its members.

"Any regular physician who is a reputable practitioner, or any graduate of any regular medical school who sustains a good character, may, upon signing the constitution and paying \$5 into the treasury of the society, by a majority vote of the members present at any regular meeting, become a member of this society.

"This society adopts for the government of its members the Code of Ethics of the American Medical Association.

"The regular meetings of this society shall be quarterly, on the first Monday of May, August, November and February.

"It shall be the duty of the censors to investigate the professional and moral character of each applicant for membership, and report whether such applicant is eligible to membership; also, to arrange and present an 'agenda' to the society at each meeting for the succeeding year."

At the quarterly meetings, besides routine business, the society listens to discussions and reading of special papers, keeping alive a spirit of investigation and research.

At the August meeting, 1879, the death was announced of R. R. Town, the secretary of the society. Drs. Strange, of Michigantown, and Smith, of Scircleville, were admitted to membership.

J. H. Holmes, of Manson, was admitted at the session of November, 1879. Dr. Gard read a paper on Diphtheria, and Dr. McMurray one on Dysentery, both being followed by discussions.

At the February meeting, 1880, it was announced that Dr. Chenoweth had removed from the county. The papers read were by Dr. Fall, on Puerperal Fever, and by Dr. Thomas, on Typho-Malarial Fever.

At the May meeting, 1880, Dr. Schwin read a paper on Scarlatina. Drs. Cox, McMurray, Bogan and Thomas were chosen delegates to the approaching State Convention, and these officers were elected for the society: President, J. A. Barnes; Vice-President, Dr. Strange; Treasurer, T. B. Cox; Secretary, J. S. McMurray; Censors, Drs. Gard, Adams and Bogan.

At the meeting of August, 1880, Dr. Cooper, of Scircleville, was elected to membership.

At the November meeting, 1880, Dr. Morrison, of Middle Fork, read a paper on Typhoid Fever, and Dr. Adams presented a paper on Puerperal Convulsions.

Dr. Strange read a paper on Scarlet Fever, at the February

meeting, 1881. For the annual State Convention, Drs. Brown, Gard and Cooper were chosen delegates, and for the meeting of the American Medical Society, Drs. Cox and McMurray were chosen delegates.

Dr. Gard read a paper on Rheumatism, and Dr. Cox one on Pneumonitis, at the May meeting, 1881. The following officers were chosen for the ensuing year: President, T. B. Cox; Vice-President, O. Gard; Treasurer, J. M. C. Adams; Secretary, J. S. McMurray; Censors, Strange, Cooper and Brown.

Dr. Cox read a paper on Intestinal Invagination, at the August meeting, following.

No meeting was held in November. At the February meeting, 1882, Dr. Smith read a paper on Croup, and Dr. McMurray one on Regular Physicians and Practices. Dr. Cox was elected a delegate to the American Medical Association's meeting, at St. Paul, Minnesota. Dr. Alexander Wilson, of Rossville, and Dr. Coons, of Colfax, were elected to membership.

At the May meeting, 1882, Dr. Holmes presented a paper on Uterine Displacements, and Dr. Chase one on the subject of Tubercular Cerebral Meningitis, and the following officers were chosen: President, Dr. Adams; Vice-President, Dr. Bogan; Secretary, Dr. McMurray; Treasurer, Dr. Gentry; Censors, Drs. Brown, Cox and Chase.

The programme for the August meeting, following, embraced essays on Locomotive Ataxia, by Dr. McMurray, and Variola, by Dr. Gard.

Drs. Fall, Schwin and McMurray were elected delegates to the State Medical Society, in 1883, and Drs. Cox and McMurray to the American Medical Association.

Drs. Trobaugh and Chittick were elected to membership at the May meeting, 1883. Dr. Morrison read a paper on New Remedies. For the ensuing year the officers chosen were: President; Dr. McMurray; Vice-President, Dr. Bogan; Secretary, Dr. Gard; Treasurer, Dr. Gentry; Censors, Drs. Fall, Adams and Brown.

In August, 1883, Drs. Coble and Campbell were received as members. Dr. Chittick read a paper on Cholera Infantum, and Dr. McMurray reported an interesting special case.

Dr. Joseph Parker and W. M. Myers, of Colfax and Kirklín, respectively, were made members of the society, in November, 1883, and papers were read by Dr. Strange, on Erysipelas, and Dr. Parker, on Sponge Grafting.

At the February meeting, 1884, Dr. Adams furnished a paper on Cerebro Spinal Meningitis, Dr. Holmes one on Diphtheria, and Dr. Gard one on Fractures. Drs. Cox and McMurray were elected delegates to the American Medical Society, and Drs. Parker, Holmes and Gard to the State Medical Society.

At the May meeting, following, Dr. Brown read a paper on Typhoid Fever. G. W. Brown was chosen President; W. D. Fall, Vice-President; Oliver Gard, Secretary; Treasurer, J. M. C. Adams; Censors, Drs. Cox, Strange and Parker.

At the August meeting, Dr. Coble offered a paper on Neuralgia, and Dr. Cox a special one on Obstetrics.

In May, 1885, W. P. Youkey and A. J. Chittick became members. Charles Chittick, J. S. McMurray, S. O. Knapp and O. Gard were named as delegates to the next meeting of the State Medical Society, and these officers were chosen for the county society for the year ensuing: President, O. Gard; Vice-President, W. T. Coon; Secretary, J. S. McMurray; Treasurer, J. M. C. Adams; Censors, Drs. Knapp, Charles Chittick and Brown. President Brown read an essay, entitled "Does It Pay?"

No papers were read at the August meeting, but the time of the society was well spent in informal discussion of a variety of subjects. The same was the case at the February meeting, 1886.

In May, 1886, Dr. Chittick, of Burlington, presented a paper which was read and discussed with interest, and several topics were informally brought up.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

JOHN M. CLARK, M. D., a retired physician and surgeon, living at Colfax, Indiana, has been a resident of Clinton County since October, 1836, when he settled on a tract of land in Perry Township, where in 1835 and 1836 he entered 600 acres of land, a part of which is now the site of Colfax. He lived on this land four years and then went to Jefferson, where he lived, engaged in the practice of his profession, until 1873, when he returned to Colfax, where he has since made his home, building his residence that summer. Dr. Clark is a native of South Coventry, Connecticut, born January 7, 1809, a son of Milton and Anna C. (Dimmock) Clark, natives also of South Coventry, his father born June 23, 1780, and his mother August 18, 1787. His mother died December 28, 1849, and his father June 29, 1853, on the same farm where they commenced housekeeping. His paternal grandparents, John and

Maria (Hammond) Clark, were natives of Connecticut, and made their native State their abiding place while life lasted, dying on the farm where they commenced their married life. The grandfather was a soldier in the war of the Revolution. His maternal grandparents were natives of Massachusetts, their ancestors coming to America in an early day. When our subject was sixteen years of age he went to Wilmington, Delaware, where he attended a boarding school about two years, and then went to Frederick County, Virginia, and taught a private school two years. In 1829 he returned to Connecticut and began the study of medicine with an uncle, Dr. Dimmock, but after studying two years gave it up and for three or four years was engaged in business. He then again took up the study of medicine under Dr. Wm. White, and finally graduated from the Indiana College of Medicine, after he had practiced ten years in Jefferson. He continued his practice over thirty years and became well and favorably known in the county. Upon leaving Jefferson he retired from practice and thus his entire professional life was spent there. Dr. Clark was married January 22, 1833, to Sarah Vance Gilkeson, who was born in Frederick County, Virginia, July 17, 1815, a daughter of John and Lucy (Davis) Gilkeson. To them were born ten children—Lucy A., born June 19, 1834, is the widow of John R. Hubbard; John G., born February 21, 1836; an infant that died unnamed; James C., born September 17, 1840; Julia M., born February 13, 1843, died May 26, 1865; Eliza M., born April 27, 1845, is the wife of David Allen; Sarah E., born November 18, 1847, died November 25, 1864; Robert A., born July 16, 1850; Emma D., born August 18, 1852, is the wife of S. O. Bayless; William D., born August 21, 1854. Mrs. Clark died May 24, 1882. Dr. Clark is in politics a Republican. He has been a member of the Presbyterian church since a young man.

ALBERT H. COBLE, M. D., physician and druggist at Frankfort, was born at Delphi, Carroll County, Indiana, May 4, 1855. He is the youngest of five sons of Valentine and Elizabeth (Sandham) Coble. His father was a native of North Carolina and was of German lineage. His mother was born in England. They settled in Carroll County in 1846. Dr. Coble was brought up on a farm in the place of his birth and obtained a fair elementary education in the common schools, which he added to and supplemented by attendance at an academy.

He commenced reading medicine in 1877 and prosecuted his

studies in that direction under the preceptorship of W. N. Gates, M. D., at Frankfort. He remained under his instructions two years, after which he attended a course of lectures at Rush College at Chicago. He was graduated from that institution February 22, 1882. After obtaining the credentials of a doctor of medicine, he opened his office at Frankfort and began his practice. In May, 1886, he engaged in the drug business in connection with the duties of his profession.

Dr. Coble is a Republican. In the spring of 1886 he was elected treasurer of Frankfort (current year). He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and belongs to Dakota Tribe, No. 42, I. O. R. M. at Frankfort.

His marriage took place August 10, 1881, when Miss Emily J. Barnett became his wife. She is the daughter of Thomas W. and Mary (Troutman) Barnett, and was a resident of Kewanna, Fulton County, Indiana. A son has been born of her marriage with Dr. Coble whose name is Paul. She is a member of the Christian church.

WILLIAM E. COOPER, M. D., was born in Clinton County, Indiana, in Sugar Creek Township, October 17, 1853, a son of John and Jane (King) Cooper. He was reared and received his education in his native township and subsequently attended the normal school at Valparaiso a year. When seventeen years of age he began teaching school, and taught winters from that time until twenty-five years of age, assisting his father on the farm during the summer. In the meantime he began the study of medicine under the direction of Dr. J. J. Baker, and then attended the Physio-Medical College, at Indianapolis, two years, graduating in the spring of 1880. He located at Pickard's Mills and has built up a good practice, having won the confidence and esteem of his patrons. Dr. Cooper was married September 26, 1875, to Miss Anna B. Melson, daughter of Benjamin A. and Mary Melson, and a native of Indiana, born March 27, 1856. Her father is a clergyman in the Baptist church and is now living in Tipton County. Her mother died in 1877. Dr. and Mrs. Cooper have had one child—Lizzie, born January 24, 1886, and died June 12, 1886. In politics the Doctor is a Republican. He and his wife are members of the Baptist church.

WILSON T. COOPER, M. D., one of the leading physicians of Johnson Township, is a native of Indiana, born in Rush County, April 20, 1844, a son of Stanley and Lucinda (Ward) Cooper, who were

among the pioneers of Rush County. The father was a physician, but devoted part of his time to farming in connection with his professional duties. He was senator from Rush County for four years. His death occurred September 16, 1883, his wife having died February 13, 1875. Our subject was reared on a farm and received his early education in the common schools. He remained with his parents till 1863 when he enlisted December 5 in Company E, One Hundred and Twenty-third Indiana Infantry, and with his regiment went to the front, joining Sherman's army, and being with him on the famous Atlanta campaign. He participated in the battles of Buzzard's Roost, Tunnel Hill, Kenesaw Mountain and Nashville, after which he went with his regiment to North Carolina, where their last battle was fought at Kingston. He was mustered out at Lexington, North Carolina, in August, 1865. After returning from the war he read medicine with his brother, W. B. Cooper, for three years, during which time he supported himself by teaching school. He attended lectures at the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Cincinnati, Ohio, graduating from that institution in 1871, since which he has practiced his profession in and about Scircleville with a remarkable degree of success. The Doctor was married November 30, 1876, to Miss Alice Guffin, a daughter of Andrew and Clara (Brooks) Guffin, of Rush County, Indiana. Six children have been born to this union, of whom the eldest, James C., is deceased. Those living are—Pearl, Lucy, Stanley, Calvin and Andrew. In politics Dr. Cooper is a Republican, and was nominated by his party for the office of county auditor, June 19, 1886.

DANIEL EDWARD CRIPE, M. D., who established his business as a medical practitioner at Frankfort in May, 1875, was born near Burlington, Howard County, Indiana, May 5, 1850. His parents, Isaac and Sarah (Daniels) Cripe, were both natives of the State of Ohio, and the former was of Irish origin. The mother was a descendant of German ancestors. They removed to Indiana when their son was nine years old, locating at Pymont, Carroll County, where he received the chief portion of his early education. He formed a determination while still a lad to fit himself for the profession to which he has devoted his life, and at fourteen years of age became a student of medicine under Drs. Crider & Hall, at Pymont. He opened an office in his own behalf in that place in 1873 and afterward took the benefit of a course of lectures at the Eclectic College of Ohio at Cincinnati, under the celebrated Dr. Scudder.

At the date already named he came to Clinton County, locating at Lexington. In 1883 he removed to Frankfort. He is a Democrat in his views on popular political issues.

Dr. Cripe was married at Battle Ground, Tippecanoe County, April 7, 1872, to Miss Sadie E. Mitchell, daughter of Joseph and Melinda Mitchell of the place named. The Doctor is a member of the Masonic fraternity and belongs to Lodge No. 550, at Hillisburg, in which he has passed all the chairs except that of master.

NEWTON C. DAVIS, M.D., homeopathic physician at Frankfort, was born in Knox County, Tennessee, on the 20th day of October, 1856, the only son and third and youngest child of William B. and Elizabeth Caroline (Hefflin) Davis. The former was a native of Tennessee and of Welch ancestry, and during the Mexican war enlisted as a private soldier, was wounded, and later was commissioned and served as a staff officer until the close of the war. The latter was a daughter of Andrew and Martha Hefflin. Her father was a wealthy planter in North Carolina previous to the late civil war, from the effects of which he lost most of his property. He was of German descent and his forefathers settled in Carolina in an early date. When our subject was two years and seven months of age his mother died and a short time subsequent, when the question of secession was strongly agitated, Mr. Davis, being an ardent abolitionist, sought a home in a free State and removed with his infant son and two young daughters to Astoria, Illinois. In 1866 our subject with a friend removed to Topeka, Kansas, where he had the advantages of obtaining his early education in the excellent graded school of that place until 1872 when he returned to Astoria, Illinois, and entered the high school and graduated in the class of 1873, after which he followed various occupations until 1878 when he began the study of medicine under the preceptorship of Dr. J. A. McGill, of South Bend, Indiana, under whose direction he studied until September, 1881, when he attended lectures at the Homeopathic Medical College at Cleveland, Ohio, from which he graduated, receiving the degree of doctor of medicine on March 19, 1884. The following May he located in Frankfort, where he has built up a successful and lucrative practice. Dr. Davis was united in marriage on the 30th day of June, 1886, to Miss Emma L. McCurdy, a daughter of Hugh and Martha (Walker) McCurdy. The former was a native of Ireland and came to America with his father's family when a child and settled in Marion County, Indiana, among the pioneers of that county, where he followed farming suc-

cessfully until his death, leaving his children all a competency. The latter was of American nationality. Mrs. Davis is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. The Doctor is a member of Shield Lodge, No. 71, Knights of Pythias. Politically, although of Southern birth, he is a zealous adherent to the Republican element in politics. Dr. Davis is purely a self-made man. From the age of (10) ten he has maintained himself and wrought out, unaided, the ground-work of his present position. He is a man of decided character and possesses the energy and perseverance which are the characteristics of a self-made man, and by his own industry and exertions has mastered his profession and stands among the leading physicians of his school in the State.

ISAAC W. DOUGLAS, M. D., was born in this county May 21, 1840. He is the oldest son of Benjamin F. Douglas, of whom mention is made in another chapter of this work. His early educational advantages were good, and he began the study of medicine in 1858, under Dr. W. J. Byers, of Frankfort, with whom he remained two years. He graduated at the Cincinnati Medical College in 1862, after which he settled in Michigan Township, where he has had a successful practice for over twenty years. He kept a drug store for a time, but in 1881 he turned his whole attention to his profession. September 11, 1877, Dr. Douglas was married to Miss Lillian Knight, daughter of James and Anna R. Knight, of Covington, Indiana, and they have two children—Ithamer Knight and George Eliot. The Doctor is a member of the A. F. & A. M. and the Indiana Order of Red Men.

WILLIAM PHILANDER DUNN, M. D., is the oldest practicing physician in Frankfort. He was born in Hanover, Indiana, December 16, 1816, and was educated in his native city, attending the Hanover College. In his younger days he gave his attention to civil engineering and was employed in the internal improvements of his State. When twenty-three years of age he began the study of medicine, and in 1839 and 1840 took a full course of lectures at the Louisville, Kentucky, Medical College. During 1840 he practiced in Floyd County, Indiana, and in 1841 went to Lafayette, where he remained until the spring of 1844, when he located in Frankfort, at that time being the youngest physician in Clinton County. In July, 1885, he retired after having enjoyed for over forty years a large and successful practice. Politically he was originally a Whig, but became a Republican on the organization of that party, and during the Rebellion acted as Surgeon of the For-

tieth Indiana Infantry a year. In 1867 he received the appointment of examiner for pensions under President Johnson, which position he has held since. He was married December 28, 1842, at Crawfordsville, Indiana, to Miss Maria C. Jones. Two of their children are living. Robert is a mercantile clerk at Frankfort. Mrs. Lizzie Tinsley resides at Crawfordsville. Two of their children died in infancy; another, Alfred D., died at Frankfort, February 8, 1883. Dr. Dunn is of Scotch-Irish extraction, his father, William Dunn, representing that class of people. The latter was born in Kentucky and was a farmer by vocation. He was a prominent politician and removed from the "Blue-Grass" State in 1809, in which year he located in Indiana. He came to the Hoosier State while it was yet in its Territorial days and was a member of the Legislature while it was still unorganized as a State. He served therein two years and in the Legislative Assembly after Indiana was admitted to the Union for a period of six years. From 1822 to 1829 he was registrar in the land-office at Terre Haute and Crawfordsville. During the disturbances prior to and consequent upon the Black Hawk war, he was in command of a company of Rangers, which was stationed at Fort Harrison. He succeeded General Taylor in the command at the fort. His death took place at Hanover, Indiana, in 1847, when he was seventy-three years of age. He married Miriam Wilson, also born in Kentucky and of Scotch ancestry. She died at the age of thirty-seven years, in 1827, at Crawfordsville.

DR. LEANDER EWING, Colfax, was born in Rossville, Indiana, April 1, 1840, a son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Ferguson) Ewing. He was given a good education, completing it at College Hill, Madison, Indiana, having also attended one year at Franklin College, in Johnson County. He then read medicine with Dr. J. M. Justice, of Logansport, three years, and then attended lectures at Rush Medical College, Chicago, Illinois. He first located at Mexico, Miami County, Indiana, and two years later went to Marion County, Illinois, where he lived four years. In 1869 he went to Corning, Clay County, Arkansas, remaining there until 1879 when he returned to his native county and settled in Colfax, gave up the practice of medicine entirely and went into the retail drug trade. He has been twice married. First, March 22, 1870, to Ann Letitia Bellomy, who was born in Todd County, Kentucky, April 2, 1847, and died in Arkansas, October 19, 1873. They had no children. December 6, 1881, Dr. Ewing married Mrs. Rachel M. Hamilton,



S. B. Fisher W. D.

a native of Clinton County, Indiana, born October 4, 1848, daughter of Valentine and Sarah (Plotner) Poffinbarger, and widow of Francis L. Hamilton, to whom she was married January 16, 1867. He was born March 4, 1842, and died March 15, 1848. Mrs. Ewing is a member of the United Brethren church. In politics he is a Republican.

JOHN JEROME FISHER, M. D., of the medical firm of S. B. and J. J. Fisher, of Rossville, is a native of Tippecanoe County, Ohio, born near Dayton, April 12, 1853, the oldest son of Samuel B. and Margaret (Cope) Fisher. John J. was reared in Clinton County, Indiana. He was educated at the Rossville High School and at the De Pauw University, at Greencastle, Indiana, and at the age of twenty years commenced studying medicine under his father with whom he studied for three years. He graduated with the degree of M. D. from the Eclectic Medical College at Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1876. He subsequently attended Bellevue Hospital Medical College, for two terms, graduating from that institution in 1886. He then returned to Rossville, and has since followed his chosen profession, being associated with his father, who is one of the leading physicians of the place. The Doctor is a young man of much ability, and bids fair to rank among the highest physicians in the county. He was united in marriage September 15, 1880, at Rossville, to Alice G. Masters, a daughter of John Q. and Rebecca (Jones) Masters, who reside near Connersville, Indiana. They have two children—Mary Helen and Carrie May. Doctor and Mrs. Fisher are members of the Methodist Episcopal church of Rossville. He is a member of Rossville Lodge, No. 183, I. O. O. F., of which he is past grand, and also belongs to Carroll Encampment, No. 22. He is also a Knight of Pythias, belonging to Lodge No. 71, of Frankfort. In politics he affiliates with the Democratic party.

SAMUEL BELT FISHER, M. D., a successful practitioner of Rossville, was born near Dayton, in Montgomery County, Ohio, in 1825, a son of John and Catherine (Charles) Fisher, the father a native of Virginia, of German and Scotch ancestry, and the mother born in Pennsylvania, of French and German origin, her father coming to America with the French army in 1877, he being First Lieutenant under General La Fayette. The parents were married in Highland County, Ohio, in 1821, and to them were born four children—John C., of Carroll County, Indiana; Samuel B., our subject; Andrew R. and Barbara, deceased wife of Dr. G. W. Crow-

foot, of Rossville. The father died in Carroll County, in 1841, aged forty-one years. In politics he was a Democrat. His widow survived till 1874, dying at Rossville, aged seventy-four years. She was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church of late years, but in early life belonged to the United Brethren denomination. Samuel B., our subject, was reared to agricultural pursuits, his father being a farmer by occupation, and in his youth he attended the district schools, although his education was obtained principally by private study. He came with his parents to Indiana when thirteen years of age, they locating in Carroll County. He was left fatherless at the age of fifteen years when he assisted his brother in the maintenance of his widowed mother till her death. He followed farming till twenty-six years old when he began the study of medicine under the preceptorship of Dr. G. W. Crowfoot at Rossville, with whom he studied four years. He began practicing medicine with his preceptor in 1857, and has been in constant practice at Rossville. Doctor Fisher was married in May, 1850, to Miss Margaret Cope, of Tippecanoe County, Indiana. They have six children—Jennette C.; John J., a graduate of the Eclectic Medical Institute of Cincinnati, Ohio, and of Bellevue Medical Hospital College of New York City, now practicing with his father; Fremont, a farmer of Rossville; William H., of Washington Territory; Loyal B., postmaster of Rossville, and Alonzo, telegraph operator at Rossville. The Doctor and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, of which he is trustee. He is a member of the Masonic and Odd Fellows orders, belonging to the lodges of Rossville, and is past grand in the latter order.

OLIVER GARD, M. D., is the third son and fourth child of Jesse and Amanda (McHenry) Gard, who were natives of Ohio, and of Scotch descent. The father came to Indiana when a boy, and settled in Switzerland County, where he remained till 1849, when he moved to Clinton County, and settled in Warren Township, where he passed the remainder of his days. He died in December, 1881. The mother came to Indiana with her parents when a child, and also settled in Switzerland County, where she was married. She is still living at the advanced age of seventy-two years, and retains all her faculties to a remarkable degree. Our subject was born January 12, 1842, in Switzerland County, Indiana, and came to Clinton County when seven years of age. He was reared on a farm, receiving his primary education in the common school, after which he attended the academy at New London for a year. At

the breaking out of the late civil war, although he had only reached the age of nineteen years, he enlisted September 10, 1861, in the Third Indiana Cavalry as a private, and in the following December was promoted to Hospital Steward, in which capacity he served until April, 1864, when he was honorably discharged on account of disability. On returning to his home he engaged in the mercantile business with his brother, Perry W., at Middle Fork, in which he continued till 1866, at which time he began the study of medicine with Dr. M. L. Martin. He attended lectures at Rush Medical College, of Chicago, Illinois, where he graduated February 3, 1869, with high honors. He located at Middle Fork, where he was actively engaged in the practice of his chosen profession for thirteen years, and in this time made many warm friends. In March, 1882, he moved to Frankfort, where he has since built up a lucrative practice. Politically he is a staunch Republican, and was nominated by his party to represent them in the State Legislature in 1884, and at the following election ran far ahead of his ticket. Again, in 1886, he was nominated for the office of county clerk as a reward for his strong advocacy of his party principles. He was married May 1, 1864, to Miss Martha, daughter of Ezra and Susan Bunnell, of Howard County. To this union were born three daughters, Minnie M., Jessie L. and Nina P. Dr. Gard was called upon to mourn the death of his wife, March 4, 1871. He was again married May 14, 1873, to Miss India J., daughter of John and Nancy J. Merrick, residents of this county. This union has been blessed with six children, two dying in infancy, Grace and Rush, also deceased. Those living are Nellie and Russell. Dr. and Mrs. Gard are active and consistent members of the Methodist Episcopal church. He is also superintendent of the Sabbath-school, which is the largest in the State. Dr. Gard is an active member of Clinton Lodge, No. 54, A. F. & A. M., in which he has passed all the chairs, and also belongs to the council, chapter and commandery, in all of which he has held prominent offices. He is also a member of Stone River Post, No. 65, G. A. R., and is its present commander. He is a member of Good Shepherd Lodge, No. 22, I. O. G. T., and is a Knight of Pythias. The Doctor is at present president of the Clinton County Medical Society, and is also a member of the State Medical Society. He takes a lively interest in the matter of education, and is president of the Frankfort School Board. In 1876 he was elected to the office

of township trustee by a large majority, although the township is usually Democratic, and again in 1878 he was elected to the same office by a still larger majority.

WYATT A. GENTRY, M. D., is a native of Bullitt County, Kentucky, son of Wyatt A. and Barbara (Grimes) Gentry, the father a native of Virginia, and a descendant of one of the first settlers on the James River, and the mother born in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. They came with their family to Indiana in 1832, arriving on the south side of Twelve-Mile Prairie on Christmas eve. They settled three miles south of Frankfort, in Jackson Township, Clinton County, on land which the father had entered the year before. The country at that time was nearly a dense wilderness, Indians and wild animals being the principal inhabitants. The father died in the spring of 1848, and the mother's death occurred some eight years later in 1856. Wyatt A. Gentry, our subject, remained on the home farm with his parents till eighteen years of age. He then began attending school, and two years later commenced reading medicine with his elder brother, Dr. Martin W. Gentry, who was a practicing physician in Jefferson. This occupied his attention about four years, during which time he attended lectures at the Ohio Medical College, at Cincinnati, Ohio. He began practicing medicine at Montezuma, remaining there one year, when he located in Pontiac, Livingston County, Illinois, where he followed the practice of his profession for three years, after which he spent four years in California. Dr. Gentry was married June 27, 1849, to Keziah Blue, daughter of Garrett M. and Jennie Blue, of Livingston County, Illinois. She died May 5, 1852, leaving one son, Oliver H., who was born June 24, 1850. Mr. Gentry returned from California to Indiana and settled in Michigan Township, Clinton County, where for about sixteen years he devoted his time to his profession. He was married a second time, February 24, 1856, to Martha A. Hutchinson, a daughter of Samuel and Miriam (Waddle) Hutchinson, and to this union have been born eight children—Alice May, born July 8, 1857; Charles W., November 10, 1859; James D., January 5, 1862; Allen S., April 26, 1856; John N., April 15, 1863; Nellie M., April 20, 1870; Clinton E., January 20, 1873, and Homer H., June 22, 1876. At the breaking out of the late war Dr. Gentry enlisted as a private in Company G, Eighty-sixth Indiana Infantry, and was shortly afterward promoted to First Sergeant. He participated in the battle of Nashville, and acted as Field Surgeon at the hard-fought battle of Mission Ridge.

After being in the service about three years he was mustered out at Nashville. Dr. Gentry moved to what is now Forest Township about the year 1870, and in 1884 purchased the farm on which he now resides. His farm contains eighty acres of well-improved land, and he is now principally engaged in farming and stock-raising. In 1870 Dr. Gentry took the census of the Twentieth District, consisting of six townships. The Doctor is a member of Henman Lodge, No. 184, F. & A. M., also of Sexton Lodge, No. 592, I. O. O. F., and of Hope Encampment, and has passed all the chairs of both orders. He was elected justice of the peace of Forest Township, which office he held four year with satisfaction to his constituents. He and his wife are active and devoted members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and are honored and respected throughout the whole community in which they live.

DR. WILLIAM H. HORNADAY was born in Hancock County, Indiana, October 19, 1837, the youngest son of Jonathan and Hettie (Brown) Hornaday, the father being a native of North Carolina, and the mother, of New Jersey. They came to Indiana in an early day, being the third family to settle in Rush County, where they made their home for about twenty years. From there they moved to Hancock County, where they remained till 1842, going thence to Marion, where they passed the rest of their lives, the father dying at the advanced age of eighty-six years, June 4, 1876, and the mother dying in October of the same year, aged eighty-seven years. Our subject's boyhood was passed on the home farm, and his early education was received at the common school, and for one year he attended the Baptist College at Franklin, Indiana. He enlisted in the late war in June, 1861, in Company K, First Indiana Cavalry, as a private, and soon after his enlistment he was detailed as Hospital Steward. He participated in the battles of Cheat Mountain, Green Brier, Cross Keyes, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg and Cold Harbor, through which he passed without receiving bodily injury. After three years of hard service he was mustered out in front of Petersburg, June 19, 1864. On his return from the war he began reading medicine with Dr. J. I. Rooker, of Castleton, Indiana, and his first course of lectures was at the Long Island Medical College of Brooklyn, New York. He graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Indianapolis, and took an *adeundem* degree from the Medical College of Indiana. He began the practice of medicine at Russiaville, where he remained eight years,

after which he practiced in Marion County for six years. In 1879 he settled in Forest, where he now resides, and during his residence here he gained the confidence and respect of his fellow-citizens. Dr. Hornaday was married October 19, 1866, to Mary K. Leever, daughter of Philip and Elizabeth Leever, of Castleton, Indiana. This union has been blessed with one son—Flint Hamilton. The Doctor and his wife are earnest members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Doctor Hornaday is at present serving as justice of the peace of Forest Township, having been elected to that office in the spring of 1886. He is a worthy member of the Masonic fraternity, belonging to Middle Fork Lodge, No. 304. He was master of Russiaville Lodge for seven years, holding the same position in Millersville Lodge for one year.

JOHN LOFTIN, M. D., is a native of Indiana, born May 13, 1839, near the city of Indianapolis, Marion County. His father and mother were natives of North Carolina, coming to Indiana in 1824, when the country was a wilderness. Dr. Loftin was reared on the farm until he was seventeen years of age, working on the farm in summer and attending the district school in winter (three months in the year). In 1857 he entered the Northwestern Christian University at Indianapolis, remaining one year. In 1858 he commenced the study of medicine with his older brothers, Drs. Sample and Almon Loftin. He entered Rush Medical College in 1860-'61. He practiced medicine at Mechanicsburg, Boone County, from 1862 to 1877. Returning to Augusta, Marion County, he practiced the succeeding three years there. In 1880 he came to Frankfort, where he established a large drug house, and continued to practice his profession. He is the youngest of seven children, four brothers and three sisters, all now deceased except himself and the two brothers referred to above. Dr. Loftin is also a graduate of the Medical College of Indiana. In politics he is inclined to be Democratic. In religious opinions he is partial to the doctrines of the Christian church. In December, 1865, he married Mary E. Richey, a daughter of John and Sarah Richey, citizens of Boone County, Indiana. There were born unto them two children—Fred T. and Nellie J. The Doctor's mother's maiden name was West. She died when he was a boy of eight years of age.

MARQUIS L. MARTIN, M. D., was born June 8, 1821, in Union County, Indiana, his parents, Simon and Sarah (Crouch) Martin, being natives of the State of Delaware. They were among the

pioneers of Indiana, locating in Union County as early as 1813. At the age of seventeen years our subject commenced reading medicine with Dr. George R. Chitwood, of Liberty, Union County. He attended lectures and graduated from the Ohio Medical College of Cincinnati, Ohio. His first practice was with his preceptor, with whom he remained one year, when he located in Putnam County, Indiana, remaining there ten years. He was united in marriage January 17, 1844, to Miss Naomi, daughter of Philip and Rebecca Shrane, of Putnam County. Five years after his marriage he was bereaved by the loss of his wife, who left at her death three children—Hettie C., Rebecca C. and Naomi C. The Doctor was again married April 4, 1865, to Miss Eliza J. Parvis, a native of Indiana, and of the four children born to this union only two are living—Minnie A. and Jennie. Willard B., the second, and Dallas H., the youngest, are deceased. Dr. Martin came to Clinton County in 1853, and located at Middle Fork, and for twenty years attended professionally to the needs of the people of that vicinity, gaining by diligence and courtesy a large and lucrative practice and many warm friends. In 1872 he was chosen by the people of Boone and Clinton counties to be their joint representative in the State Legislature, to which office he was elected and served during the term of 1872-'73 with credit to himself, and to the entire satisfaction of his constituents. At the close of his official life he resumed the practice of his profession, at Frankfort, in the midst of his constituents, whose respect and esteem he still held, and four years later he purchased his present home at Forest, where he has since resided. Dr. Martin has always been identified in politics with the Democratic party. He is a worthy member of the Masonic fraternity, belonging to Middle Fork Lodge, No. 304, and has filled with credit nearly all the chairs of this order. He is a man of great public spirit, and is always willing to lend a helping hand to every movement which he deems beneficial to the community in which he lives.

JOSEPH E. MILBORN, M. D., was born in Dearborn County, Indiana, January 25, 1827, a son of Joseph E. and Rachel (Clark) Milborn, natives of Frederick County, Virginia, the father born February 21, 1792, and the mother May 25, 1791. The parents were married in their native county in 1812 and the same year moved to Dearborn County, Indiana, and in 1836 moved to Clinton County, Indiana, and settled on a tract of land part prairie and part timber near the present site of Manson. Some improvements had

been made on the place, and a hewed log house that was considered quite palatial had been built. The father only lived four years after coming to Clinton County, dying in 1840. The mother survived her husband until March 1, 1866, and is buried by his side in the Clark cemetery, near Manson. Our subject's paternal grandparents, Robert and Sarah (Homer) Milborn, accompanied his parents to Dearborn County, Indiana, and there died. His maternal grandparents were George and Jane (Mercer) Clark, the former a native of Ireland, born in 1752, and the latter of Virginia, of Scotch descent. They left Virginia in 1822 and moved to Dearborn County, Indiana, the former dying ten years later, in 1832. Dr. Milborn was but ten years old when his parents moved to Clinton County, and here he was reared and educated, attending in his youth the district schools of his neighborhood. He early had a desire to become a physician, and accordingly began reading medicine with Dr. William Byers, of Frankfort, and afterward attended lectures at Rush Medical College, Chicago, Illinois, graduating in 1852. He then began his practice, although for eleven years he lived on his farm. He owns the old homestead of his father, where the family settled in 1836. He was married September 29, 1856, to Melinda Colwell, who was born in Boone County, Indiana, December 7, 1835, a daughter of Joseph A. and Mary E. (Goldsberry) Colwell, her father a native of Rockingham County, West Virginia, and her mother of Ohio. To Dr. and Mrs. Milborn have been born five children—Robert C., born July 14, 1858; Mary J., born November 25, 1861, wife of Levi Tharp; Rachel E., born April 18, 1863, died in infancy; Joseph E., born March 21, 1865, died, aged nine months; Hannah E., born April 4, 1873. Robert C. is a physician, in practice at Colfax. He studied with his father four years and then took three courses of lectures at Rush Medical College, Chicago, Illinois. He was married December 6, 1883, to Miss Sarah B. Durham, who was born in Boone County, Indiana, June 4, 1863. In politics Dr. Milborn is a Democrat, and in religious faith is a liberal.

O. A. J. MORRISON, physician and surgeon, Middle Fork, was born in Warren Township, Clinton County, Indiana, February 26, 1845, the youngest son of James Morrison, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this book. He was reared on a farm and his literary education was obtained in the common schools of the county. He resided with his parents until he attained his majority. Upon

leaving the farm in the spring of 1877 he engaged in the drug business at Middle Fork, and the following December began the study of medicine under the preceptorship of Dr. Oliver Gard, now of Frankfort. He attended his first course of lectures in the winter of 1878-'9, at the Fort Wayne College of Medicine, Indiana, graduating March 2, 1880. He commenced the practice of his profession in Middle Fork, where he has built up a remunerative and successful practice. November 29, 1866, he was married to Miss Annie E. Johnston, daughter of William and Lucy (Fewell) Johnston, who were among the early settlers of Indiana. This union has been blessed with two children—Olive B. and William H. The Doctor is a member of the A. F. & A. M., Middle Fork Lodge No. 304, and of the Independent Order of Red Men, Powhattan Tribe, No. 69, and of the Good Templars, Griffith League Lodge, No. 13. Politically he is a Prohibitionist.

JOSEPH PARKER, M. D., of Colfax, Indiana, is a native of Clinton County, born in Perry Township, December 10, 1850, a son of George and Harriet (Loveless) Parker. His father was a native of Delaware, born in 1826, and when four years of age accompanied his parents to Indiana. He is now a farmer of Laramie Township, Tippecanoe County, Indiana. Joseph Parker was reared as a farmer, but was given a good education, finishing his collegiate course at Stockwell Academy when within three months of graduating. In 1871 he began the study of medicine with Dr. William Labaree, of Clark's Hill, spending three years with him, and in 1874 entered Miami Medical College at Cincinnati and attended one course of lectures. He then located at Colfax and began the practice of medicine, and in 1881 returned to the college and took his second course and graduated. He has built up a good practice in Colfax and is fast gaining an enviable reputation as a successful and faithful physician. Dr. Parker was married March 17, 1874, to Charlotte A. Ewing, daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth (Ferguson) Ewing. Her father is a native of Ohio, and one of the first settlers of Clinton County, coming here in 1830. Her mother is a native of Fayette County, Pennsylvania. Dr. and Mrs. Parker have one daughter—Lilla M., born December 27, 1874. In politics Dr. Parker is a Republican. He is a member of the School Board and also of the village council. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

DR. ROBERT H. ROSS, one of the successful practicing physicians of Geetingsville, Clinton County, Indiana, is a native of Rocking-

ham County, Virginia, born in the Shenandoah Valley, February 16, 1856, a son of Rev. David R. and Hannah Ross, who were also natives of Virginia, the father being a minister of the United Brethren denomination. The father was the owner of a plantation of 505 acres in Virginia, but being strong in his opposition of slavery in any form never owned a slave, all the work on his land being done by hired help. Under Lincoln's administration he was appointed mustering officer at the outbreak of the war, but on account of his hatred of slavery, and his outspoken opinions on this subject, he was not allowed to perform the duties of his office, and as a result he was driven from the State of Virginia with his family, being accompanied by Jacob Sheets, a United Brethren minister, and his family. Their large brick residence and barns were burned, and everything about their place was destroyed by their enemies, and to save their lives the family was obliged to leave the State after night. While stopping over night at Chillicothe, Ohio, six of their horses were poisoned by parties who followed them for that purpose. Joseph Ross, a brother of David Ross, was pursued and murdered, his dead body being found under a bridge with seven bullet holes in it. Dr. Robert H. Ross, whose name heads this sketch, left his native State with his parents, coming with them to Clinton County, Indiana, where he grew to manhood. He began the study of medicine under the preceptorship of his brother, Dr. Ross, of Kokomo, and is a graduate of the Indiana Medical College. He began the practice of his chosen profession at Geetingsville, which he has followed with success, having during his residence here built up a lucrative practice. The Doctor was married October 14, 1879, to Joanna I. Shafor, born May 29, 1863, a daughter of John and Marian C. Shafor who are living at Bennett's Switch, Miami County, Indiana. To this union have been born three children—Charley, born June 12, 1881, died in infancy; Dottie L., born February 3, 1883, and Lulie G., born February 3, 1885. In politics Dr. Ross is a Republican. He was notary public in Miami County for eight years. Two of his brothers, Samuel and John H., were soldiers in the late war, enlisting in the Seventy-ninth Indiana Infantry in 1862 for one year. At the expiration of their term of service they re-enlisted in the three years' service in the same regiment, and took part in the battles of Gettysburg, Franklin, Cumberland Gap, Nashville and other engagements of minor importance. Samuel died shortly after returning home, from the effects of exposure

and hardships which he endured while in the service. Rev. David Ross, father of our subject, died of heart disease while at work in his cornfield July 3, 1882. He had never been sick a day in his life. His wife passed away many years ago, her death taking place in 1865.

DR. JAMES E. SHAW, one of the successful physicians and surgeons of Rossville, was born in Ross Township, Clinton County, February 17, 1844, a son of John F. and Hettie (Wilt) Shaw, who were both natives of Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, the father born March 1, 1803, and the mother November 27, 1804. Dr. Shaw was reared to manhood in his native county, receiving good educational advantages. He spent two years in the high school at Frankfort, and one year at the Fort Wayne High School, after which he attended Wabash College at Crawfordsville, Indiana, for two years. He was married in November, 1878, to Anna M. Troxel, a native of Lehigh County, Pennsylvania, born July 4, 1854. They have one son—Roy Glenn, who was born May 11, 1880. Dr. Shaw began reading medicine under Doctor Wilson, of Rossville, and later attended lectures at Rush Medical College at Chicago, Illinois, graduating from that institution in the spring of 1878. He commenced the practice of his profession at Mulberry, Clinton County, remaining there a year, removing to Rossville in 1879, where he has since built up a large and lucrative practice. In politics the Doctor affiliates with the Democratic party. In his religious faith he is a Presbyterian. Doctor Shaw's father was a son of Joseph and Hannah (Rippie) Shaw, who was born in Pennsylvania, living in Cumberland County, that State, till their death. The great-grandfather of our subject, was a native of Ireland, coming from that country to Pennsylvania in a very early day. The Wilts are of German descent. The maternal grandparents of our subject, Peter and Catherine (McGuire) Wilt, were natives of Pennsylvania and Ireland respectively, both dying in Cumberland County, the former being a son of John Wilt, who was born in Pennsylvania, and died on the same farm where his son, Peter Wilt, was born. The father of our subject served as county commissioner for sixteen years. He came to Clinton County in 1837 with his wife and four children—Joseph A., now deceased; Catherine A.; Mary E., born September 1, 1830, died April 29, 1855, and Peter W. Four children were born to the parents after coming to this county—Harriet J., born November 8, 1837, died June 19, 1879; Susannah; James E., our subject; and Hannah B.

On coming to this county the father bought a farm three miles south of Rossville on which no improvements had been made. Here he made a home, living on the same farm till his death, which occurred in September, 1884. His wife died on the same farm August 21, 1865. Their eldest son, Joseph A. Shaw, was born January 5, 1827. He enlisted in Company G, Second Colorado Cavalry, at the commencement of the war, and served west of the Mississippi, being much of his time in Missouri. He served through the war and was in many important engagements. After his discharge he settled in Harrisonville, Missouri, where he married. He subsequently came to Clinton County, Indiana, and settled in Ross Township, where he died April 30, 1885, aged fifty-eight years. He was twice married and left a widow and three children—John N., living in Ross Township, a child of his first marriage, and Myrtle M. and Sherwood R., living with their mother in Iroquois County, Illinois. Mrs. Doctor Shaw is a daughter of Stephen and Hettie (Mickley) Troxel. They are both natives of Lehigh County, Pennsylvania, her father born August 2, 1810, and her mother December 7, 1817. They were married in their native county, and came with their family to Clinton County, Indiana, in 1866, and settled on a farm in Ross Township where they still make their home. Mrs. Shaw's grandparents, John and Betsy (Hickel) Troxel, were born in Lehigh County, Pennsylvania, of German descent, living there till their death. Mrs. Shaw's maternal grandparents were Peter and Sarah (Biery) Mickley, the grandfather being a native of Northampton County, Pennsylvania, where he died aged ninety-eight years. He followed school-teaching for twenty years during his life. The grandmother was also a native of Pennsylvania, dying in Northampton County in her ninety-sixth year.

HON. WILLIAM STRANGE, M. D., physician and druggist at Frankfort, was born in the township of Jackson, in Clinton County, August 17, 1829. It is a conceded fact that he is the oldest physician born in the county and the oldest native-born citizen of the county. His father, Hezekiah Strange, was a pioneer of Clinton County of 1829, the year in which the son was born. The elder Strange was a native of Montgomery County, Kentucky, and on removal to Clinton County, settled on Government land in Jackson Township. When that section came into market he fulfilled the requirements of the law by entering the property whereon he had lived and made improvements, his patents being signed by the

then President of the United States, Andrew Jackson. His home was there until his demise, which occurred in 1883, at the age of eighty-one years. He adopted the religious principles of the Baptist church but was not a professed member. His course of life was that of a conscientious Christian and the Bible was his constant study and delight. In political views he was a Democrat and he was the incumbent of the several township offices of trust. He was especially interested in the promotion of educational interests in his district. In 1825 he was married to Miss Nancy McCook, a native of Shelby County, Kentucky, and a member of one of the prominent families of that celebrated county. In 1825 she became the wife of Mr. Strange, and two years later they settled in Hendricks County, Indiana, coming thence to Frankfort in the year in which her son was born. One of her eight children is deceased. Those who survive are—Mrs. Mary E. Cook, of Kansas; Stephen, William, Jesse, Seth, Henry and Mrs. Dicey Cook. The mother died in Jackson Township on the homestead, March 13, 1885, at the age of nearly eighty-two years. While yet in her girlhood she united with the Baptist church and all her active life was interested in Christian work.

Dr. Strange passed the first twenty-two years of his life on the homestead of his father, and was employed in the pursuits common to the sons of farmers. In 1852 he commenced reading preparatory to his profession. He was under the competent preceptorship of Dr. John A. Barnes, of Michigantown, for a period of two years, and during the year succeeding he read diligently with Dr. Royal D. Hutchinson, at the expiration of that time entering the office of Dr. Irwin B. Maxwell. Both the last-named gentlemen were located at Michigantown. While with them he practiced the duties of the profession in the same place, continuing there until 1882. He removed to Boyleston, Clinton County, and engaged in the drug business, also practicing medicine. He prosecuted his business there one year and in 1883 came to Frankfort, where he embarked in the same lines of interest. He is a prominent and popular physician and fully merits the confidence which he enjoys.

He is a Democrat in political connection. During the administration of President Pierce in 1854, he was appointed postmaster at Michigantown, but resigned at the end of the first year. In 1872 he was elected a representative to the Lower House of the General Assembly of Indiana and served a term of two years.

The first wife of Dr. Strange was, previous to her marriage, Miss

Ann Knickerbocker, of Clinton County. Their union in matrimonial bonds took place July 7, 1850. She died at Michigantown, February 19, 1877, after becoming the mother of seven children. William, the first born, is deceased. Mrs. Nancy Ewbank, of Boyles-ton; Mrs. Mary E. Southard, of Frankfort; Walter E. and Aletha, (both deceased); Mrs. Rebecca Heaton, of Michigantown, and Jessie, also deceased, are named in the order of birth. January 28, 1884, Dr. Strange was again married to Mrs. Emily (Miller) Hutchinson, widow of the late Dr. R. D. Hutchinson, of Michigantown.

LEVI THARP, M. D., was born in Boone County, Indiana, September 9, 1854. His parents were Joseph and Elizabeth Tharp. His youth was passed on a farm and in attending the public schools. He began reading medicine in 1872, with Dr. H. W. Vale, of Colfax, and attended lectures at the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Indianapolis. The first five years of his professional life were spent at Colfax, where he met with remarkable success. In 1881 he located in the village of Boyleston, where he enjoys a lucrative practice. March 10, 1878, he was married to Miss Mary J., daughter of Dr. Joseph E. Milborn, of Colfax. Dr. and Mrs. Tharp have had three children—Florian N., Byron B. and Robert, who died in infancy. Dr. Tharp is a worthy member of Plumb Lodge, No. 479 F. & A. M. Politically he is a Democrat.

Dr. THOMAS H. WADE was born in Hamilton, Butler County, Ohio, February 1, 1836. His father, Ezra Wade, was born in Middleton, same county, in 1812, and lived there until September, 1836, then removed to this county, first settling in Rossville. He entered a quarter-section of land from the Government one mile east of Rossville, Andrew Jackson signing the patent. He lived here until June, 1863, then sold his property and removed to Champaign County, Illinois, and bought a farm of 120 acres, nearly three miles southeast of Sidney. He lived there until he died, January 3, 1878. The Doctor's Grandfather Wade was one of the first settlers of Butler County, being a native of Virginia. The Wades were of French ancestry. His mother, Catherine M. (Smock) Wade, was born in Palmyra, New York, May 4, 1814. She was fourteen years of age when her parents moved to Butler County. She now lives on the old farm in Champaign County, Illinois, with her youngest son. The Smocks were of German descent. Doctor Wade was married November 19, 1857, to Su-

sanna A. Clark, daughter of Jonas P. and Susan (Flenner) Clark, natives of New Jersey, then Ohio. She was born September 23, 1834, in Butler County, Ohio, and came to this county when three years old. She died April 26, 1859, and is buried in Oxford Cemetery, Tippecanoe County. She left one son, Willoughby C., who was born September 16, 1858, and is a farmer, residing in Madison Township. May 15, 1869, the Doctor was married to Sarah E. Packer, daughter of Larance and Mary (Rowe) Packer. She was born March 3, 1848, in Hamilton, Madison Township. Her father was born in 1812 in New Jersey and came to Ohio at the age of ten years, and lived in Hamilton County, near Cincinnati, until 1834; then came to this county, where he died in 1851 and is buried in Fair Haven Cemetery. Her mother was born in Chillicothe, Ohio, in 1816 and died in 1859. Mr. and Mrs. Wade have one son—Azorns D., born April 11, 1870. June 14, 1861, Doctor Wade enlisted in Company K, Fifteenth Indiana Infantry, and served until November 8, 1861, when he was discharged for physical disability. His first battle was at Rich Mountain and his second at Green Brier. At one time he was detailed as a sharpshooter and was with a squad of eight men which took the body of John A. Washington, a Major in the rebel army, and a nephew of General George Washington. Eight thousand men were encamped at Elk Water, guarding a mountain pass, when four mounted men approached the skirmish line where the Doctor was stationed. They saw them coming and withdrew into the bushes; but they were not allowed to pass, so the horsemen started for their own lines, but Major Washington was killed by four bullets; the others escaped. The Doctor had attended medical college previous to entering the service. Upon his return he remained in Rossville about six months, then went to Logansport, Indiana, where he partially recovered his health. He then went to Sidney, Illinois, and formed a partnership with Dr. William S. Duncan which lasted two years, then came to Hamilton and practiced his profession six years, when he went to Lafayette for six months, and to Brookston twelve months, thence to Stockwell, where practiced five years. He then returned to Hamilton and he bought out Young & Thomas who, were conducting a general store. Young & Thomas were successors to Sullivan, who succeeded R. D. Elliott; the latter succeeded W. J. Slipper, who succeeded McDavis & Dickerson, the original operators of the store, and the one now owned by Dr. Wade. Mr. and

Mrs. Wade are members of the Baptist church, and in politics he is a Republican. He is at present serving as justice of the peace.

JAMES BYRON WISE, M. D., practicing physician at Frankfort, was born at St. Mary's, Ohio, April 26, 1850. His father, John M. Wise, M. D., was a native of Pennsylvania and was of German lineage. He was a prominent physician of the homeopathic school and practiced some years before his death at Frankfort. He died there July 13, 1885. His mother, whose maiden name was Nancy Moore, was a native of Ohio and was of mixed German and Irish ancestry. Dr. Wise was reared to manhood in the place of his nativity. He was educated in the district and normal schools at St. Mary's and graduated from the latter with the class of 1869. He became a clerk in a hardware store where he was occupied until 1875, when he began to read for his profession, under the direction of his father, in 1876. After completing an office course of study he went to Cincinnati in 1878 and received the benefit of three courses of lectures at the Homeopathic Medical College of that city. He received his credentials from the institution, March 4, 1880. He opened an office with his father at Uniopolis, Ohio, where he remained but a short time, coming to Frankfort October 1, 1880, where he was associated with his father in business until the death of the latter. Dr. Wise was married April 22, 1884, to Marcella Hallowell, of Frankfort, Indiana. He is a member of Shield Lodge, No. 71, Knights of Pythias, at Frankfort.

WILLIAM P. YOUKEY, M. D., was born in Preble County, Ohio, September 9, 1845, a son of John Q. A. and Eliza A. (Jackson) Youkey. His father was born in Montgomery County, Ohio, in August, 1823, and died in Frankfort, Indiana, May 2, 1871. His mother was born in Ohio in 1826, and is now living in Logansport. Of a family of five children the Doctor and one brother, John K., of Frankfort, are the only ones living. Laura died in 1872, aged twenty years; Mary, in 1878, aged twenty-two years, and Sanford R., in 1871, aged nineteen years. When our subject was eight years old his parents moved to Clinton County, Indiana, and settled in Frankfort, where he was reared and educated. August 14, 1862, he enlisted in Company K, Seventy-second Indiana Infantry and served three years. His regiment was assigned to General Wilder's brigade and served with distinction throughout the war. He participated in all the battles of his regiment except



R. O. Young.

one, and although they endured many hardships was always well, never being sick enough to go to the hospital while he was out, but when on the way home he took a severe cold and did not recover from its effects for nearly twenty years. His first battle was at Hoover's Gap and then at Chickamunga, and then his brigade went in pursuit of General Wheeler. He was detailed as orderly for General Sherman and carried the first flag of truce from Atlanta to Rough and Ready, twelve miles, to General Hood. He was sent back to his regiment when Sherman started for the sea, and with it participated in the battle at Nashville and on a raid to Macon with General Wilson. He was at Macon when Jeff Davis was captured and brought there. After his return from the war he attended school for three years and then worked at the marble-cutter's trade three years. He then took up the study of law, reading a year with Joseph Claybaugh and one year with Judge Palmer. Becoming convinced that he would not make a successful lawyer, he chose the profession of medicine and began to study under Dr. J. C. Martin, remaining with him two years when he went to Indianapolis and graduated from the Medical College of Indiana in 1879. Prior to this, however, in 1876, he began to practice, locating at Hamilton, where he remained until 1880, when he went to Camden, Carroll County, remaining there five years, and in March, 1885, removed to Rossville where he has found a very good field and is building up a large practice. Dr. Youkey was married in 1871 to Miss Alice A. Brown, who was born in Rossville March 11, 1851, a daughter of Wesley and Mary (Sheridan) Brown. Dr. and Mrs. Youkey have two children, John Sanford, born March 11, 1872, and Harry B., born January 19, 1874. In politics Dr. Youkey is a Republican. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

ROBERT OGLE YOUNG, M. D., is the oldest physician now living in Clinton County, Indiana, and was born on his father's farm near Somerville, in Butler County, Ohio, May 12, 1814. He is the fifth son and the sixth of ten children of Robert and Jane (Ogle) Young, natives of Dauphin County, Pennsylvania. His grandparents on his father's side were Andrew and Sarah (Parks) Young; on his mother's side, Ogle and Fulton, who was a near relative of Robert Fulton, who is said to be the inventor of steam. All his grandparents were native-born Americans, two of Irish, one of Scotch, and one English descent. His father was a tailor by trade. He emigrated to Ohio in 1801 and entered and settled on the farm

on which the Doctor was born. He built a Buckeye cabin himself and kept back, having the Indians for his neighbors, and by his own labor made a beginning. In 1803 the Ogle family emigrated also to Ohio and settled within four miles of him. He and Miss Jane Ogle were married the next year and originated the family of which the Doctor is a member. He continued on the farm with his parents until he was twenty-seven years old. Having received a fall from a wagon which disabled one of his arms so much that it led him to choose some other calling, he commenced the study of medicine under Dr. Mendenhall, of Somerville, Ohio, and took his first course of lectures in the winter of 1843-'4, in the Medical College of Ohio, at Cincinnati. The next spring he removed to Clinton County and commenced the practice of medicine in Warren Township. In October of the same year, he returned to Cincinnati and took a second course of lectures and graduated in March, 1845. He then returned to his former location and continued in the practice for twenty-five years. His health failing he took his nephew, M. V. Young, M. D., with him, gave him his location and retired from practice. His success as a physician was most gratifying to himself, endearing the community in which he lived to him, and financially it resulted so favorably that with economy he and his family need never suffer want. He was married March 21, 1848, to Miss Margaret N. Robison, daughter of Andrew Robison. They had five children, two sons and three daughters—Robert, Louisa, Mary, Hulda and Milton. Robert married Miss Sarah E. Taylor; Louisa, A. H. Coapestick, and Mary, Elias Campbell. Hulda and Milton died in infancy. Robert and Mr. Coapestick are farmers and E. Campbell is engaged in mercantile business. They are all settled near their father. Margaret N., the mother of the above children, died March 17, 1863. The Doctor was married a second time November 1, 1864, to Miss Susanna Compton, daughter of Arthur Compton, with whom he is now living on one of his farms which he still superintends and makes grain and stock-raising a success. His farm land is well underdrained with tile. He has managed bees so successfully for thirty-eight years that he has never been without them or their product. Fruit growing has been a specialty for home use. His sugar maple has been preserved and worked so that his family always has a supply of the syrup. In general he has labored to make the gifts of the Almighty a blessing to himself and to those with whom he lives. For benevolent purposes he

has been a free giver, not only to the church but to the poor also. He united with the Presbyterian church at Somerville, Butler County, Ohio, at the age of twenty-three years, and when he removed to Clinton County he connected by letter with the Lexington Presbyterian church, of Carroll County, Indiana. Some twenty years ago he was elected ruling elder in that church in which capacity he serves at present. In early life, at the age of twenty-one, he connected himself with the temperance cause uniting himself to the Washingtonian Society, as it was then called, and has since rigidly adhered to his pledge. In politics he was a Democrat in early life, but when the Republican party was organized he identified himself with and still works with it. His early privileges for an education were quite limited. His first schooling was in a log cabin with oiled paper for glass and slab benches to sit on with clapboard door and mud chimney, the fire place six feet wide. The people of Ohio at that time were in poor circumstances financially, and his father had a large family to provide for and could not more than spare the labor of his children while the district school lasted. The Doctor, when he moved to Indiana, found the people in like circumstances as he early experienced in Ohio. Log cabins, mud roads, privations of many of the comforts of life, many shaking with ague chills, but a kind people, with whom he cast in his lot, and has lived to see them now wealthy and prosperous, with good houses, good health, good schools, and all that is needful to make them prosperous and happy.

ISAAC S. EARHART, physician and surgeon at Mulberry, came to this county with his parents and six brothers when he was but ten years of age. His father, George Earhart, was born in Butler County, Ohio, April 5, 1815. His paternal grandfather, Andrew Earhart, was a Virginian by birth. His mother, Susan (Slipher) Earhart, was also a native of Butler County, born September 21, 1819. His maternal grandfather was Steven Slipher. Dr. Earhart was born in Butler County, Ohio, July 27, 1840. He was reared on a farm and at the age of eighteen attended the academy at Battle Ground, which at that time was a large, flourishing school. He attended here three years and then taught school several terms. He commenced to read medicine with Dr. Davis, of Dayton, Tippecanoe County, one of the pioneer doctors of the Wabash Valley. He then attended lectures at the Medical College of Ohio, at Cincinnati, graduating in the spring of 1866. He commenced the practice of his profession in Madison Township when

there was only a cross-road and one small store that he could wheel away in a wheelbarrow. He commenced here in April, 1866, and here he has continued ever since. July 10, 1873, he was married to Miss Josephine Osterday, daughter of Benjamin and Eliza (Bear) Osterday, who were natives of Lehigh County, Pennsylvania, and came to this county in 1865, settling in Mulberry. Mrs. Earhart was born September 18, 1851, in Lehigh County, and when fifteen years old came with her parents to this county. Mr. and Mrs. Earhart have two boys—Henry O., born September 16, 1877, in Mulberry, and Troy B., July 6, 1881. Dr. Earhart is a Democrat and both are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. The Doctor is superintendent of the Sabbath-school. He has the finest herd of Jersey cattle in the county.



CHAPTER XIII.

EDUCATIONAL.

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS.—PROGRESS IN EDUCATIONAL METHODS AND STANDARDS.—IMPORTANCE OF GOOD SCHOOLS.—EARLY SCHOOLS.—TEXT BOOKS.—IMPROVEMENTS.—EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS, 1884, SHOWING NUMBER OF SCHOOLS, TEACHERS, PUPILS, ETC., AND EXPENDITURES FOR DIFFERENT PURPOSES.

There is no subject connected with our progress and civilization in which our people have taken a deeper interest than in that of education. While our public schools, which constitute the basis of our progress and intelligence, have especially engaged the attention of our most enterprising citizens and legislators, they have also liberally encouraged the higher institutions of learning, as is shown by our numerous seminaries, colleges and universities. Indiana has education for her corner-stone upon which she has reared an enduring superstructure. Education is the secret of the great prosperity of our State and the safeguard of our institutions. There is no excuse whatever for a person being uneducated in Indiana, for her counties are dotted over with numerous and excellent school-houses, while the school buildings in the cities are models of elegance and convenience, and these public schools are free to all, rich and poor, irrespective of race, color or religion. There has been manifested a constant and very general determination to bring the schools of the State to the highest degree of excellence, consonant with sound policy and the development of its material resources.

The findings of the last census in educational matters, although hardly a revolution to our people, are yet not a little gratifying, as they enable the people elsewhere to realize something of the work being done in Indiana in educational matters.

The first schools taught in Clinton County were private or subscription schools. Their accommodations, as may be readily supposed, were not good. Sometimes they were taught in small log houses erected for the purpose. Stoves and such heating apparatus

as are in use now were unknown. A mud and stick chimney in one end of the building, with earthen hearth, with fire-place wide enough and deep enough to take in a four-foot back-log, smaller wood to match, served for warming purposes in winter and a kind of conservatory in summer. For windows, part of a log was cut out on either side, and maybe a few panes of eight by ten glass set in ; or, just as likely as not, the aperture would be covered over with greased paper. Writing benches were made of wide planks, or maybe puncheons resting on pins or arms driven into two-inch auger holes bored into the logs beneath the windows. Seats were made out of thick planks or puncheons ; flooring was made of the same kind of stuff. Everything was rude and plain, but many of America's greatest men have gone out from just such school-houses to grapple with the world and make a name for themselves, and names that come to be an honor to their country. In other cases, private rooms and parts of private houses were utilized as school-houses, but the furniture was just as plain.

But all these things are changed now. A log school-house in Indiana is a rarity. Their places are filled with handsome frame or brick structures. The rude furniture has also given way, and the old school books, the "Popular Reader," the "English Reader" (the finest literary compilation ever known in American schools) and "Webster's Elementary Spelling Book" are superseded by others of greater pretensions. The old spelling classes and spelling matches have followed the old school-houses until they are remembered only in name. The school-houses and their furnishings are in full keeping with the spirit of the law that provides for their maintenance and support. The teachers rank high among the other thousands of teachers in the State ; and the several county superintendents, since the office of superintendent was made a part of the school system, have been chosen with especial reference to their fitness for their position.

EARLY SCHOOLS.

Previous to the winter of 1829 and 1830, no schools were held in the county. During that winter two schools were taught, as follows: One in Washington Township in a log cabin that had been built for a recorder's office by John Delvin, of Crawfordsville; the other in what is now Center Township, in a log cabin which had been built for a private dwelling on the Bunnell farm

by Jacob L. Harley. Soon after this schools were held in various parts of the county, all of which the reader will find duly recorded in the township histories.

Black-boards, charts, maps and globes were unknown. The teacher made quill pens for his pupils with which to write. Some of the older ones "ciphered" and when stalled went to the "master" for help. There were no classes formed except in "spellin'" and readin'."

A person who could read fluently, write a legible hand and "cipher" to the "Single Rule of Three," was deemed competent to act as teacher. Some of the teachers taught what were considered excellent schools; however, generally speaking, they were very inefficient, and like the schools, were primitive and crude. All the early schools were supported by private aid, and as the first settlers were very scarce of money the wages paid teachers were very small indeed. Some taught school whose only remuneration was the pleasure of "boarding around." Ten dollars a month, the teacher boarding himself and cutting his own wood, was considered good wages.

Such, in brief, was the early school system of Clinton County; the system under which many of her leading men acquired their education. And let it be remembered that even these rude advantages were not long afforded, for as soon as a child was large enough to lend a helping hand, his parents demanded his aid to assist in obtaining a living.

But the school system of Indiana has wonderfully developed and improved teachers and all educational facilities within the last half century. In this respect Clinton has kept pace with the counties adjoining her. At an early day her citizens voted, generally to sell their school sections and let the interest on the proceeds become a tuition fund for the support of schools, while they cheerfully taxed themselves to build school-houses and otherwise improve the county.

In the thirteen townships of Clinton County, each of which is a separate corporation for school purposes, we first had three trustees, a clerk and a treasurer. Now one trustee does the business, assisted by a director in each school district, who serves without pay. These trustees, with the city and incorporated town trustees, and the county superintendent, jointly or severally have control of the schools of the county, hire teachers, regulate their salaries, locate school-houses, adopt text books to be used and make

all needful rules and regulations with reference to all things pertaining to schools.

By the county and township institutes, which by law and rule all teachers are required to attend, they become acquainted with the value of each teacher, ascertain the wants and wishes of schools, teachers, patrons and pupils, and work together to right all wrongs and see that the great school fund so generously and wisely appropriated by the people of Indiana is expended in such a way as to do the most good.

The total cost of schools in Clinton County for 1884 was \$50,000. This speaks for itself. It shows how deeply the people are interested in the cause of education. They are dotting their county all over with substantial school-houses, furnished with all the modern appliances, and placing all in charge of well qualified teachers. Below are given the principal statistics of school matters for 1884, from which may be learned the present condition of the schools, and the degree of perfection to which they have advanced. Let the youthful reader study these statistics, and then compare his advantages with the youth of forty or fifty years ago. We hope he may be profited by such a comparison; that he may be stimulated to improve faithfully and diligently the opportunities afforded him, for surely, surrounded as he is in this the eve of the nineteenth century, the world expects something from him and has a right to ask "What do you more than others?"

STATISTICS.

Number of districts in which schools were taught, 111; male teachers employed, 95; female teachers employed, 53; total number of teachers employed, 148; average wages of male teachers in townships, \$2.27; average wages of female teachers in townships, \$2.10; average wages of male teachers in towns, \$3.15; average wages of female teachers in towns, \$1.39; average wages of male teachers in city, \$3.19; average wages of female teachers in city, \$2.24; number of brick school-houses, 79; number of frame school-houses, 39; whole number of school-houses, 118; value of school-houses and grounds, \$194,405; value of apparatus, maps, globes, etc., \$8,685; total value of school property, \$203,090; school-houses built during the year, 9; value of school-houses built during the year, \$21,900; number of volumes in library, 615; number of private schools, 13; number of teachers in same, 13; number of pupils admitted, 286; average daily attendance, 201;

tuition per pupil per month, \$.71; amount of common school fund, \$30,108.61; white males of school age, 4,176; white females of school age, 3,841; colored males of school age, 13; colored females of school age, 10; total enumeration of 1884, 8,040; total enumeration of 1883, 8,047; illiterate males between ten and twenty-one, 33; illiterate females between ten and twenty-one, 17; total illiterates, 50; white male pupils in school, 3,387; white female pupils, 3,165; total white pupils, 6,552; colored male pupils, 10; colored female pupils, 5; total colored pupils, 15; total male pupils, 3,397; total female pupils, 3,170; total pupils in school, 6,567; average daily attendance, 4,220; average number of days of school, 141; amount paid trustees for managing educational matters, \$1,792; amount of school revenue derived from tax, \$8,298.46; interest collected on common school fund, \$2,463.27; total collected for apportionment, \$10,761.73; amount apportioned, \$11,577.60.



CHAPTER XIV.

AGRICULTURAL.

CLINTON AN AGRICULTURAL COUNTY.—STATISTICS OF AGRICULTURE FOR 1886.—CLINTON COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—ORGANIZATION.—FAIRS, 1872-'85.—MIDDLE FORK AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The best prosperity a county can have is agricultural. Manufactures and mineral resources are desirable, but where they are the main dependence there will invariably be a poor, ignorant, unenterprising class of citizens controlled by a few capitalists. Here in Clinton County property is quite evenly distributed, with the exception of a few large land owners ; all are comfortably situated, and all enjoy educational and social advantages. Clinton is destined to remain an agricultural county, and it is best so. As a farming region it ranks among the best in the State. Possessing the advantages of a good climate, a soil of inexhaustible fertility, close proximity to the markets of Chicago and other cities, and excellent railroad facilities, the county has already attained a degree of agricultural development such as is seldom found in a country comparatively new. Its wealth and prosperity are steadily and rapidly increasing. When we consider that but two generations ago the red men were the owners of this region which now supports one of the most flourishing communities in the United States, we may well be astonished at the wonderful results which time and an intelligent industry have wrought. In many sections of our country, lands which have been occupied by white inhabitants twice and thrice as long, exhibit not one-half of the improvements and substantial evidences of real prosperity that Clinton County can show. Nature did much for this region, and a thrifty and progressive people have admirably co-operated with her efforts. Farms, buildings and improvements of every kind are of unusual excellence in this county. Numerous towns and villages scattered over the county furnish abundant and convenient trading points and home markets, while unexcelled educational and religious

privileges combine to render the lot of the Clinton County farmer a most fortunate one.

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.

No statistics of agriculture were compiled in early years, but now the assessors report annually to the State Bureau of Statistics, and from these reports extensive tables are prepared which, though sadly deficient in many respects, still serve a useful purpose in the end. Following is a summary of the reports for 1886 :

Acres of wheat (sown in fall of 1885), 56,709 ; upland corn, 51,112 ; bottom-land corn, 3,721 ; oats, 7,061 ; barley, 119 ; rye, 145 ; buckwheat, 35 ; flax, 103 ; Irish potatoes, 378 ; sweet potatoes, 25 ; melons, 2 ; tobacco, 11 ; cabbage, 7 ; beans, 1 ; onions, 6 ; strawberries, 43 ; timothy, 12,428 ; clover, 18,710 ; other grass, 14,875 ; uncultivated plow land, 5,782 ; new land brought under cultivation, 2,788 ; timber land, 44,381 ; rods of drain tile, 718,602.

Bushels of timothy seed saved, 85 ; clover seed, 1,932 ; blue grass seed, 22 ; tons of flax straw produced, 7.

Bushels of dried apples, 37 ; gallons of dried or preserved cherries, 91 ; canned fruits, 5,713 ; cider, 1,071 ; vinegar, 1,081 ; wine, 6 ; sorghum molasses, 14,926 ; pounds of sorghum sugar, 221 ; gallons of maple molasses, 5,140 ; pounds of maple sugar, 1,175 ; gallons of milk, 1,853,890 ; pounds of butter, 505,410 ; pounds of cheese, 918.

Number of horses under one year old, 700 ; one to two years old, 790 ; two to three years old, 541 ; three to four years old, 558 ; four years old and over, 5,419 ; number of horses dying during the year 1885, 226.

Number of mules under one year old, 25 ; one to two years old, 41 ; two to three years old, 63 ; three to four years old, 69 ; over four years old, 131 ; number of mules dying during year 1885, 16.

Number of cattle under one year old, 5,734 ; one to two years old, 2,924 ; two to three years old, 2,361 ; three years old and over, 5,952 ; milch cows, 7,163 ; number of cattle dying during the year, 380.

Number of fattened hogs past twelve months old, 42,070 ; weight of same, 8,768,051 ; number of hogs old enough to fatten this year, 32,175 ; number of hogs dying during the year, 6,307.

Number of grown sheep, 4,852 ; lambs, 3,406 ; pounds of wool

clipped in 1885, 32,592 ; in 1886, 29,069 ; sheep killed by dogs in the year, 157 ; sheep died of disease during year, 380.

Dozens of chickens sold and used during year, 11,910 ; turkeys, 673 ; geese, 170 ; ducks, 184 ; guinea fowls, 419 ; dozens of eggs, 270,123 ; pounds of feathers picked, 3,457.

Number of stands of bees, 1,178 ; stands killed during year, 460 ; pounds of honey taken, 12,018.

Cattle over three months old slaughtered, 427 ; calves under three months old, 102 ; hogs, 9,890 ; sheep, 889 ; lambs, 89.

Bearing apple trees, 39,066 ; young apple trees, 21,381 ; apple trees killed during year, 11,078 ; bearing peach trees, 224 ; young peach trees, 1,554 ; peach trees killed during year, 407 ; bearing pear trees, 1,145 ; young pear trees, 1,287 ; bushels of fall apples saved, 3,539 ; winter apples, 2,976 ; peaches, 27 ; pears, 82 ; pear trees dying during year, 948 ; bearing plum trees, 986 ; young plum trees, 1,487 ; bearing quince trees, 52 ; young quince trees, 288 ; bearing cherry trees, 7,971 ; young cherry trees, 4,543 ; bearing Siberian crab trees, 824 ; young Siberian crab trees, 639 ; bearing grape vines, 6,125 ; young grape vines, 4,339 ; apple trees planted, 5,629 ; peach trees planted, 344 ; pear trees planted, 354.

CLINTON COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The Clinton County Agricultural Society was organized in June, 1872, and held a successful fair the same year ; the net proceeds making a handsome payment on the indebtedness which had been incurred in starting the society. Forty-eight acres of beautiful ground, one-half mile south of town, half of it a splendid grove of native trees, had been purchased. The grounds cost \$6,000, and within the first year the society expended about \$7,500 in the way of improvements. The capital stock was fixed at \$10,000, divided into shares of \$25.

SECOND FAIR.

The fair of 1873 was a success in every respect. The whole number of entries was 1,250 ; receipts from all sources, \$5,190.32 ; paid for premiums, \$2,159.03 ; improvements and expenses, \$1,822.65 ; balance of \$1,208.64, applied to reduction of indebtedness. The secretary, P. W. Gard, reported this year that all the stock of the society had been purchased except about 100 shares. Enos Hoover was president for this year.

THIRD FAIR.

The third annual fair was held in 1874. The competition for premiums on horses, cattle and hogs was the most spirited yet had, but the fair was not so successful financially as preceding ones. The exhibition showed that many of the best farmers had begun to import blooded horses and thoroughbred cattle. Many Berkshire and Chester White hogs were to be seen also. The total number of entries was 1,580; receipts, \$4,450; disbursements, \$3,960. Enos Hoover was president and S. O. Bayless was secretary for the year.

FOURTH FAIR.

The weather was favorable and all other circumstances auspicious for the fair held September 13-19, 1875. The entries were 1,250, not quite the usual number, but they were of a better class of articles and stock. The receipts were \$3,600; expenses, \$2,800, and balance to apply on indebtedness, \$800. The display of hogs, and articles in agricultural and produce halls, were not equal to those of previous years. The exhibition in the floral department went far ahead of previous attempts. The number of entries in the cattle and horse departments was large and the animals very fine and would have made a creditable show at a State fair. The officers were the same as for 1874.

FIFTH FAIR.

The fifth annual fair, September 11-18, 1876, was not so fortunate. The weather was very unfavorable during the week, and the fair was not well attended. Financially, it was not a success; but the society maintained its credit by paying out more for premiums than the receipts at the gate. The exhibitions in the stock department far excelled any previous year. Vegetable and garden products were well represented. On account of the bad weather, the display in the floral hall was not as good as heretofore. The county commissioners purchased the grounds this year, to ease the society, and leased the grounds to the same for an annual rental. The entries at this fair numbered 1,150; receipts amounted to \$1,823.65; disbursements, \$1,988. John Snyder was president and S. O. Bayless was secretary.

SIXTH FAIR.

The sixth annual exhibition was held September 10-15, 1877.

The entries numbered 1,476 being a gratifying increase over the usual number, while most of the articles exhibited were of a superior quality. The secretary's report said: "At the first two or three exhibitions we were compelled to depend upon other and older counties for superior stock, grain, vegetables and useful machinery; but of late we can compete with any of them in all departments, as our record at the State fair and the number of patents granted to our county at Washington, D. C., will show. We now have some as fine imported horses, cattle and sheep as any county in the State. Notwithstanding the incessant rain during the week of our fair on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Saturday, the attendance on Thursday and Friday was much larger than that of any previous year." The total receipts of the fair were \$3,000; expenses, \$2,930. The officers for the year were: President, H. Y. Morrison; Secretary, John Bayless.

SEVENTH FAIR.

The seventh annual exhibition occurred September 16-20, 1878. The entries numbered 1,499, more than any previous fair, including 712 in the live-stock department. Great improvement was noticeable in not only the exhibition, but in the management. The attendance was large, notwithstanding an incessant rain on Friday, usually one of the best days. The poultry department was one of the most conspicuous. The receipts of the fair were \$3,485; disbursements, \$3,635. Enos Hoover was president and John Bayless was secretary for the year.

EIGHTH FAIR.

In 1879 the fair was held September 15-19, inclusive. The weather was fine, the entries numerous and the attendance beyond the most sanguine expectations of the managers. The stock departments showed the most conspicuous improvement. One of the interesting features was an archery contest, participated in by the Kokomo, Frankfort, New London and Crawfordville clubs. There were four archers in each team, and each man made thirty shots, three at a time, at the distance of forty, fifty and sixty feet, making in all ninety shots. The result was not very flattering to the Frankforts, the total of the score being: Crawfordville, 1,654; New London, 1,244; Kokomo, 1,066; Frankfort, 960.

No fair was held in 1880.

NINTH FAIR.

The fair held August 22-26, 1881, was as successful as could be expected under the circumstances. The terrible condition of the roads prevented many from attending, while the long-continued drouth of that year cut short the display in agricultural hall. The stock display was good and floral hall made a fine impression, perhaps better than at any previous fair. Over 500 entries were made in that department. More attention was paid to the races than usual.

TENTH FAIR.

In 1882 the fair was a moderate success. The exhibition was hardly as good as usual, and the attendance was less. Still the management paid all premiums in full and made a number of improvements on the grounds.

ELEVENTH FAIR.

The eleventh fair was held August 27 to September 1, 1883, inclusive, and was much more fortunate than that of 1882. The total number of entries reached 1,600. The receipts were sufficient to pay all the expenses, all the premiums in full and an indebtedness of nearly \$1,000. The officers elected for 1884 were: James McDavis, President; C. R. Pence, Vice-President; Joseph Heavilon, Secretary; H. M. Aughe, Treasurer; and W. G. Morris, Superintendent.

TWELFTH FAIR.

The fair of 1884, held August 25-29, inclusive, was another one of the "best ever held." The attendance was certainly excellent. There was some complaint that the premium list was not as liberal as it should be. The officers elected for 1885 were: President, James McDavis; Vice-President, Robert Carrick; Secretary, M. H. Belknap; Treasurer, H. M. Aughe; Superintendent, David F. Clark.

THIRTEENTH FAIR.

In 1885 the fair was held from August 24 to 28, inclusive, and was a great success. A rain storm on Monday delayed the start a little, but there were in all 2,000 entries, several hundred more than ever before. The agricultural display was fine, and the stock show unusually good. Implement hall was alive with machinery

used by the farmers, and floral hall was a scene of beauty. The contests in the speed ring were exciting, although from recent rains the track was in poor condition. The officers chosen for 1886 were: President, James McDavis; Vice-President, Robert Carrick; Secretary, M. H. Belknap; Treasurer, C. R. Pence; Superintendent, D. F. Clark.

MIDDLE FORK UNION AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The Middle Fork Union Agricultural and Horticultural Society, composed of the counties of Clinton, Howard and Carroll, was organized January 4, 1872, at Middle Fork, Clinton County, Indiana. The society, at the time of its organization, consisted of 100 life members, who elected twelve directors—four from each county.

The officers for the first year were: John Wilner, President; A. F. Whiteman, Vice-President; John Rodkey, Superintendent; W. J. Floyd, Treasurer; Milton Hanson, Corresponding Secretary; Oliver Gard, Recording Secretary.

The following named gentlemen were the directors elected from Clinton County: Henry Baum, Isaac H. Storms, Thomas Avery and G. W. Unger. The directors elected from Howard County were Alex. Bishop, Samuel Schooley, John Morrison and Samuel Rodkey. Those elected from Carroll County were John S. Cromwell, William Everman, William Farlow and B. J. Wilson.

The object of the organization cannot be better expressed than by quoting the preamble to their constitution, which was as follows:

"WHEREAS, In all ages, and in all countries, skillful and scientific labor has been the foundation of material prosperity and greatness, and, as we believe that exhibitions of nature, the work of art, and the achievements in science, when conducted on the principles of justice and morality, tend to the improvement of those who engage therein, we deem it expedient, in order to carry out these convictions, to form an organization."

The first, second and third annual exhibitions were all its most sanguine friends anticipated. But time proved that 100 life members were too many. A rainy week interfered with the exhibition, when they were compelled to pay a per cent, and re-organize. A joint stock company then took charge of the enterprise, paid off the indebtedness, and gained the confidence of the public. Sev-

eral more fairs were then held, but in 1881 the organization was dissolved. Middle Fork had not been reached by any of the railroads then building through the county, and on account of this and other disadvantages with which the management was obliged to contend, the experiment of holding fairs at Middle Fork was permanently given up.



CHAPTER XV.

RAILROADS.

INTRODUCTORY.—CINCINNATI, INDIANAPOLIS, ST. LOUIS & CHICAGO.
—TERRE HAUTE & LOGANSPOUT.—LAKE ERIE & WESTERN.—
TOLEDO, ST. LOUIS, & KANSAS CITY.—LOUISVILLE, NEW ALBANY
& CHICAGO.—REMARKS.—HONOR TO WHOM HONOR IS DUE.—
LIBERALITY OF THE COUNTY, TOWNSHIPS AND CITIZENS.—THE
PROFITABLE RESULTS.

Rapid development of a new country is only possible through a system of railroads, affording speedy, regular, safe and economical transportation. To fully open up a district like Ohio, Indiana or Kentucky, a whole generation must pass away amid the slowly improving conditions of pioneer life. Now, by the aid of railroads, the vast Territory of Dakota has within five years received a half a million of inhabitants, and is ready to be converted into two new States—stars Nos. 39 and 40 in our Federal constellation. By the same agency Asia, Australia, South America and Africa are being rapidly civilized and developed. In short, the known world is being wonderfully enlarged. But for the iron horse, Africa must remain the “dark continent” for countless generations. In view of present developments, it is to be the land of promise for emigrants in the twentieth century.

CINCINNATI, INDIANAPOLIS, ST. LOUIS & CHICAGO.

About 1851 a company was organized to construct a railroad from Lafayette to Indianapolis. It was a local enterprise, Lafayette being the headquarters, and the stock being taken by residents along the line. Aid was very freely tendered by the citizens from Lafayette to Indianapolis. Daniel Clark, of Tippecanoe County, who lives but a mile or so west of the Clinton County line, gave most of his time for about two years to the promotion of this project. As was usually the case in those days of primitive railroad building, the actual work of construction progressed slowly, about three years being consumed before the line was completed

between the two cities named. The line crosses only a corner of Clinton County, having but 3.87 miles in Perry Township. Colfax is the only station in this county. After a number of years the road became a part of the system now known as Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis & Chicago. The road is assessed at \$9,000 per mile, or \$34,830 in this county, for main track. There are 1.07 miles of side track, assessed at \$2,500 per mile, or \$2,675. The rolling stock is assessed at \$2,500 per mile, or \$9,675 in Clinton County. Improvements on right of way are assessed at \$410, making a total assessment in this county of \$47,590.

This was the only road in Clinton County until 1870, since when has been brought about the unexcelled railroad facilities of Frankfort and the county.

TERRE HAUTE & LOGANSFORT (VANDALIA LINE).

In 1869 three local companies were organized, independently, to connect these places: Rockville and Crawfordsville, Crawfordsville and Frankfort, Frankfort and Logansport. Shortly after, and before the construction was begun, these were consolidated, under the name of the Terre Haute & Logansport. In 1870 the road was built in this county, from Colfax to Frankfort, and the following season it was extended to Logansport. The year following the whole line was completed. The contractors were Cutler & Co., extensive railroad builders.

Clinton County and the townships interested, all contributed liberally to this line. The county voted one-third of a 2 per cent. tax, or \$37,500; Perry, Jackson and Owen townships voted 2 per cent. each, or \$12,000, \$36,000 and \$12,000, respectively. In addition, enough donations were made by private parties to make the total about \$135,000, besides the right of way, which was entirely given. Four or five years ago the company became financially embarrassed, and was sold to the Vandalia Company, which has made it a first-class line. It is well managed, is in good condition in every way, and is doing a profitable business. The road has 22.01 miles of main track in Clinton County, assessed at \$3,500 per mile, or \$77,035; and 2.27 miles of side track, assessed at \$2,000, or \$4,540. The rolling stock is assessed at \$850 per mile, or \$18,708, and improvements on right of way, \$1,190; total assessment in Clinton County, \$101,473. The road crosses Owen, Center, Washington and Perry townships, and the

stations are Sedalia, Moran, Kilmore, Frankfort, Madison and Colfax.

LAKE ERIE & WESTERN.

Shortly after the organization of the Terre Haute & Logansport, and in the same year, 1869, another line was projected through this county. This was the Lafayette, Bloomington & Muncie. The leading parties in this were citizens of Lafayette, Adams, Earl and others. Mr. Earl was president of the company until the road was half built. Work on the line was begun in 1871, and completed in 1874 or '5 from Bloomington to Muncie. Much local aid was given to this road, every county along the line voting liberally. Clinton County gave \$37,500, and Johnson Township, \$5,000; while private subscriptions raised the amount given in this county to some \$120,000, besides the right of way. Most of this latter was given outright, but a few hundred dollars being paid out for that purpose. Four or five years after completion to Muncie, the road was extended to Sandusky, on Lake Erie, and the present name of Lake Erie & Western was adopted. The line is in good condition, and does a profitable business. The 25.35 miles of main track in this county is assessed at \$6,000 per mile, or \$152,100; 1.86 miles of side track at \$2,000 per mile, or \$3,720; the rolling stock at \$1,400 per mile, or \$35,490; and improvements on right of way at \$2,000; a total of \$193,310. The road crosses Johnson, Michigan, Center, Washington and Madison townships, and the stations in this county are Scircleville, Hillisburgh, Boyleston, Frankfort, Jefferson and Mulberry.

TOLEDO, ST. LOUIS & KANSAS CITY.

Fifteen years ago it became apparent that sooner or later a railroad would be built connecting Toledo and St. Louis by a direct line. The wide-awake citizens of Frankfort perceived this, and determined to at once build as much road east and west as possible, which might in time become a part of such through line, and thus make sure of being on this through line, instead of allowing it to pass around Clinton County. Thus it was that in 1872 the Frankfort & Kokomo Company was organized. Center Township voted 2 per cent., or \$31,000; Michigan 2 per cent., or \$14,000; Johnson 1 per cent., or \$5,000; and other subscriptions in the county raised the total to some \$30,000, given to secure this new railroad. The contract for building was let to A. G. Wells & Co.,

in 1873, and work was at once begun. By the 4th of July, 1874, trains were running between Frankfort and Kokomo.

The year following, the Frankfort & State Line Company was organized to build westward from Frankfort to the State line, in the direction of St. Louis. Most of the parties interested in this were the same as those who had pushed the Frankfort & Kokomo to successful completion. The right of way was cheerfully given, and in addition Center Township voted \$20,000 at one time and \$20,000 at another, Washington \$12,000, and private parties gave \$12,000 more, a total of \$64,000. Work on this line was begun in 1878, and a considerable length of line was built that year. This was, and is, a narrow-gauge railroad. In 1879, to conform to the same idea, the Frankfort & Kokomo was reduced to a narrow gauge.

This assured the extension of the road to the important termini of Toledo and St. Louis. Years before, a rival line had been projected south of Clinton County, but the promoters of Clinton County's interests were too active to be beaten. On the other line nothing had been done but promise money; on this the money had been actually raised; so that when the panic of 1873 came, it stopped the rival project, along with hundreds of others in the United States that were then in the formative stage, but the Frankfort line was built, because it had the aid definitely promised to it. Organizations were at different times formed in different localities, to build links of the through line, which was thus actually constructed in eight or ten different sections. Frankfort parties were interested in two of these sections between Frankfort and the State line west, aside from the Frankfort & State Line division. In 1881 the entire line was completed, narrow gauge throughout, and consolidated under the name of the Toledo, Cincinnati & St. Louis. In the spring of 1886 the road was sold and the name changed to Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City. It will doubtless be made a standard gauge line. Financially, the enterprise has not yet been a success. The line has never been properly equipped. More money was given to the company than was put into the road, so that the contractors got the road for nothing and made money besides. Still, it is hardly to be doubted that the result will be a benefit to Clinton County.

The road has in this county 25.10 miles of main track, assessed at \$2,000 per mile, or \$50,200; and .46 miles of side track at \$1,000 per mile, or \$460. The rolling stock is assessed at \$8,193 and

improvements on right of way, \$125. Total assessment, \$59,028. The road crosses Forest, Michigan, Center and Washington townships, and has these stations in Clinton County: Forest, Michigan-town, Avery, Frankfort, Jefferson and Fickle's.

LOUISVILLE, NEW ALBANY & CHICAGO.

The Indianapolis, Delphi & Chicago Air Line was organized in 1869, to construct a road from Indianapolis to Chicago through Frankfort, Delphi and Monon. This was shorter than any other line built and is still the most direct line. The rights of way were given in 1870 through this county, but the project was allowed to rest for five or six years before even a beginning was made. The first work was done in Jasper and White counties. Clinton County voted \$37,500; Ross Township, \$12,000; Kirklin, \$12,000; Center, \$36,000; and subscriptions raised the total to \$127,500. After the road was built as far south as Delphi, it was in an embarrassed condition, financially, and was then bought by the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago ("Monon") Company, which completed the line to Indianapolis in 1883. It does a good, and presumably profitable, business. It has, in Clinton County, 24.59 miles of main track, assessed at \$5,000 per mile, or \$122,950; and 1.56 miles of side track, assessed at \$2,000 per mile, or \$3,120. The rolling stock is assessed at \$1,500 per mile, or \$36,835, and the improvements on right of way at \$1,600; total assessed value in this county, \$164,555. The road crosses Ross, Owen, Center, Jackson, Kirklin and Sugar Creek townships, and has these stations in the county: Rossville, Cambria, Frankfort, Cyclone and Kirklin.

REMARKS.

There is a total of 100.92 miles of main track in Clinton County, assessed at from \$2,000 to \$9,000 per mile, making \$437,115; and 7.22 miles of side track, assessed at from \$1,000 to \$2,500 per mile, or \$14,515. The rolling stock is assessed at \$108,951; and improvements on the right of way, \$5,375; total assessment of railroad property in the county, \$565,956.

From Frankfort railroads stretch in eight directions, quite evenly distributed around the points of the compass, and from Colfax the iron rails lead in four directions. This exceptionally convenient arrangement is not mere luck. It is the natural result of a far-sighted policy, a wise liberality and an intelligent enterprise. From

the first it has been the custom of the Board of Commissioners to appropriate suitable sums to pay for the original surveys of these roads. Then again, many of the citizens of the county, and particularly of Frankfort, have given liberally of time and money to securing these roads, with the sole object of benefiting the town and county, their only compensation being the indirect one of increased value of their property. Their posterity will acknowledge that the money has been well invested.

Among those who have aided in railroad development are H. Y. Morrison, Colonel John G. Clark, Alexander B. Given, James Paris, William Carter (deceased), N. T. Catterlin (deceased), David P. Barner, Isaac D. Armstrong, John Barner, Philip Dorner, Samuel Ayres, John Coulter, James W. Morrison, Erastus H. Staley, Wilson Seawright (deceased), John Pence (deceased), Perry Pence, Aaron H. Southard (deceased), Joseph Baum and David F. Allen. H. Y. Morrison was director and president of the Frankfort & Kokomo Railroad Company until that line was built, and for several years after director and vice-president; he was director and president of the Frankfort & State Line almost from its organization, until its consolidation with the other parts of the Toledo, Cincinnati & St. Louis; and for a time director of two other of the minor companies afterward consolidated in the same system. Colonel Clark has been director of the Frankfort & Kokomo and other Indiana divisions of the Toledo, Cincinnati & St. Louis, and was recently vice-president. Alexander B. Given was for several years after the organization a director in the Lafayette, Bloomington & Muncie (now Lake Erie & Western). Captain Samuel Ayres has been almost from the beginning connected officially with what is now the Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City, as director and treasurer. James H. Paris has been director and secretary of the Terre Haute & Logansport. James W. Morrison was director and secretary for several years of the Frankfort & State Line Company.

The county now receives about \$4,000 annually from the railroads by way of taxes, and the townships (all but one of which are crossed by these iron highways) also receive revenue from them. All the many bonuses voted to the road have been paid, except these: \$20,000 voted by Ross to the Frankfort & State Line, now in litigation; \$39,000 voted by Ross and Center to the Indianapolis, Delphi & Chicago (now Louisville, New Albany & Chicago), forfeited by delay of the company in building the road, and \$37,500

voted by the county to the same road and forfeited for the same reason, in accordance with a statute of the State. The county and townships and citizens have between them given nearly half a million dollars, besides the right of way, to secure these roads, yet there is very little dissatisfaction, and what there is is diminishing in the light of the conclusive benefits of the railroad advantages now secured for all time to Clinton County.



CHAPTER XVI.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.—FIRST COURT-HOUSE.—FIRST JAIL.—SECOND COURT-HOUSE.—SECOND JAIL.—PRESENT JAIL.—SALE OF OLD COURT-HOUSE.—NEW COURT-HOUSE.—DESCRIPTION.—LAYING OF THE CORNER-STONE.—ADDRESS OF WELCOME.—EXTRACT FROM THE ORATION OF THE DAY.—COUNTY POOR FARM.—VALUATION AND TAXATION OF THE COUNTY, 1845-'85.—EARLY METHODISM IN CLINTON COUNTY.—EARLY ROADS.—POPULATION.—COUNTY DEBT.—FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

FIRST COURT-HOUSE. ✓

The first move toward providing quarters for the holding of the courts was made by the county commissioners, at their session of September, 1830. After providing for the clearing of the public square and the surrounding streets, the county agent was ordered "to cause to be sold publicly to the lowest bidder the building of a house of the following description, to-wit: To be built of hewed logs made of good timber, to be eighteen feet wide and twenty-four feet long, one story and a half high, to be covered with good oak clapboards, to have one door six feet high, or more, if necessary, and two twelve-light windows in the front, one on each side of the door, and one window in the back of the house, sash and glass to be put in, a good battened door to be made and hung, the lower floor to be laid loose with good oak plank and the upper floor to be laid with good poplar flooring, the corners to be sawed down, the house to be chinked on the inside and daubed on the outside, a good cat-and-clay chimney to be built, all of said work to be completed in a good, workmanlike manner, on or before the 1st day of November next, and the agent will take such assurance as he may think best from the purchaser so as to ensure said work to be completed against the time above specified."

The treasurer's annual report, made the following May, showed that \$289.25 had been drawn from the building fund, and this

amount was, presumably, the entire cost of the first court-house. This building was composed of one room, and used only for courts, the various county offices being at the residences of the office-holders. Colonel William Douglass was the county agent and superintended its erection. It stood on the south side of the square, on the lot now occupied by Allen & James's dry-goods store.

FIRST JAIL.

The first county prison was ordered built by the Board of Commissioners, at a session held September 6, 1831. The record is:

"Ordered by the board that the county agent, William Douglass, cause to be put under contract the building of a jail in or near the northeast corner of the public square in the town of Frankfort, to be sold to the lowest bidder, taking bond of the purchaser or undertaker in the sum of \$2,000, with at least three freehold securities, the sufficiency to be judged of by the agent, and that the said agent sell said jail at the court-house in Frankfort by receiving sealed proposals under seal, on the second Monday in October next, between the hours of 10 and 4 o'clock on said day, and that he give notice of said sale in the *Lafayette Free Press*, a newspaper printed in Lafayette. Said jail is to be built on the following plan, viz.: To be built of hewed timber completely hewed and squared to one foot. To be twenty feet square. The foundation to be laid four feet in the ground from the lowest part of the ground on which said jail is to be built. The foundation to be laid for the inside wall of the jail and for the outside wall of the jail to be reared upon. There is to be a foundation of good hard brick laid in a strong cement of lime and sand, to be done in a workmanlike manner, to be raised at least eighteen inches, leveling from the highest ground on the situation. On this foundation of logs and brick, after halving the logs at the corners, and putting them solidly together, and filling up the foundation solid, there is to be laid all over the foundation a floor of hewed logs one foot square, completely let together, said foundation to be made as to the wood of white oak or burr oak. On that foundation there is to be raised two separate walls, completely dovetailed at the corners. The walls to be raised solid, leaving a space of one foot between them eight feet high, and the one-foot space to be filled all around with hewed timber squared to one foot let solid together, perpendicular. And on top of the nine-foot story there is to be laid a floor of hewed timber one foot square, laid double crosswise, the first floor

to be pinned to the wall of the house with large oak pins, and on this floor the second tier of the floor. There is to be raised a story of six feet, and on the top of this wall a floor of timber one foot square, to be laid solid together and pinned down to the wall with large pins, and on this floor there is to be laid plates pinned down to the floor and rafters to be raised and completely covered with poplar or black walnut joint shingles. The contractor will be required to put in a grate in the outer and inner wall on the east side of the jail made of inch bars let into an iron frame, and the frame let into the walls, and well spiked to the wall. The grate to be one foot square, and the bars not to be more than two inches apart. A door to be cut in the west side of the jail in the upper story, six feet high and three feet and a half wide. A partition wall to be run through the upper story of foot-square timber, to run from north to south about five feet from the west wall in the clear. A door to be run through the partition, five feet high and three feet wide, the outer and inner doors to be in the center of the building. A trap door to be cut two by three feet down through the floor, about two feet north of the parallel line between the two doors. The corners to be completely sawed down. A window to be cut in the east side of the upper story in the center, eighteen inches square. All the work to be completed on or before the first Monday in May, 1832. One-third of the money to be paid in advance, one-third when the work is two-thirds done, and the balance when the job is completely finished and received by the Board of Commissioners."

It will be noticed that in the lower story, which was composed of a triple layer of logs, there were no doors—the entrance being by a flight of stairs on the outside of the building which led to the second story, thence one descended to the lower story by means of a trap door. A prisoner being placed in the lower story with solid timber a foot square and more above and below him, with walls three feet thick around him, was comparatively safe. The jail was completed, and accepted by the commissioners, in May, 1832.

SECOND COURT-HOUSE.

In June, 1836, the commissioners appointed a committee to prepare specifications for a new court-house, and ordered the county agent to advertise in the *Crawfordsville Record*, *Lafayette Free Press* and *Indiana Democrat* for bids for building the same. The

specifications are too minute and long to be given entire, but among the provisions were these: The walls of the first story were eighteen inches thick, and those of the second thirteen inches thick. The partition walls were of the same thickness in the two stories. A hall ten feet wide divided the lower story, bringing two office rooms on each side of the hall. Above was the court-room. The lower story was twelve feet high and the upper fifteen feet high. In the court-room the space for spectators was at the south end of the room. The building was erected by John Elder, under the direct supervision of a building committee acting for the county, in 1837 and 1838. The payments were made as follows; \$1,200 in advance; \$1,800 September 1, 1837; \$2,000 on the completion of the building; and the balance in two equal annual installments. The total cost was about \$12,000. When built, this court-house was fully up with the times; but by 1870 the need for a new building was very apparent. Nothing was done, however, for a number of years more, and the old building was used in all forty-four years.

SECOND JAIL.

The first jail was burned in 1844. At the time of the burning a prisoner was confined within its walls, and as he was never seen after, he was supposed to have been burned. The year following, 1845, a second jail was built on the ground where the first had stood. It was somewhat after the plan of the first, being two stories; the lower was of stone, the upper of brick. A dwelling house for the jailer was built in connection. The builder was John P. Crothers. This stood until 1874, when it was declared insufficient for the safe keeping of prisoners.

PRESENT JAIL.

Accordingly the commissioners (A. F. Whitman, Daniel Slipper and Richard Fraser) began to devise plans which resulted in the building of the present substantial jail. The architect was J. H. Rhodes. The builder and contractor was J. A. Coulter. The entire cost of the jail and residence was \$26,250.

SALE OF OLD COURT-HOUSE.

At a meeting of the county commissioners held at Frankfort December 4, 1881, the auditor of Clinton County was ordered to give notice of the sale of the old court-house for sixty days before

such sale, which was advertised to be held on the 25th day of February, 1882. On the above date, the board having procured the services of David Thompson to act as auctioneer, they repaired to the public square and proceeded to offer for sale the old court-house, situated on said public square. David A. Conlter bidding the sum of \$300, and that being the highest and best bid offered, the said old court-house was declared duly sold to said David A. Conlter, he agreeing to remove the same from the public square by the 1st day of April, 1882.

NEW COURT-HOUSE.

Clinton County may well be proud of its elegant new court-house. Few counties are better supplied in this respect, and its imposing appearance adds much to the beauty of the city of Frankfort. Its erection was the subject of general comment as long ago as 1870. Consultations with citizens, the bar and county officers were frequent, and at length the work was agreed upon. In 1877 a tax of 10 cents on \$1 was levied for court-house purposes. The tax remained at that rate until 1881, when it was raised to 20 cents. In September, 1881, George W. Bunting, of Indianapolis, submitted a plan and specifications, which were approved by the Board of Commissioners, and he was accordingly employed as architect of the building. In December, 1881, a contract for building the house consummated with Messrs. Farman & Pearce. During the time of its erection Mr. Farman died, and Mr. Pearce finished the work in his own name.

The style of architecture is what is known as new Greek with Italian treatment. The building is in the form of a parallelogram 127 x 81 feet, with six spacious entrances to the ground floor, with halls running full length and width of the building. The height of the basement story is ten feet. This story is used for such purposes as occasion may demand. The height of the first floor is fifteen feet; this is reached from the outside by four flights of stone steps, landing in corridors tiled with encaustic tile. This story is fifteen feet in height and is occupied by the different county officers. The height of the court-room is twenty-five feet, and on this floor are two court-rooms, witnesses', jurors', judges', library and other rooms. The entire height of the structure to flag-staff on top of the tower is 165 feet. The outside walls are of white Oolitic limestone. The building as it now stands is a gem

of architectural symmetry and beauty. The total cost has not been much less than \$200,000.

The laying of the corner-stone of this building is an event which will long be remembered. This occurred September 2, 1882. Early in the day there was every indication of rain, but about noon the clouds cleared away and the day turned out to be very pleasant. The people from the surrounding country began to come in early and the first trains brought crowds of people from Tipton, Anderson, Muncie, Lafayette, Lebanon, Thorntown and from all points within the county. The forenoon was spent in preparations, and just before noon J. C. Smit, Chief Marshal, with W. N. Gates, T. J. Smith, James Gaster, W. G. Norris and Dr. Brown, began to form the line which was ready to move at 12:45. The following societies and orders formed the procession, which was headed by the Thorntown band; first came a detachment of the Sherman Guards, who kept the way open and performed police duty during the exercises; next came the Dakota Tribe, Red Men, in full regalia, and accompanied by several members of visiting lodges; then followed the Knights of Honor under the marshalship of Dr. Gates; at this point in the procession came the Lebanon band; then came the Odd Fellows with Frankfort Lodge, No. 108, in the lead, followed by large delegations from Colfax, Darlington, Rossville, Michigantown, Mulberry, Forest, Russiaville, Seircleville, Mechanicsburgh, Outler, Bringhurst and Camden. The grandest and most elaborate display in the way of men in beautiful uniforms was the company of uniformed Patriarchs (I. O. O. F.) from Anderson. Next in order were the members of Shields' Lodge, K. of P., with visiting brethren. They were followed by the Crawfordsville band, who immediately preceded the Masonic lodges together with the officers of the Grand Lodge, who came in carriages. Along immediately after these were the architect and contractor, the members of the County Board and several other of the county officers and ex-officers, invited and distinguished guests, the mayor and members of the city council and citizens generally. Quite conspicuous could be seen several members of the Old Settlers' Association, men who had seen the first courthouse ever built in Frankfort. Though half the area of the building had been floored and seated, yet not a twentieth part of the vast throng found their way upon the platform.

As soon as the various parts of the procession had taken their places, D. P. Barner, as master of ceremonies generally, announced

music by the band, then prayer by the Rev. A. J. Campbell, followed by the welcome address, by Captain J. N. Sims, which is here given.

*"Fellow Citizens:—*To me has been assigned the pleasing duty of giving expression to the sentiments of welcome which abound in every heart on this occasion. What each would say, all say: Welcome! Welcome citizens of our sister counties; and welcome the stranger, if here. Welcome old settlers, male and female, by whose brave hearts and unmitigated labor this unprecedented development has been attained. And welcome all other citizens who have cast their lot with us, to lend a helping hand in furtherance of the great mission of progress.

"Welcome! An equal and unstinted welcome to all, without distinction of party, set or race. Welcome to this modernized city, which has shaken off the ashes of the dead past, and attained to the estate of new life, and gives assurance of a commensurate destiny. Whoever by word or deed gives expression to a new idea adds to the common stock of human knowledge, and though his name may perish, his works live after him; and not unlike the little acorn that drops into the soil by accident, may become the future monarch of surrounding forces. It is so of communities; it is so of States and nations. The true mission of this generation is unselfish. It was not created nor does it live for itself alone. It is to be regarded as one of the links of the endless chain of humanity which the Creator has foreordained for his own glory; and we must soon transmit to our successors the result of our discoveries, creation and experience, and thus exercise an influence upon the minds and actions of posterity, as we have been influenced by our predecessors, and we should well regard such responsibility.

"While we are greatly indebted to the past for our common stock of knowledge—the ideas which facilitate civilization, and our formula of action, we have also inherited many canonized errors of former generations. Let us hope that many of these have been eliminated. The history of superstition and bigotry which has been brought to light, show them to be self-limited and rapidly gravitating to their destined oblivion. But neither social nor political disorders, more than physical diseases, are altogether things of the past. We are not to forget that we live in a Government whose constitution and laws and whose true genius recognize no privileged classes. All stand on the same plain; all are

equally entitled to be represented in the public councils; and in the courts all are equally protected and equally amenable for transgression.

"But to give full effect to these fundamental principles, and to dislumber them of the barnacles that beset them, much remains to be accomplished. The reefs have not all been passed. Gilded vice is too often mistaken for virtue; and constantly recurring examples admonish us that liberty is the reward of eternal vigilance only. When men in savage state meet they meet to fight and shed each other's blood, and to the victors belong the spoils. But civilization and true religion teach us other lessons. They teach us that our highest interest and happiness are best promoted by respecting the right of our fellow-man as we would have him respect ours, and to love our neighbors as ourselves.

"Hoping that good feeling and good cheer shall pervade the occasion, and that when we part, we may part rejoicing that we know each other better, I, on behalf of the people of Clinton County, and of this city, again assure you, one and all, of a hearty welcome!"

After music the ceremonies of the Ancient Order of Free and accepted Masons were conducted by Grand Master Bruce Carr, assisted by the following grand officers: Martin H. Rice, Deputy Grand Master; L. G. Foote, Senior Grand Warden; E. H. Wolfe, Junior Grand Warden; N. J. Gaskill, Grand Treasurer; W. H. Smythe, Grand Secretary; J. W. Guthridge, Senior Grand Deacon; J. A. Seawright, Junior Grand Deacon; Rev. J. K. Pye, Grand Chaplain; Henry Tucker, Grand Marshal; J. A. Tevebough, Grand Tiler; G. W. Bunting, Architect. During the ceremonies a sealed casket was placed in a cavity in the stone, so that in the lapse of time, should its foundations be laid bare, the succeeding generations might find something which would bear testimony of the energy, industry and culture of our own time. Its contents were as follows: Holy Bible; Revised Statutes of 1881; Declaration of Independence; Articles of Confederation; Bar Docket of Clinton County Circuit Court, for May term, 1882; Clinton County Atlas, photograph of old court-house; photograph of new court house; certified copy of contract with the architect; order of Board of Commissioners, accepting plans and specifications; certified copy of order of Board of Commissioners, to advertise for bids for construction; the amount of each bid filed, order awarding contract, and contract for the erection and completion of

the new court-house; certified copy of the patent of the United States, to John Pence for the land on which this building is erected, and a copy of the deed from John Pence to the commissioners of Clinton County; certified copy of the original plat of the town of Frankfort; premium list of the Middle Fork fair, held at Middle Fork in 1882; premium list of Clinton County fair held at Frankfort in 1881; *Crescent* annual directory with list of soldiers of 1861; Frankfort *Crescent*, and a list of mail subscribers; Frankfort *Saturday Banner*; *Christian Press*; *Colfax Chronicle*; *Indianapolis Daily Sentinel, Journal and Sun*; school reports for 1880 and 1882; catalogue for 1882 of Frankfort public schools; poster of corner-stone laying; programme of exercises of the day; specimens of wheat, oats, corn, rye, clover seed, flax and new process flour and corn meal; one dollar United States legal tender No. 6; one standard silver dollar; fifty-cent silver coin; twenty-five-cent silver coin; twenty-five-cent fractional currency; ten-cent silver coin; five-cent silver coin; five-cent nickel.

After laying the corner-stone in its proper place, and at the conclusion of the Masonic ceremonies, an oration was delivered by Hon. L. McClurg, extracts of which are here given:

"The span that binds the old log court-house to the present magnificent temple is not so great as to reach far back into the dim, uncertain past. It is within the memory of the living. There are persons here to-day who saw Clinton's primeval forests; who saw the Indian skulk after the cowering wolf in tall grass of the twelve-mile prairie; who saw the panorama of civilization pass before their eyes day after day, and year after year, and see it now. The land is now cleared where the forest once stood. Dry ground now produces bountiful harvests where ponds once covered the earth, and musk-rats built their houses. Happy homes ring with mirth of joyous childhood where the owl hooted, and the catamount stole stealthily on his prey. But there is no magic in this transformation; no wave of the wizard's wand brought plenty out of barrenness. Not a grub was taken from the ground that did not call for the labor of the grubber; each root was cut by the blow of the mattock, and each little embryo tree, torn one by one from its home in the soil, piled in a pile and burned. Not a fence was built but the rails were pounded out, one by one, with maul and wedge, laid up of four-foot worm, the best fence Clinton's farmers have to-day. Not a ditch was dug that was not work of patient, intelligent toil. There is no excellence without labor.

Ask the farmer how comes those broad acres rejoicing at the coming harvest. He will tell you no fabulous tale of Alladin's lamp pertaining thereto, but of work day after day, gaining victories over nature.

"We are told in Grecian mythology that Jason, in his perilous journey after the golden fleeces, yoked two fine breathing bulls of Vulcan to a plow of adamant, and plowed four acres of land consecrated to Mars, which had never been plowed before. The early pioneers of Clinton County in search of the golden fleece of homes and contentment, yoked the oxen of patient industry to a plow of wood and iron, and plowed the valley of Clinton, consecrated to civil liberty and human happiness, which had never been plowed before. There they sowed, not the remainder of serpent's teeth of Cadmus, but the seeds of devout veneration for law and order, civil liberty and religious toleration. There they built their cabins, cleared their fields and watched their flocks. There they fostered education and encouraged commerce. There they organized a county, elected their officers, and set in motion the political machinery of a constituent division of the great State of Indiana. How well they labored, how well they builded, even better than they themselves knew.

"Nero had his golden palace, and Rome its colossal gymnasium, where her assembled multitudes shrieked and roared in frenzied joy at the sight of blood and death in the brutal contest of her gladiators. Egypt has its pyramids, and the gloved hand of power amused itself in murdering infants and setting young Moses afloat in a willow bread-basket on the Nile. Heliopolis had her obelisks, while Cæsar and Anthony hob-nobbed with Cleopatra, had picnics every day, drank the richest Pramnian wine from solid embossed golden goblets, which, when emptied, were thrown to ragged boys in the street of Alexandria. Those were the monuments of splendid, opulent tyranny. Ours the glory of simple representative Democracy.

"What of those who followed? How have they materialized and brought to realization the ardent hope of the pioneer? What of the past and the present? Then the lonely traveler threaded his way to our settlements along the tortuous Indian trail. Now our public highways lead to neighboring counties at every point of the compass. Then education was an institution of the household alone. Now commodious brick school-houses dot every road district in our townships. Then there were no towns and scarcely

neighborhoods. Now a dozen villages teeming with busy life flourish within our borders. Then mills were rude structures, with the upper and nether millstones improvised from the neighboring 'nigger head.' Now our merchant establishments, with corrugated rollers and roller process fixtures grind our golden grain into the best flour in Christendom. Then there was no market, save the consumption of respective neighborhoods, nearer than Chicago. Now our county seat, with its increasing facilities, affords a first-class market at our very doors. Then our surplus was hauled away in wagons. Now it spins to the seaboard in chariots that burn with fire and run like the lightning. Then grain was cut with sickles, and 'Metheglin' drank out of brown stone jugs. Now with a massive harvester, and Wood's twine-binder attachment, and no Metheglin at all. Then corn bread was baked on broad boards and called Johnny-cake. Now in a ponderous oven and called French roll. Then there came to the treasury for county purposes \$315. Now our taxables are \$9,000,000. Then we were a handful of people counted by the hundred, clearing away the brush of civilization. Now we number 30,000 souls on the broad highway of progress. Then we paid \$100 for a court-house. Now \$170,000. Then railroads were unknown. Now four roads with 100 miles of iron within our limits traverse our boundaries in every direction, with not a spot in Clinton County where the hoarse trundling of the heavy freight train and the scream of the locomotive are not heard ever and anon by day and by night. Three hundred thousand dollars drawn from her generous soil have been voluntarily contributed by the county and her citizen in aid of railroads.

"What mighty changes have been wrought beneath the short span that unites the old log court-house to the solid rock of this. What the school-boy saw in Olney's Atlas as 'The Great American Desert,' and associated with it the great Desert of Sahara, is now an empire within the domains of the United States, with its great concerns and mighty interests, speaking to the world through its daily press and in the halls of legislation. The school-boy saw in the same old atlas, a long, narrow strip of land cut off from the western coast of Mexico by the Pacific, and read printed there 'The Peninsula of California.' He afterward saw a neighboring republic cede large scopes of its territory to the United States, heard avarice raise its fierce howl, and saw enthusiastic multitudes rush across the barren waste, to the gold fields of the Sacra-

mento. He saw the pick and the spade unearth fabulous wealth, and send a flood of glittering gold to every commercial center on earth. California, the mother of precious metals, is to-day the great wheat-growing region of the world. Her proud metropolis sits as a queen by the placid waters of the Pacific, bound to New York by the iron bands of two roads that traverse a continent, and 50,000,000 freemen rejoice at the bondage. The same boy saw in the same old atlas the Atlantic Ocean with its wide waste of waters, separating the old from the new world. He saw the pictures of the great ships, and learned how many knots an hour they made in carrying the mails from Liverpool to New York.

The Atlantic cable and the lightning's flash annihilate time and space. The roar of Britain's heard by the pyramids scarce died away over Egypt's sea of sand, the mangled limbs and quivering flesh of carnage scarce stilled and cold in the embrace of death, then flashes here the news of another battle, another victory in the old world.

"War with more horror than war"

blew its dread blast beneath that span, and brothers' hands dripped with brothers' blood. At her country's call Clinton girded on her armor, and bade a thousand of her choicest sons to the battlefield. When duty called, when patriotism prompted, when valor beckoned, when cannon roared and musketry rattled and sabers flashed, when death held high carnival and gorged his insatiate man with human gore, they were there. When peace bade the clash of arms to cease, they came with laurels of victory to their beloved homes. Not all. Some sleep where the gulf's tepid waters murmur an everlasting requiem; some, where the magnolia and orange blossoms waft their fragrance on the zephyr's perpetual summer; some, in peaceful tombs within our borders. When May comes, with loving hands and swelling hearts we strew their graves with flowers—emblems of gratitude and immortality.

"Indiana is now on the great highway between New York and San Francisco. The wealth of our nation must flow through her borders. We are connected by rail with the arteries of commerce that give life and prosperity to our country. Neat and commodious dwellings dot our county everywhere; farms in a high state of cultivation yield bountiful harvests; a thorough system of underground draining is reclaiming our low lands; malaria has disappeared as our ponds dry up; pure healthful water flows in our

streams and rise up to meet us at our digging ; churches and schoolhouses send their elevating influence throughout the county ; intelligence and industry prevail ; fair prices are paid for all our surplus products ; work in abundance at good wages ; a sound currency inspires our confidence, and now we build a court-house, by the people and for the people.

"In all ages the public edifices of a people indicate the character of their civilization and the spirit of their times. As they grow in strength and power their public buildings rise in corresponding magnificence ; as they decline, so their structures become less imposing. Our county is no exception to this rule. We, however, are a practical people ; like architecture itself, we erect no columns or arches that do not support some useful or ornamental part of the structure. We dedicate no huge piles to the worship of imaginary deities, or tyrants' follies. The Colossus of Rhodes, one of the seven wonders of the world, stood astride the entrance to the harbor, with vessels sailing between his legs, and served only to hold a burning lamp.

"For 4,000 years the Sphynx has humped herself on the banks of the Nile, and the pyramids withstood the ravages of time, for no purpose but to hold the ashes of some forgotten kings. In the light of reason revealing the Fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man, we build for usefulness now, and for occupancy hereafter.

"To-day we celebrate the laying of the corner-stone of Clinton County's crowning glory. A house consecrated to law and order, justice and judgment. A more sacred consecration never hallowed temple. Man to-day would be an erect tiger but for the law that guarantees in personal liberty, personal security and private property. It is the bulwark of civil liberty, the foundation upon which rests the social fabric. The child is born ; when its lungs are inflated the law stamps it with the law of inheritance from its ancestors. The bride is led to the altar ; when the vows are uttered, the law endows the wife with one-third of the land of her husband. The old man with trembling limb and faltering step goes down to the grave, the law casts the descent upon the heirs of his body. Minerva sat enthroned in her beautiful temple on the Acropolis, guarding the destiny of Athens. So may justice sit enthroned in this, her beautiful temple, forever guarding the rights of the people."

COUNTY POOR FARM.

In 1864 the Board of Supervisors, acting for the county, purchased of Joseph Baum 303 acres of land about a mile northeast of Frankfort. This is the present poor farm of the county, with the exception that eighty acres have been sold since. In 1864 and '5 the county building was erected on the farm, at a cost of not far from \$20,000. It is a very substantial building, and speaks well for the county's liberality toward its indigent poor.

VALUATION AND TAXATION, 1845-'85.

As a matter of curious interest we give here the valuation of Clinton County for 1845, with amount of State, county, road and school taxes, and also the total valuation and taxation of each township; and then subjoin the same items for 1885, to show the progress made in forty years.

1845.—Number of polls, 1,393; acres of land, 222,488.99; value of lands, \$696,226; value of improvements, \$277,903; value of lands and improvements, \$974,129; value of town lots and improvements, \$73,338; value of personal property, \$243,060; total value of taxables, \$1,290,527; State tax, \$3,496.93; county tax, \$2,310.94; school tax, \$180.35; road tax, \$1,239.67; total taxes, \$7,227.89.

Jackson Township: Valuation, \$394,780; taxes, \$2,277.88.

Washington Township: Valuation, \$137,630; taxes, \$753.56.

Perry Township: Valuation, \$100,056; taxes, \$555.13.

Madison Township: Valuation, \$76,350; taxes, \$423.75.

Ross Township: Valuation, \$152,578; taxes, \$842.55.

Kirklin Township: Valuation, \$91,904; taxes, \$508.40.

Michigan Township: Valuation, \$95,842; taxes, \$526.37.

Warren Township: Valuation, \$79,595; taxes, \$427.94.

Honey Creek Township: Valuation, \$21,946; taxes, \$141.81.

Owen Township: Valuation, \$87,824; taxes, \$459.83.

Sugar Creek Township: Valuation, \$36,715; taxes, \$205.51.

Johnson Township: Valuation, \$15,307; taxes, \$105.56.

1885.—Number of polls, 4,723; value of lands, \$3,997,580; value of improvements, \$1,003,880; value of land and improvements, \$5,001,460; value of lots, \$353,060; value of improvements, \$670,010; value of lots and improvements, \$1,023,070; value of personal property, \$2,746,400; value of telegraph property, \$6,550; value of railroad property, \$565,955; total value of taxables, \$9,-

343,435; State tax, \$13,576.35; State-house tax, \$1,868.70; State school tax, \$17,313.86; University tax, \$467.20; county tax, \$42,541.68; township tax, \$8,671.95; tuition tax, \$16,681.97; special school tax, \$28,635.49; road tax, \$8,364.28; dog tax, \$2,342; county sinking fund, \$9,343.62; county interest fund, \$6,540.53; gravel road repair fund, \$4,671.78; bridge fund \$6,073.33; total taxes, \$168,270.71.

Center Township: Valuation, \$838,340; taxes, \$14,247.10.

Jackson Township: Valuation, \$724,590; taxes, \$12,009.46.

Washington Township: Valuation, \$572,760; taxes, \$10,447.42.

Perry Township: Valuation, \$570,535; taxes, \$9,988.90.

Madison Township: Valuation, \$541,390; taxes, \$8,905.08.

Ross Township: Valuation, \$738,350; taxes, \$11,058.99.

Kirklin Township: Valuation, \$455,960; taxes, \$10,218.32.

Michigan Township: Valuation, \$616,550; taxes, \$11,492.57.

Warren Township: Valuation, \$432,805; taxes, \$7,648.45.

Owen Township: Valuation, \$590,075; taxes, \$10,687.27.

Sugar Creek Township: Valuation, \$266,950; taxes, \$5,402.74.

Johnson Township: Valuation, \$414,455; taxes, \$8,298.30.

Forest Township: Valuation, \$369,665; taxes, \$7,091.22.

Frankfort City: Valuation, \$1,908,765; taxes, \$32,992.79.

Rossville: Valuation, \$65,030; taxes, \$1,444.55.

Colfax: Valuation, \$110,975; taxes, \$2,890.24.

Kirklin: Valuation, \$76,410; taxes, \$1,750.33.

Michigantown: Valuation, \$49,830; taxes, \$1,696.98.

Thus the number of polls has increased from 1,393 to 4,728; value of lands, \$696,226 to \$3,997,580; total value of taxables, \$1,290,527 to \$9,343,435; taxes, \$7,227.89 to \$168,270.71. Most of the townships show proportional increase, while some have varied from this ratio.

EARLY METHODISM IN CLINTON COUNTY.

BY JOHN MITCHELL.

In examining the means of the unprecedented success of the first Methodist preachers in Clinton County, I have arrived at the conclusion that while they always aimed directly at the salvation of souls their success may be chiefly ascribed to their great simplicity and earnestness of manner in preaching the gospel. The vast concerns of eternity were felt to hang upon the hour, and, like judicious husbandmen, they aimed at securing the fruit of their labor at once and in due season.

October 4, 1831, the Illinois Conference met at Indianapolis, Bishop Roberts presiding, and appointed Miles Huffaker to the Frankfort Circuit, in Crawfordsville District, James Armstrong, presiding elder. The General Conference met at Philadelphia, May 1, 1832, and divided the Illinois Conference, and Indiana was set off and formed into a conference and called the Indiana Conference. During this year several members of the Methodist church emigrated from Champaign County, Ohio, to Indiana and settled on Potato Creek, near the west line of Clinton County, and Rev. Miles Huffaker visited this settlement. After opening up his mission as a pioneer preacher in the house of Rolly Kendall, he opened the doors of the church and received into her pale the following-named persons, whom he organized into a class: Rolly Kendall, Elizabeth Kendall, George M. Kendall, John Hamilton, Hannah Hamilton, Milo Waugh, Elizabeth Waugh, Joseph Parrish, Lydia Parrish, John Cooley and Sophia Cooley, and divine services were held from time to time at the cabins of some one of the members.

The first Indiana Conference met at Vincennes on the 17th of October, 1832, and appointed James L. Thompson presiding elder of the Vincennes District, and Stephen R. Ball to the Frankfort Circuit, which was embraced in the Vincennes District, October 16, 1833. The Indiana Conference, at their second session, met at Madison, and appointed Rev. James Armstrong presiding elder of the Northwestern District, and Rev. Stephen R. Ball and Rev. William Campbell were appointed to the Frankfort Circuit.

October 22, 1834, the Indiana Conference met at Centerville, and James L. Thompson was appointed presiding elder, and Boyd Phelps was appointed to the Frankfort Circuit. October 14, 1835, a conference was held at Lafayette, and Ancil Beach was appointed to the Frankfort Circuit, James L. Thompson, presiding elder.

October 26, 1836, the Indiana Conference met at Indianapolis, Indiana, and the Frankfort Circuit was divided, and the southwest portion was formed into a circuit and called Dayton Circuit, and Rev. Eli Rodgers was appointed to the Frankfort Circuit.

October 25, 1837, the conference met at New Albany, and appointed Thomas J. Brown to the Frankfort Circuit, Allen Wiley, presiding elder.

October 17, 1838, conference met at Rockville, and appointed Thomas J. Brown presiding elder of the Crawfordsville District, and Rev. Joseph White was appointed to the Frankfort Circuit.

October 23, 1839, the annual conference of the Methodist church convened at Lawrenceburgh, and appointed Thomas J. Brown presiding elder of the Crawfordsville District, and Rev. Joseph White and George W. Stafford to the Frankfort Circuit.

October 21, 1840, conference met at Indianapolis, and appointed Thomas J. Brown presiding elder of the Crawfordsville District, and Ancil Beach and J. B. Demotte were appointed to the Frankfort Circuit.

October 20, 1841, the conference met at Terre Haute, and appointed J. C. Smith presiding elder of the Crawfordsville District, and William Wilson and S. Reed to the Frankfort Circuit.

October 19, 1842, a conference at Centerville appointed Charles F. Holliday presiding elder, and Jacob Colclasier to the Frankfort Circuit.

October 18, 1843, conference met at Crawfordsville and appointed Aaron Wood presiding elder of the Lafayette District, and Draper Chipman was appointed to the Frankfort Circuit. May 1, 1844, the General Conference met at New York and during their session they divided the Indiana Conference, making the National Road the dividing line.

October 16, 1844, the North Indiana Conference met at Fort Wayne, and Rev. John Daniel was appointed presiding elder of the Crawfordsville District, and Samuel C. Cooper presiding elder of the Lafayette District, and Enoch Wood was appointed to the Frankfort Circuit. September 24, 1845, the North Indiana Conference met at Lafayette and appointed Samuel C. Cooper presiding elder of the Lafayette District, and James Johnson was appointed to the Frankfort Circuit. June 15, 1845, the Methodist society erected a church building which was dedicated as McKendree Church, situated on section 7, township 20 north, range 2 west, on the lands of James Hamilton. Said society was an offshoot of the society formed by Rev. P. Huffaker in 1832. September 23, 1846, the annual conference convened at La Porte and appointed Jacob M. Stallard, presiding elder of the Logansport District, and Allen Skillman was appointed to the Frankfort Circuit.

September 15, 1847, the annual conference met at Indianapolis and appointed Jacob M. Stallard presiding elder for the Logansport District, and B. Webster was appointed to the Frankfort Circuit. September 6, 1848, the annual conference was held at Greencastle, and made the following appointments: Logansport

District, Jacob M. Stallard, presiding elder; Frankfort Circuit, B. Webster, preacher in charge.

August 29, 1849, the annual conference met at Logansport, and appointed John H. Bruce presiding elder of the Logansport District, and John W. Parrett was appointed to the Frankfort Circuit.

August 21, 1850, conference met at Cambridge City, and appointed John H. Bruce presiding elder, and Luther Taylor and J. C. Reed were appointed to the Frankfort Circuit.

August 20, 1851, the North Indiana Conference met at South Bend, and appointed J. H. Bruce presiding elder of the Logansport District, and Luther Taylor and Frank Cox were appointed to the Frankfort Circuit. May 1, 1852, the General Conference met at Boston, Massachusetts, and during their session they divided the North Indiana Conference, making the Michigan Road the division line, and set off all that part of said conference situated west from the Michigan Road as a separate conference, which was constituted as the Northwest Indiana Conference.

September 8, 1852, the Northwest Indiana Conference at its first session met at Terre Haute, and appointed Joseph Marsee presiding elder, and P. J. Beswick and Jesse Hill were appointed to the Frankfort Circuit. September 7, 1853, the Northwest Indiana Conference held its second session at Attica, and appointed Joseph Marsee presiding elder for the Delphi District, and Thomas Bartlett was appointed to the Frankfort Circuit.

September 6, 1854, the Northwest Indiana Conference held its third session at La Porte, and appointed Benjamin Winans presiding elder, and George W. Stafford was appointed to the Frankfort Circuit. August 28, 1855, the Northwest Indiana Conference met at Delphi, and appointed Benjamin Winans presiding elder of the Lafayette District, and George W. Stafford was appointed to the Frankfort Circuit. October 8, 1856, the conference met at Crawfordsville, and made the following appointments: Benjamin Winans, presiding elder of the Lafayette District, and G. W. Warner to the Frankfort Circuit.

EARLY ROADS.

In 1830, about the time of the organization of the county, the public roads engaged the attention of the pioneer. His little "patch" of ground was now growing into a field, and a surplus was being produced. He had no home market, hence the necessity of roads to enable him to get beyond the limits of the county.

The first State road laid out through the county was the New-

castle and Lafayette road, passing from the former place, in Henry County, through Straw Town, Kirk's Cross-Roads and the Twelve-Mile Prairie to Lafayette. The road was laid out by Morgan Shortridge, Commissioner, in 1830. About the same time, the Michigan State road was laid out from Lake Michigan to the Ohio River, passing through the county from north to south. Soon after this, roads were located from Crawfordsville, through Frankfort, to Fort Wayne, from Kirk's Cross-Roads to Delphi, and, in 1838, from Muncie to Lafayette, through the center of the county.

The opening of these leading thoroughfares gave the inhabitants of Clinton an outlet in any direction they might choose.

In examining the county commissioners' record of about this time we find their principal business was the hearing and granting of petitions for county roads leading into the State roads.

Many of the farmers of that day hauled their grain in wagons to Chicago and Michigan City, on the lake, where they received from 37 to 50 cents per bushel for their wheat. It required from twelve to fifteen days to make the trip. We venture the assertion that the farmer of 1835 went through the laborious undertaking just described with less murmuring than is heard from the lips of the farmer of 1886, who hauls his wheat over a pike a distance of four or five miles and receives for it \$1.15 per bushel.

The completion of the Wabash & Erie Canal from Toledo, Ohio, to Terre Haute, in October, 1849, marked the beginning of a new era in this part of the State. A good market was then opened at Lafayette and Delphi. To make this trip required but one and two days, and better prices were received for their products than in former days at Chicago.

POPULATION.

In the respective township histories will be given their population at the census dates of 1850, 1860, 1870 and 1880. The population of the whole county in 1830 was 1,423; in 1840, 7,508; in 1850, 11,869; in 1860, 14,505; in 1870, 17,330; in 1880, 23,403.

COUNTY DEBT.

The interest bearing debt of Clinton County, May 31, 1886, was \$181,600.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

The financial affairs of Clinton County are thus summarized in the auditor's annual report:

	RECEIPTS.	DISBURSE- MENTS.	BALANCES.	OVER DRAWN.
County revenue.....	\$55,984.20	\$44,941.56	\$11,042.64	.....
Court-house tax.....	49.24	49.24	.....	.....
County sinking fund.....	22,745.09	.....	22,745.09	.....
County interest fund.....	6,840.57	5,040.25	1,800.32	.....
Railroad tax of Kirklin and Sugar Creek Townships.....	640.76	.....	640.76	.....
I., D. & C. Railroad tax.....	5,166.08	4,855.99	310.09	.....
F. & S. L. Railroad tax.....	468.21	.....	468.21	.....
Bridge tax.....	6,930.21	3,921.97	3,008.24	.....
Gravel road repair fund.....	4,626.01	3,280.19	1,345.82	.....
Show license.....	60.00	45.00	15.00	.....
State tax.....	12,955.62	12,955.62	.....	.....
State school tax.....	17,737.21	17,737.21	.....	.....
State house tax.....	1,938.60	1,938.60	.....	.....
Endowment fund.....	484.16	484.16	.....	.....
Township tax.....	10,132.21	6,029.81	4,102.40	.....
Road tax.....	12,273.21	8,590.82	3,682.39	.....
Corporation, additional, special, and sinking fund tax.....	3,078.36	1,901.30	1,177.06	.....
Special school tax.....	43,542.20	28,266.23	15,275.97	.....
Local tuition tax.....	27,117.73	18,067.29	9,050.44	.....
Dog tax.....	3,202.57	2,162.28	1,040.29	.....
County dog fund.....	1,942.02	1,942.02	.....	.....
Ditch assessments.....	121.48	1.82	119.66	.....
Erroneous taxes.....	67.23	69.23	.....	2.00
Common school revenue.....	33,608.59	21,957.76	11,650.83	.....
Common school interest.....	3,248.58	3,197.92	50.66	.....
Congressional school interest....	3,857.20	2,584.19	1,273.01	.....
Liquor license revenue.....	3,700.00	2,200.00	1,500.00	.....
Gravel road funds.....	47,765.97	24,725.51	23,040.46	.....
School fund principal.....	12,954.43	12,629.79	324.64	.....
Total.....	\$343,237.74	\$229,575.76	\$113,663.98	2.00
Amount over paid.....	.....	.....	2.00	.....
Total bal. on hand June 1, 1886..	.....	.....	\$ 113,661.98	.....



CHAPTER XVII.

CITY OF FRANKFORT.

FROM SMALL BEGINNINGS.—SITE SELECTED BY A COMMISSION.—
EARLY SALES OF LOTS.—PURCHASES AND PRICES.—FIRST BUILD-
INGS, HOTELS AND STORES.—RAILROAD BUILDING AND RECENT PROS-
PERITY.—INCORPORATION.—CITY OFFICERS AND COUNCILMEN FOR
EACH YEAR.—DESCRIPTION OF CITY.—FRANKFORT PUBLIC SCHOOLS.
—CHURCHES.—SECRET ORDERS.—BANKS.—FIRST NATIONAL.—
FARMERS.—BUSINESS DIRECTORY.—PRESS.—PROFESSIONAL MEN.
—BIOGRAPHICAL.

The same act of the Legislature which directed the organization of Clinton County (approved January 29, 1830) provided that the county seat should be selected by a commission composed of Robert Taylor, Henry Restine, Hugh B. McKeen, John Cane and Jeremiah J. Corbaly. After due deliberation they decided to accept the proposition of John Pence, which was to donate sixty acres of land and \$100 in money if they would locate the county seat on his land. Accordingly John Pence became the proprietor of the town of Frankfort, which was surveyed and laid out May 9, 1830.

In the chapter on Early History of the county has been given the orders of the Board of Commissioners for clearing the public square and surrounding four streets, and the erection of the first court-house and jail, in 1831 and 1832. Before this, however, William Douglass, County Agent, had held several public sales of lots in the new town. The first of them was on Monday, July 12, 1830, when fifty-five lots were sold. The following list shows the purchasers, the numbers of the lots and the amounts paid for them.

NAME.	No.	AM'T.	NAME.	No.	AM'T.
Jesse Guthery.....	17	\$15.75	J. T. Wilds.....	33	68.00
Henry Young.....	18	15.00	Moses Williamson....	39	19.00
Joseph McClelland....	24	45.50	Moses Williamson....	40	39.50
Pleasant Field.....	25	51.00	David Young.....	38	10 00
Eli Armantrout.....	28	40.00	Andrew Thompson....	36	18.12½
Henry Young.....	29	40.00	Henry Young.....	35	18.50
Beal Dorsey.....	32	66.00	Matthias Young, Sr....	34	31.50

NAME.	No.	Am't.	NAME.	No.	Am't.
✓ N. T. Catterlin.....	30	23.00	Matthias Young, Sr....	60	50.00
David Young.....	31	19.00	Henry Young.....	59	28.50
Perry S. Timmons.....	37	17.50	William Delvin.....	58	13.75
William Pence.....	26	25.00	S. D. Maxwell.....	57	10.01
Taylor Heavilon.....	23	19.00	David Kennedy.....	56	21.00
Wesley Harnsberger.....	22	11.00	George Michael.....	52	38.00
William Ferguson.....	19	10 50	J. Timmons.....	55	30.50
Charles Kinnear.....	10	17.50	George Nichols.....	53	46.50
Henry Young.....	11	15.00	William Pence.....	51	46.50
Thomas McClure.....	13	90.50	William Douglass.....	5	40.00
John Longfellow.....	14	67.50	Arthur Compton.....	6	33.00
Samuel Alley.....	15	64.25	Henry Young.....	7	16.00
Matthias Young, Jr....	16	85.00	John Dunkin.....	8	11.75
Uriah Hodgen.....	12	22.00	Henry Young.....	2	10.06½
S. D. Maxwell.....	41	120.25	Arthur Compton.....	3	16.25
Samuel Mitchell.....	42	85.25	John Dunkin.....	4	16.50
William Taylor.....	45	36.00	Johnson Irwin.....	9	25.00
William Hodgen.....	47	26.00	Mordecai McKinsey....	49	12 12½
Matthias Young, Jr....	48	23.25	Taylor Heavilon.....	50	14.00
Matthias Young, Sr....	46	35.00			
William Delvin.....	62	15.25	Total	55	\$1,772.32½
Jesse Carter.....	61	24.75			

The second sale occurred October 25 following, and these lots were sold:

NAME.	No.	Am't.	NAME.	No.	Am't.
Wesley Harnsberger.....	69	\$10.25	Peter Fudge.....	78	26.00
Abraham Harnsberger..	70	10.12½	William Douglass.....	79	30.00
John Harland.....	72	10 50	Jacob Pence.....	80	46.50
John Harland.....	73	22.37½	John Douglass.....	81	40.00
John Harland.....	74	21.25	Nicholas Pence.....	82	38.00
Wesley Harnsberger.....	71	10.12½	Amos D. Mills.....	83	27.50
Abraham Aughe.....	75	12.25	Abraham Aughe.....	84	27.25
Abraham Aughe.....	76	18.00			
Abraham Aughe.....	77	30.75	Total	16	\$380.88

A third sale produced the following results:

NAME.	No.	Am't.	NAME.	No.	Am't.
Benjamin Bedorthy... 85		\$15.50	Matthias Young, Sr. 113		10.62½
Geo. W. Ryan..... 86		12.00	John Ryan..... 114		10.25
J. T. Wilda... 88		13.50	Matthias Young, Jr. 115		10.12½
William Douglass... 89		11.00	John Pence..... 116		22.25
William Pence..... 100		11.25	William Pence..... 117		12.25
William Pence..... 101		24.25	William Douglass .. 123		10.06½
Joseph Douglass..... 102		26.00	Abraham Aughe..... 132		10.18½
John Pence..... 104		32.50	Jacob Harnsberger... 133		10.06½
Matthias Young, Sr. 105		27.25	John Allen, Jr..... 134		12.00
Matthias Young, Sr. 106		24.00	Jacob Bline..... 135		21.87½
Henry Young..... 107		22.50	Jacob Pence..... 136		23.00
J. T. Wilda..... 108		28.25	William Pence..... 137		28.75
David Young..... 109		18.25	William Douglass... 138		16.25
William Douglas..... 110		13.25	J. T. Wilds..... 140		10.12½
Harrison Taylor..... 111		13.81½			
John Douglass, Sr. ... 112		14.50	Total	30	\$557.62½

The terms of sale were: One-third in cash, one third in twelve months, and the final third in two years.

The first building erected in the town of Frankfort was a log

cabin built by Colonel Samuel D. Maxwell, on the lot now occupied by the Paris Block. Colonel N. T. Catterlin sold the first goods in the village. Other early merchants were John H. Dunn, John McLain and Isaac Claypool.

The first hotels were kept by Samuel E. Halliday, Samuel Mitchell and Thomas McClure. In this branch of business great improvement has been made. The Coulter House, finished in 1876, reflects much credit upon its owner and builder, J. H. Coulter, showing him to be a man of much enterprise. The building was erected at a cost of \$15,000. It is complete in every department, having all the modern improvements.

The new county seat made very slow progress, and for quite a number of years Frankfort was almost at a standstill. There was little change in this respect—the population increasing very slowly until the year 1870. At that time the population numbered 1,300.

As we have stated elsewhere, on the 14th day of October, 1870, the first train of cars was run into Frankfort. This marked a new era in the history of the town. Soon her railroad connections were such as to enable her to compete favorably, in a business point of view, with the leading towns and cities throughout the State. The scene suddenly changed. Business in all departments revived, her population began rapidly to increase, and in the past sixteen years has swelled from 1,300 to nearly 5,000. A person acquainted with Frankfort twenty years ago, on visiting the thriving city of 1886, would scarcely recognize, in the staid old town of that date, the air of a city which she now justly assumes. The various branches of trade and the professions have been well represented, and have always shown a lively, enterprising spirit.

It is an old saying that the country makes the town. If this be true, then Frankfort has before her a brilliant future, and is destined to be a town of much importance, as it is in the center of one of the best agricultural regions in the State.

The spirit of public enterprise, which characterizes her citizens, is highly commendable. We are not indulging in idle remarks, but uttering a truth, when we say that in no city of the same size and age in Indiana can a better class of business houses and dwellings be found.

Owing to the fact that wood, coal and such material is easily reached from this point, manufactories thrive splendidly. From present indications we indulge in the assertion that at no distant day Frankfort will be a manufacturing city of no little importance.

The town was incorporated at an early day, but the charter was allowed to die out for a number of years. In 1875 it was incorporated as a city, and at the first city election, held December 21, 1875, the following officers were elected, viz.: Mayor, P. W. Gard; Clerk, William M. Comley; Treasurer, James A. Seawright; Marshal, I. C. Hurst; Assessor, William P. Ashley; Councilmen, Robert P. Shanklin, T. J. Holdridge, John Thacher, B. F. Cohee, George A. Smith and R. G. Penefiel.

The city officers elected May 2, 1876, were: S. O. Bayless, Mayor; William Hines, Clerk; J. A. Seawright, Treasurer; E. D. Neves, Marshal; Elwood Avery, M. J. Swan, D. W. C. Bryant and J. A. Petty were elected to the council; J. R. Brown, City Civil Engineer. The officers for 1877 were the same with one new councilman elected, G. D. Halliday. No change was made in 1878. In 1879 the following men were elected to the city offices: S. O. Bayless, Mayor; M. R. Hines, Clerk; P. J. Kern, Treasurer; T. J. Hoover, Marshal; J. D. Fritz, M. J. Swan, J. Thatcher, J. A. Petty, P. W. Gard, G. D. Halliday, J. A. Seawright and D. A. Coulter, Councilmen; G. D. Halliday, Street Commissioner. The only changes in 1880 were J. H. Gaddis was elected Clerk; G. W. Bird, Marshal; J. W. Lee, Sanford Brown, D. T. Anghe, Councilmen. There were no changes in 1881. In 1882 Cyrus Clark became Mayor; Charles E. Morris, Clerk; J. M. Gentry, Treasurer; O. E. Brumbaugh, Attorney; D. W. Osborne, T. C. Dolby, J. Cook and J. T. Harper became Councilmen. In 1883 H. C. Eldridge and Q. A. Kennedy were elected to the council. In 1884 O. E. Brumbaugh was elected Mayor; H. C. Sheridan, Clerk; A. Thatcher, Marshal; D. P. Blake and E. M. Duffly to the council. The changes of 1885 were W. D. Epperson elected to the council, and J. T. Hockman, Attorney.

The officers elect for the present year (1886) are: J. Q. Bayless, Mayor; J. M. Brafford, Clerk; A. H. Coble, Treasurer; B. H. Higginbotham, Attorney; J. E. Southard, Street Commissioner; Joseph Dunlap and J. S. Van Arsdell elected to the council; A. A. Thompson, Assessor.

Frankfort is pleasantly laid out, and much good taste is shown by its citizens in the erection of their residences by the selection of modern and beautiful architectural designs. We here give the name of the streets which have, with hardly an exception, been beautifully adorned by the planting of a row of shade trees on either side, and which have been graded and graveled in an excel-

lent manner. Those running east and west, south of the square, are Clinton, Walnut, Wabash, South, Boone and Armstrong; running south from Clinton are Webster, Clay, Harrison, Prairie, Jackson, South Main, Columbia, First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth and Doyal; those running east and west, north of the square, are Washington, Morrison, Jefferson, Monroe, Barner, Paris, Green, Palmer and Kyger; running north from Clinton are Clay, Harrison, Prairie, Jackson, North Main, Columbia, Gentry, John, Bunnell, Doyal and Brown.

FRANKFORT PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

BY PROF. RICHARD G. BOONE.

The educational interests of Frankfort, no less than her industries and her trade, present evidence of rapid but substantial growth.

Prior to 1865 the public schools of the town were such as might then have been found in scores of similarly situated villages throughout Indiana. The accommodations were very meager, but, considering the limited population, fully up to the wants of the time and place. A one-story brick building, still standing on the corner of Columbia and Ohio streets, and now used for a dwelling, furnished what was then thought to be the needed public show of free education. Schools were in session about four months of each year. Few teachers were continued longer than one term, but the "village teacher" was the best to be had in the county.

The school builded better than it knew. As the town grew in population, school interests gained in influence. Young men and women from the rural districts began to look forward to a term in the village. Soon the accommodations were found inadequate to the needs of the increasing number of pupils.

In 1865 the population was about 850. The place had no railroad connections with neighboring towns, however, and so moved slowly in matters of public enterprise. But with the growing prospect, educational interests were taking more definite shape, receiving more general support, and so re-acting favorably upon society and trade.

Mr. Enos Hoover, the efficient township trustee of the time, recognizing the urgent demands of the school population, prepared to erect a building that should afford ample room. For the ex-

isting need, it was a stately structure. It was two stories, of brick, in fine location, and in four large rooms afforded abundant accommodations for the school population. The cost of the building was about \$5,000. Mr. Hoover deserves honorable mention as a pioneer trustee who was too honest in his trust, too faithful to the future interests of his public charge, not to see the great reward of his educational service in a prosperous school system of the future, worthily built, and patronized by a people proud of its growth and its results.

In the autumn of 1865 Mr. E. H. Staley took charge of the schools in the new house, effected a partial grading and did a great work for the now growing town. Not the least valuable of the influences exerted by the schools under this administration was the strong and wholesome sympathy in educational progress diffused throughout the county. Boys and girls from the rural districts of Clinton County, and even from the adjoining counties, were induced to attend, and the higher departments in the "town school" were known to all the people as the "academy." It sent out teachers, prepared young men for college, cultivated habits of good reading, and made Frankfort, in short, a kind of suburban center of more than average school culture.

All this was done, however, at much disadvantage. Frankfort stood alone. Industrially and socially she was isolated. The town had grown both in population and business enterprise, but not till 1870 was it given that one essential means to modern commercial fellowship with one's neighbor—the railroad. It was now connected with Logansport and near points on the north, and with Crawfordsville, Indianapolis and the central parts of the State, south. With these bonds of union with adjoining towns and cities, came an effort to do better for herself educationally. Knowledge of others' attainments is the source of much wholesome discontent. Not only were more children available, as shown by the census, but an increased per cent. of the school population coveted these school facilities. The school was popular. The once commodious brick "seminary," the pride of town and county, became too small. Something must be done to meet the demand.

The eight years from 1865 to 1873 had compassed a period of noticeable improvement. The city had doubled in population. The school census was correspondingly increased. The schools were running at a disadvantage. They were imperfectly classified, and so lacked uniformity in their discipline and instruction. The

public funds were limited, and school was "free" for but six months annually, being extended, however, three months, occasionally, with private tuition. But from a want of a well-defined course of study the several departments were more or less disconnected, and the good results of the school were individual rather than general.

In 1873 a new School Board was appointed, consisting of Samnel Ayers, for one year; D. P. Barner, for two years; Jas. H. Paris, for three years. Preparations were commenced at once for the erection of a new school building. The interests, both business and educational, of the now rapidly growing city demanded more and better school accommodations.

Neighboring cities were visited by members of the board and by citizens; school buildings were inspected; architects were consulted; plans were drawn up and discussed; and no small care was taken, by the secretary especially (to whom was left in great measure the preparation for the coming work, and to whom much credit is due), to make and submit a structure that should serve the city fittingly.

The site chosen was the square south of Wabash and west of Third streets, occupied by the building erected in 1865. The grounds were admirably situated and handsomely arranged. The house was a stone-faced brick structure, three stories high, and erected at a cost of \$30,000. Mr. Eppinghauser, of Terre Haute, was the architect and showed himself a master workman. The building contains ten school-rooms, with seating for 600 pupils, and an assembly-room with a capacity of 450. It is furnished throughout with single seats and the usual modern conveniences.

The readiness with which the citizens responded to the judgment of the trustees and acquiesced in the large outlay of funds for school purposes suggests their appreciation of educational privileges.

The establishment of a school is a turning point in a community's life. It marks an epoch of unusual growth. It forecasts progress. It is the exponent of a helpful unrest. In a sense every school is a college; it takes the first and most important step in higher culture. "The People's Colleges" is no mere name. It is a vigorous social force. It is one of the moneyed institutions of American society. Frankfort had a profound respect for its influence in a community, and an unshaken confidence in its future. The new school was to be for the public, altogether free, and made

equal to the best. Here was an enterprise in which all were concerned.

In the winter of 1873-'4, during the erection of the new house, no public schools were maintained. The instruction of Frankfort children for the year was given in schools supported and managed by private enterprise. The public funds were allowed to accumulate preparatory to the formal opening of the new school the following year. No considerable number of children, however, were collected. The term was short. The work of different teachers was without uniformity; there was no central control and the school facilities were merely better than none.

The building having been completed during the summer of 1874, the school was thrown open to pupils and formally organized the 21st of the following September. Mr. J. E. Morton was the first superintendent. He was assisted by eight room teachers, as follows: Freeman Cooper, Mrs. F. R. Morton, Miss Mary Magee (now Brumbaugh), Miss Nannie I. Alley, Miss Alice Marsh, Miss Mattie Shortle, Miss Belle M. Montgomery (now Van Sickle) and Miss Linnie Slayback.

With admirable forethought on the part of the superintendent, the work of classification had been done before the opening day. The course of study was arranged to cover eight years in the grades and three years in the high school. Free tuition was afforded for nine months in the year. The beginning was fair and showed wise foresight. As might have been expected, however, the bringing together and working in harmony of 400 students, under an entirely new administration and new system, was not effected at once, nor easily. Nine months accomplished much. For the first year 345 pupils were in average daily attendance; 475 pupils were enrolled. The school met with occasional opposition, but not such as to subject it to any considerable hindrance.

In June, 1875, Mr. D. P. Barner, whose term of office expired, was succeeded by Mr. S. H. Doyal. Mr. Barner had lent the school much personal as well as official aid, and transmitted to his successor a record of integrity and devotion to his public charge. Samuel Ayers had been reappointed the previous year.

The accession of Mr. Doyal to trusteeship marked the beginning of a prosperity for the Frankfort schools worthy of permanent note, and to which reference will again be made.

Prof. Morton was re-elected to the superintendency in 1875. In September of this year the "Frankfort High School" was or-

ganized, under the direction of Prof. C. S. Ludlam. This gentleman was a graduate of the Wesleyan University, at Bloomington, Illinois, came highly recommended, and, under trying disadvantages, entered upon a period of labor, whose success in no wise lessened the estimation in which the people received him. Prof. Ludlam was a man of varied scholarship, of wide reading, of sterling integrity of character, and easily adaptable to any community. His four years of service in the high school marked him as an indefatigable worker, a careful student and kind friend to the young; his social relations were the most pleasant and will long be remembered by the writer as among the happiest and most profitable friendships of life. After a lengthened illness, Prof. Ludlam died in Omaha, Nebraska, February 19, 1882, aged thirty-two years.

The high school has done, and is destined to do, a valuable service in the Frankfort educational system. At the close of the second school year—June 1876—six young ladies were graduated, the first fruits of the new organization.

From the published report for the school year, 1875-'6, it appears that 555 pupils were enrolled in the several departments, with an average daily attendance of 397.

For the school year beginning September, 1876, Superintendent J. E. Morton was succeeded by Mr. R. G. Boone, Prof. C. S. Ludlam being continued in the high school. Under the new administration the high-school course was extended to four years and the work of the grades revised. Text-books, except readers, were not put in the hands of the children before the fourth school year, and oral instruction made to take their place. A course of lectures by home and foreign speakers was planned for the year, and with the funds thus obtained, together with voluntary donations of books and money from interested citizens, and substantial assistance from the Board of Trustees, steps were taken to supply the school with a reference library. The first books were put in January, 1877. To these were added others by donation and by purchase until, at the opening of the fourth school year, September, 1877, pupils had access to 300 volumes.

At present writing (July, 1886) the library numbers about 1,000 volumes; consists chiefly of books of reference (the school has nine sets of encyclopedias), and has proved an addition of incalculable worth to school appliances.

The books are made available to students at all hours (of school),

and in all work. Students soon become adepts in handling books, while the reference cultivates choice of expression in writing or speaking, guides the reasoning, appeals to the judgment, and, while it brightens the memory, destroys the tendency to rely upon it. This last is true in that if one have his information upon a topic from a half-dozen of authors, he will not easily recite from the text of any one. For this reason it seems that no kind or amount of investment has done so much to make thorough, original, diligent students as the money invested in cyclopedias, histories, atlases, compilations, and other books of reference and authority for the schools. During the same year (1877) was begun the collection of apparatus for the illustration of work in physical science.

In this connection reference may be made, appropriately, to the services of Mr. S. H. Doyal. To him largely belongs the credit of initiating and maintaining these supplementary means of general school culture. A citizen of generous social impulses, judiciously enterprising, possessed of a good private library, he readily saw the rich benefit of a school reference library. He made the organization of this library, the choice of books, and the raising of money a matter of personal concern. Through his influence, by a visit to Washington, D. C. (largely for this purpose), the school was (is) supplied with the Government (official) History of the Rebellion—which, when completed, will consist of about 100 volumes and will possess incalculable value; and with the Smithsonian Reports, than which nothing more valuable of the kind is published.

Mr. Doyal was a member of the board for six years (three terms) and is one of the few trustees whose visits to his charge were always profitable and always welcomed by pupils and teachers.

The high school is one of the commissioned high schools of the State. It has graduated sixty-eight pupils in ten classes, and has had five principals: Prof. C. S. Ludlam, 1875-'9; Prof. J. F. Millsbaugh, 1879-'81; Prof. A. W. Huycke, 1881-'3; Prof. J. F. Warfel, 1883-'4; Prof. C. E. Newlin, 1884-'6.

Already, because of over-crowding in primary departments, pupils of first year are admitted but half of each day. The "half-day system" has occasionally, also, been extended to second-year pupils. It has been found beneficial in many respects. It effects a considerable saving in expense, accommodates twice the number of pupils, imposes shorter confinement upon the young, and se-

cures a nearly equal efficiency and extent of work to that from full attendance.

In the ten years, 1876-'86, the schools have grown from an enrollment of 550 to 1,049, from an employment of seven teachers to twenty, and from the use of one school building to that of four.

WARD BUILDINGS.

The First Ward was originally set off in the summer of 1882 and included that part of the city then lying north of Ohio street—the line of the L. E. & W. R. R. The house erected on the corner of Gentry and——streets was a two-story brick structure, finished in stone and completed January 1, 1883. It consisted of four study-rooms, two teachers' rooms, and a large basement fitted up for play-room. The first principal was Miss Ella Dukes. She was succeeded, September, 1883, by Mr. W. P. Alexander. But six months of school had passed under his principalship when, on Monday morning, the 25th of February, about one o'clock, the building was found completely wrapped in flames.

Nothing could be done; everything was lost. No explanation was or has been given of the fire. By combining some grades and setting off the large school hall in main building into smaller rooms, provision was made for the several grades elsewhere, and the school work was completed as usual.

Steps were at once taken by the trustees to rebuild. The plan was changed. Every effort was made to meet hygienic requirements. Like the other, this building was two stories, of brick, with high, dry, basement, and consisted of four study-rooms. Unlike and superior to the other, it was constructed upon the best approved plans of ventilation, was heated by furnace (Ruttan system) from basement, and provided that light in the schools should come only from the rear. To meet this last condition, the rooms were placed diagonally with the points of the compass. Pupils being seated diagonally in the room faced the west throughout the building, receiving the light over their shoulders. It is believed there are no rooms better lighted. Mr. Alexander remained in charge of this ward during the school year 1884-'5, and was succeeded by Mr. J. W. Hamilton, who was re-elected for the year following.

The Second Ward, for school purposes, has just been organized. It includes all that part of the city lying east of the Creek (Prairie

Branch). The building, erected in 1886, is on the same general plan as that of Ward I, has eight rooms, and is one of the handsomest school-houses of the size in the State. When completed it will seat 400 pupils.

Frankfort has now school seating for about 1,300 pupils, in four comfortable buildings, representing, together with their lots and furnishing, a valuation of about \$50,000. The general policy of the board has been progressive. Much care has been exercised in the selection of teachers, graduates of the Frankfort High School and of the Indiana State Normal School being given the preference. Annual reports have been published by order of the board since 1875, with full statistics and announcements, from which may be gathered a complete history of the schools.

NAMES OF TRUSTEES.

D. P. Barner, 1873-'5; J. H. Paris, 1873-'6; Samuel Ayers, 1873-'86; S. H. Doyal, 1875-'81; H. Y. Morrison, 1876-'9; J. G. Clark, 1881-'6; R. C. Clark, 1879-'82; O. E. Brumbaugh, 1882-'4; Oliver Gard, 1884-'6.

The heartiest sympathy exists between the city and county schools, officers and interests; and with the continued support of the public, and with usually prosperous times, the Frankfort schools will be a means of much usefulness to the city.

The press and the school are two great civilizers of the age, and no community can afford to live without the highest possible development of their benign influences.

CHURCHES.

Methodist Episcopal Church.—The first regular Methodist preaching in Frankfort was by Rev. Miles Haffaker, then in charge of what was known as the Huntersville Circuit, about 1831. On this circuit Stephen R. Ball and Boyd Phelps were the ministers in 1832-'3, and James Armstrong was the presiding elder of the Lafayette District. In the winter of 1832-'3 a movement was made to build a church, and in August, 1834, lot No. 77 (the present location) was conveyed to the trustees for a building site. During this and the following year a frame church 30 x 40 was built at a cost of about \$400. In 1836 Frankfort became the head of a circuit with twenty to thirty appointments.

In June, 1851, a contract was let for building a new brick church costing about \$1,800. The building was finished during

the next year, and was formally dedicated February 20, 1853, Rev. J. M. Stallard and Rev. Luther Taylor officiating. In 1871 this house was refitted and an addition made thereto, at a cost of \$3,600.

During the spring of 1883, while under the pastorate of Rev. W. H. Hickman, the enterprise of erecting the present building was projected, and at once entered upon. This church was dedicated March 30, 1884. The new building is in the decorated Gothic style of architecture, constructed of brick, with stone foundations and trimmings; its dimensions are 72 x 96 feet. The cost of the building completed and furnished, including all incidental expenses, was about \$18,000. The Sabbath-school bore the entire expense of the windows and assisted in other items of furnishing, amounting in all to about \$800. The Ladies' Furnishing Society raised and expended for carpets, chandeliers, altar and pulpit about \$1,100.

The first Sabbath-school was organized February 7, 1841, by Ancil Beech, and at the first session there were present about sixty in all. The first superintendent was Joseph Johnson. There has always been much interest shown in this organization and it now ranks foremost in the State under the superintendency of Dr. Oliver Gard.

In 1848 the bell was purchased and placed in position, and on the 7th of May, for the first time its clear, ringing tones denoted the hour of divine worship. Previous to this the Sunday-school had been called together by the blowing of a tin horn. The church at the present time is in a very flourishing condition and is made up of live and active Christians who are ever awake to the duties imposed upon them.

We give here a list of all its pastors from its organization down to the present time. They are as follows: James L. Beloit, Thomas J. Brown, Joseph White, Ancil Beech, William Wilson, Jacob Colclazer, Samuel Reed, Draper Chipman, B. Blowers, Enoch Wood, James Johnson, Allen Skillman, Brinton Webster, J. W. Parret, Luther Taylor, J. C. Reed, Francis Cox, P. I. Biswick, Jesse Hill, Thomas Bartlett, G. W. Stafford, G. W. Warner, Richard Hargrave, J. L. Thompson, W. S. Harker, C. B. Mack, J. B. De Mott, E. H. Staley, Wilson Beckner, W. M. Darwood, T. C. Stringer, J. A. Clearwaters, N. L. Brakeman, William Graham, W. H. Hickman, J. N. Beard, and the present pastor, Rev. J. H. Hollingsworth.

Presbyterian Church.—The church was organized in July, 1831, at the residence of Mr. John Douglass, father of Jackson Douglass, by Rev. James A. Carnahan, now of Dayton, Indiana, and Rev. John Thompson, one of the professors at Crawfordsville. As far as can be learned in the absence of the first records, which are lost, there were sixteen members received into the organization, viz.: John Douglass, Susannah Douglass, Colonel William Douglass, Samuel Mitchel, Hope Mitchel, Joseph McClelland, Isabel McClelland, Samuel McQuern, Mrs. McQuern, David Barnes, Mrs. Barnes, Rachel Byres, John Gray, Sarah Gray, Samuel Douglass and Annie Douglass.

The little church was served a short season by Rev. James A. Carnahan, and the succession of pastors has been as follows, differing in length of service, the *average* being about four years: L. G. Bell, Samuel Taylor, Robert W. Allen, W. M. Stryker, John Van Dyke, C. A. Munn, E. Barr, W. P. Kontz, J. W. Torrence, R. C. Colmery, and E. Barr a second time, Rev. Moore and Rev. Dr. Simpson.

In 1833 or '34 the congregation built their first house of worship on the lot now occupied by them, at a cost of about \$300. This was enlarged to about double its capacity in 1838, at a cost of about \$1,000, including the finishing up of the older part, which had not before been either ceiled or plastered.

In 1859 was dedicated a brick edifice, which had now succeeded the old frame, at a cost of about \$4,000. This has given place to the beautiful new house, built in 1876, at a cost of \$19,060.

The growth of the congregation is marked by these repeated buildings, and their respective costs. The church has before it a very hopeful future of usefulness, numbering at this date about 300 members.

In the spring of 1832 was organized a Sabbath-school, which is believed to have been the first in the county. This beginning in the county with the church was transferred to the town, and has never been intermitted.

The average attendance for the past year has been about 200, with J. M. Cast for its superintendent. The church is without a pastor at the present writing. The church officers are J. M. Cast, Thomas Lee, G. L. Kempf, A. Given, R. P. Shanklin, R. M. Sims, and J. A. Seawright, Elders; Samuel Ayers, J. H. Coulter, W. H. Hart, Cyrus Clark and E. W. Paul, Deacons; J. A. Seawright, Clerk; Samuel Ayers, Treasurer.

The Christian Church of Frankfort was organized by Rev. Lewis Comer, at the house of John Horland, south of town, in the year 1830. The congregation held religious services at different places, frequently meeting at the court-house, until 1843, when a church building was erected at Frankfort. Notwithstanding the church has labored under adverse circumstances, they have held their organization in tact ever since. At the time the church was built here, the membership numbered about fifty, but soon swelled to 300. It is now about 175.

In 1872 the congregation erected a very neat frame building, fronting on Jackson street. The church is now in a growing and healthy condition, with one of the best Sunday-schools in the county of about 120 scholars, of which Frank McCowan is superintendent. The officers of the church are as follows: Q. A. Kennedy and U. C. McKinsey, Elders; Elwood Avery, John Lucas and William Kelly, Deacons; Dr. M. S. Canfield, Treasurer and Clerk.

SECRET ORDERS.

Clinton Lodge, No. 54, F. & A. M.—The Masonic fraternity of Frankfort formed their first lodge by a dispensation from the Grand Lodge of the State of Indiana, dated December 23, 1843, issued to Jacob D. Vandyke, as Worshipful Master; Win Winship, Senior Warden, and James G. Choat, Junior Warden, with their associates. A chapter was issued to the brethren on the 31st day of May, 1844, for the new lodge, to be called "Clinton Lodge, No. 54," with Jacob D. Vandyke as Worshipful Master; Lucien J. Griggs, Senior Warden, and James G. Choat, Junior Warden.

The first officers elected by the new lodge were: Lucien D. Griggs, Worshipful Master; Thomas W. Florer, Senior Warden; N. T. Catterlin, Junior Warden; Cyrus B. Pence, Secretary; Daniel Parker, Treasurer; Joseph W. Johnson, Senior Deacon; John A. Hoggart, Junior Deacon, and Robert M. Watt, Tyler.

For a long time the lodge held its meetings in what was known as the "Garber Block," on the north side of the public square.

In the summer of 1873, the lodge built and handsomely furnished a large and well-arranged hall, at a cost of over \$4,000. The new hall was publicly dedicated by Grand Master Lucien A. Foote, on the 24th day of June, 1874.

The present membership numbers 154, and the officers for 1886 are: P. W. Gard, Worshipful Master; W. F. Palmer, Senior Warden; J. G. Snyder, Junior Warden; Enos Hoover, Treasurer;

H. D. Dunnington, Secretary; J. W. Morrison, Senior Deacon; W. G. Park, Tyler.

Clinton Chapter, No. 82, R. A. M., was organized October 19, 1871, and has since had quite a rapid growth, its membership numbering at the present time about ninety-five. It is in a very flourishing condition and its present officers are: W. B. Kramer, High Priest; Moses De Camp, King; Oliver Gard, Scribe; J. W. Morrison, C. of H.; W. F. Palmer, Permanent Secretary; J. G. Snyder, R. A. C.; F. M. Nixon, G. M. First Veil; L. H. Daniels, G. M. Second Veil; J. W. Collins, G. M. Third Veil; H. H. Bradley, Treasurer; E. Hoover, Secretary; W. G. Park, Guard.

Frankfort Council, No. 46, R. & S. M., was instituted October 18, 1876, and is now in a good condition, with about forty members. The officers for 1886 are: J. W. Morrison, I. M.; Dr. Oliver Gard, D. I. M.; S. B. Fisher, P. of W.; J. G. Snyder, C. of G.; H. H. Bradley, Treasurer; Enos Hoover, Rec.; W. P. Ashley, S. and S.

Frankfort Commandery, No. 29, K. T.—Upon petition of J. C. Suit, M. M. Kyger, G. W. Aughe, James T. Hockman, Jesse W. Aughe, R. H. Clark, Jos. B. Cheadle and others, a dispensation for the organization of a commandery of Knights Templar was granted December 7, 1880, by Grand Commauder Henry G. Thayer, to be known as Frankfort Commandery, and on the same evening its organization was effected. A charter was granted April 27, 1881, and the following named were the first officers elected: J. C. Suit, E. C.; M. M. Kyger, G.; Jesse W. Aughe, C. G.; J. S. McMurray, P.; James T. Hockman, S. W.; N. J. Gaskill, J. W.; De Witt C. Bryant, Treasurer; J. W. Morrison, Recorder; Moses De Camp, Standard Bearer; Samuel O. Bayless, Sword Bearer; Robert Sims, Sentinel. January 1, 1885, the membership numbered sixty-eight. Two knights have been created in 1886, and Rev. F. M. Leeson was admitted to membership June 22, 1886, and died July 9, being the only member lost to the commandery since its organization. It is composed of live and active members, and its present officers are: N. J. Gaskill, E. C.; P. W. Gard, G.; W. B. Kramer, C. G.; Oliver Gard, P.; S. B. Fisher, S. W.; H. H. Bradley, J. W.; De Witt C. Bryant, Treasurer; J. W. Morrison, Recorder; Moses De Camp, W.; D. M. Banes, Standard Bearer; F. M. Nixon, Sword Bearer; George Snyder, First Guard; James A. Hedgcock, Second Guard; W. P. Ashley, Sentinel.

Frankfort Lodge, No. 108, I. O. O. F., was instituted February 19, 1852, by D. D. G. M. W. K. Rochester. The charter members were Jacob S. Douglass, John W. Blake, J. A. Nunn, J. N. Irwin, S. P. Miller and J. N. Rodman. Of the charter members only two were residents of Frankfort, viz., J. S. Douglass and John W. Blake, the others having deposited cards for the purpose of instituting the lodge, after which they withdrew and returned to the lodges to which they belonged. On the evening of instituting the lodge, the following were initiated: Jackson Douglass, I. D. Armstrong, John H. Dunn, James Gastor, John B. Douglass, W. P. Dunn and Norman Newton, and received all the degrees. The first elective officers were: Jacob S. Douglass, Noble Grand; J. W. Blake, Vice-Grand; Jackson Douglass, Secretary; I. D. Armstrong, Treasurer. In January, 1857, the lodge-room with all the records and fixtures was burned, and in this way early statistics were lost, and can never be regained. In the following summer the hall was rebuilt and occupied by them until 1873, when it was considered too small to accommodate the lodge any longer. The trustees sold it and built a new one, which is admirably adapted to the work. The new hall is 48 x 56 feet, and contains two spacious ante-rooms. John Barner donated the privilege of building the hall on the second story of his spacious block, and the right of entrance. He also put the iron roof on which is to be kept in repair at the joint expense of both parties. The present membership numbers about eighty-nine, and its officers are: J. W. Page, Noble Grand; A. A. Thompson, Vice-Grand; James Gastor, Recording Secretary; E. Hoover, Permanent Secretary; Daniel Delong, Treasurer.

Willis Wright Encampment, No. 36, I. O. O. F., was organized in November, 1853, by P. G. M. James H. Stewart. The charter members and first officers were: J. W. Blake, C. P.; Jackson Douglass, H. P.; J. McFarland, Scribe; W. P. Dunn, J. Gastor, J. S. Douglass and J. W. Dodd.

Dakota Tribe, No. 4, I. O. R. M.—The organization of this tribe was effected October 24, 1874, with the following charter members: T. H. Palmer, M. C. Smith, J. C. Suit, T. J. Hoover, J. I. Miller, J. W. Aughe, J. W. Pence, G. D. Halliday, J. W. Gorman, J. W. Lee, S. O. Bayless, S. A. Hoover, A. J. Palmer, J. E. Kuntz, C. M. Petty, D. B. Allen, J. B. Green, S. S. Burgess, G. A. Smith, L. H. Daniels, J. A. Petty and Philip Kempf. It has had a steady growth and now numbers in membership 160.

Its financial condition is very good, owning its own hall and a fine collection of natural curiosities. The principles of this organization are of a benevolent and social character. The officers for 1886 are: W. H. Boyland, Prophet; J. A. Hedgcock, Sachem; Charles Comley, Senior Sag.; T. Cornelison, Junior Sag.; Charles Leisure, C. of R.; J. W. Lee, K. of W.

Stone River Post, No. 65, G. A. R.—This post was organized May 9, 1882, with thirty-eight charter members. Its first officers were: John G. Clack, Commander; William Hart, Senior Vice-Commander; Cyrus Clark, Junior Vice-Commander; Joseph Suit, Adjutant; John Cook, Quartermaster; W. H. Hickman, Chaplain; Smith Forsythe, Officer of the Guard; James Southard, Officer of the Day; G. W. Brown, Surgeon. The first and only death occurred May 12, 1886. The post is in a good condition financially and socially. The present membership numbers about 100, and its officers for 1886 are: Dr. Oliver Gard, Commander; Hugh Dunnington, Senior Vice-Commander; Edmond Leach, Junior Vice-Commander; J. W. Anghe, Surgeon; W. H. Boyland, Adjutant; Pleasant Lough, Chaplain; J. W. Lee, Quartermaster; U. M. Palmer, Officer of the Day; J. W. Turney, Officer of the Guard; Joseph Steele, Sergeant-Major; Jacob Forsythe, Quartermaster Sergeant; William Hawkins, Inside Sentinel.

Shield Lodge, No. 71, K. P.—In 1875 Frank Bowers, P. C. of No. 33, was temporarily a resident of Frankfort, and while here secured a few names to a petition for a lodge. Before a sufficient number could be obtained he left the city. The petition was left with S. S. Burgess, who succeeded in obtaining the names of J. B. Pugh, J. C. Suit, D. E. Comstock, J. C. Campbell, A. W. Southard, G. D. Halliday, J. M. Coulter, T. C. Paris, B. P. Blake, T. H. Palmer, T. J. Smith and W. W. Wallace. With these with charter members, Shield Lodge was organized by W. F. Taylor, G. K. of R. S., assisted by members of Lafayette Lodge, No. 5, and J. B. Powell, of No. 56. The officers installed were: J. C. Suit, P. C.; J. B. Pugh, O. C.; S. S. Burgess, V. C.; D. E. Comstock, P.; J. C. Campbell, K. of R. & S.; A. W. Southard, M. of F.; E. P. Blake, M. of E.; W. W. Wallace, M. at A.; J. M. Cook, I. G.; T. G. Smith, O. G. The first death in the lodge was that of the first V. C., S. S. Burgess, who met with a violent death in a railroad accident near his home. The lodge is financially in a good condition, and numerically it takes rank among the strongest in this section, having at the present time ninety-four members.

The present officers are: W. A. Morris, C. C.; P. C. Hill, V. C.; N. W. Mattix, P.; F. F. Faust, K. of R. & S.; G. A. Bentley, M. of F.; W. H. Jones, M. of E.; J. H. Bryant, M. at A.; G. P. Becker, I. G.; S. Rogers, O. G.; H. C. Sheridan, P. C. C.; W. L. Kempf, D. G. C.

Frankfort Division, No. 19, U. R. K. of P., was organized in 1884, and has at the present time thirty-five members who are active in the interests of this order. The present officers are: W. G. Morris, S. K. C.; J. H. Bryant, S. K. L.; W. A. Morris, S. K. H.; L. F. Lancaster, S. K. G.; F. F. Faust, S. K. S.; W. L. Kempf, S. K. R.; E. R. Floyd, S. K. T.

Fidelity Lodge, No. 60, K. of H., was organized February 1, 1875, by James McLain, G. D., with the following charter members: J. R. Brown, W. G. Morris, D. E. Comstock, J. M. Catterlin, J. E. Cowan, William Langstaff, Z. Thompson, T. W. Smith, M. H. C. Proctor and H. C. Armantrout. The lodge at the present meeting (1886) has thirty members, and is in a flourishing condition. The officers are: W. T. Wright, P. D.; W. H. Eagle, D.; Z. Lacy, V. D.; J. Q. Howard, A. D.; S. A. Cook, Chap.; W. M. Spencer, G.; G. W. Eaton, R.; J. M. Catterlin, F. R.; M. De Camp, Treas.; J. W. Morrison, Gaurd.; S. S. Catterlin, Sent.; W. H. Eagle, J. M. Catterlin and G. W. Eaton, Trustees.

Good Shepherd Lodge, No. 22, I. O. G. T., was organized December 16, 1876, with sixty charter members. The following were the first officers: I. Polson, Worthy Chief Templar; M. L. Elston, Worthy Vice-Templar; W. R. Sims, Recording Secretary; Mollie Hoover, Assistant Secretary; J. S. Van Arsdell, Financial Secretary; George Lee, Treasurer; C. M. Leisure, Marshal; Emma Lee, Depnty Marshal; M. J. Campbell, Outside Guard; William Colby, Chaplain; Bertie Shafer, Right-hand Supporter; Nancy Lee, Left-hand Supporter; Joseph Dunlap, Past Worthy Chief Templar. The membership of the lodge now numbers thirty-four, and the present officers are as follows: I. Polson, Worthy Chief Templar; Mrs. L. A. Miner, Worthy Vice-Templar; Mrs. N. M. Piatt, Recording Secretary; E. Carne, Assistant Secretary; Peter Fetter, Financial Secretary; Bertha Entrikan, Treasurer; Willie Clark, Worthy Marshal; Harriet L. Fetter, Worthy Deputy Marshal; Mamie Entrikan, Inside Guard; William Peatt, Outside Guard; S. A. Entrikan, Right-hand Supporter; Ida Carne, Left-hand Supporter; Adam Gaddis, Past Worthy Chief Templar.

BANKS.

May 1, 1868, D. P. Barner, with his father, John Barner, engaged in the banking business under the firm name of D. P. Barner & Co., and the following January consolidated with the firm of Coulter, Given & Co., forming what was known as the International Bank.

The First National Bank was organized July 22, 1872, with a cash capital of \$200,000, and they bought all the interests of the International Bank. The first president was W. R. Coulter, the second was A. Given, and the third and present incumbent of that office is J. H. Paris. At its organization D. P. Barner was appointed cashier, which position he has held ever since, performing the duties with much credit to himself and to the satisfaction of the Board of Directors, who, at present, are as follows: R. J. Coulter, A. Given, A. B. Given, N. J. Gaskill, D. P. Barner, J. W. Coulter, D. F. Allen, Dr. T. B. Cox and J. H. Paris.

Farmers' Bank.—This institution was organized in 1876, with Samuel Ayres as its president, and Jackson Douglas as cashier. It has a cash capital of \$100,000, and receives a liberal patronage from the surrounding country. The officers at the present time (1886) are as follows: Robert McClamroch, President; D. A. Coulter, Cashier; W. H. Hart, Assistant Cashier; R. McClamroch, R. P. Shanklin, Moses De Camp, John Anderson, S. M. Davis, Elwood Avery and D. A. Coulter, Directors.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

The following is a summary of the present business men of Frankfort: Agricultural implements and hardware, D. Bradley, Coulter & Dinwiddie, William Gangwer, Paris & Sharp and Sellers & Derrick; boots and shoes, Joseph Dunlap, G. W. Eaton, J. W. Gunthridge, I. Israel, G. R. Lee & Son, Miner & Son, A. P. Potts and J. E. Underwood; blacksmiths, Baker Bros., Colby & Son, — Derrick, Elbridge & Hess, Hendricks & Cohee, F. M. Moody; barbers, J. Otto Gibbs, Hackley & Elridge and S. B. Williams; Business College, F. C. Minor; 'bus line, J. W. Watson; carpenters, Charles Leisure and Charles Seip; carriage manufactory, P. J. Kern, J. T. Limback and G. Rice; cigars and tobacco, M. W. Fox and F. L. Petley; cigar manufacturers, Hartman, Lockwood & Dunn, George W. Manville; clothing, Coulter,

Hockman & Co., James Coulter, S. A. Hoover, Moses Epstein, Schoenfeld & Co.; dressmaker, Mrs. Weldon; dentists, J. W. Meredith, R. Newhouse, J. D. Wirt; druggists, Ashman, Temple & Ross, Bryant & Norris, A. H. Coble, Coulter, Given & Co., I. H. Ghent, William Strange; dry-goods, Allen & James, B. F. Cohee, Charles Gordon, M. Hertz, J. H. Paris, U. W. Yundt, New England Store; express agents, W. S. Kramer (American), J. Van Arsdel (United States); furniture, F. Byers, G. W. Goodwin & Son, A. Stottler, C. L. Wirt; feed stables, Aughe & Son, William Cullom, Cast & Lee; fish-market, T. King; groceries, Hillis & Shanklin (wholesale), W. A. Avery, J. Byram, E. Catterlin & Son, J. A. Cook, J. H. Fennell & Son, Seawright & Halliday, E. A. Spray, J. W. Maish, Osborne & Klepinger, J. B. Stottler, O. I. Thompson, J. Workoff, P. J. Watkins, H. V. Ransom & Son; flour-mills, D. F. Allen & Bro., M. Sims & Co., Montgomery & Teter; house and sign painter, Scroggy; harness-makers, P. Dorner, Freeman & Hurst, P. Clark, William Wolevers; grain elevators, D. F. Allen & Bro., Campbell & Young; Coulter House, G. S. Freeman; Mansion House, Charles Seip; marble shops, David Paul, Vansickle & Son; livery stables, Edwards & Ashman, W. L. Dearth, Edwards & Akers, Charles Pelly; meat markets, J. W. Anghe, Ball Everett, S. A. Green, Ball & Hill Bros., Bentley & Spitznagel; gas and steam-fitter, W. L. Williams; laundry, Charles Seip; poultry dealers, Drowberger & Co.; dye-works, G. W. Forshee; restaurants, Cushwa Bros., Kempf Bros., Parsons, J. W. Bunnell, E. H. Whittaker, Long & Miller; jewelers, Blake & Ham, Ashman, Temple & Ross, J. H. Boyer; wood and coal, J. A. Harriman, W. G. Morris; wholesale confectionery, Fuller Bros.; notions, Parks & Gregg, Jos. Goldman, Brackmeyer & Snyder; gunsmith, F. M. Anghe; tailors, S. F. Ray, J. G. Meifeld & Son, A. C. Campbell, A. J. Klopfer, Bristol & Son; lumber and planing-mills, F. Morgan, Kramer Bros., M. F. Fulkerson; machine shop, F. A. Colver & Co.; stove factory, Robert Bracken; tile factory, Wallace Manufacturing Company; saw-mills, E. Kramer, Logansport Manufacturing Company, E. Johnson; tin-shop, I. Colson; milliners, Mrs. A. J. Harrison, Mrs. Dunn, Mrs. Saltzman; news depot, R. M. Gard.

PRESS.

Frankfort has had local newspapers for nearly half a century, and is now well supplied, having the Wednesday and Saturday

Crescent, Wednesday and Saturday *Banner*, Weekly *Times*, Weekly *Democrat*, Weekly *Indianian* and Daily *News*.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

DAVID FRIEND ALLEN, senior member of the milling firm of D. F. Allen & Bro., at Frankfort, is a native citizen of the place where he is an important factor of its business connections. He was born March 15, 1843, and is the eldest of three sons of John and Martha (Ranyon) Allen. The parents were natives of Ohio, and respectively of Irish and English extraction. The father was a pioneer of Clinton County, Indiana, where he located in 1828. He was a school-teacher by profession, and taught in the schools of Clinton County for some time. He then interested himself in farming and was occupied in that pursuit until 1855, when he began to operate as a keeper of a hotel in Frankfort, and continued to follow that line of business until his death in 1864. He died at the age of fifty-seven years. He was a member of the Christian church, to which his wife also belonged. She was married to Mr. Allen in 1829 at which time she came to Clinton County. Her death transpired in 1865, when she was fifty-five years of age. Mr. Allen, of this sketch, was reared in Frankfort. When he was eighteen years old the country was in the throes of civil war, and he enlisted. He enrolled as a private in Company C, Tenth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and served three months. At the expiration of that time he re-enlisted in the same company and regiment for a period of three years. He received his discharge in September, 1864. He won deserved promotion through the various grades to the rank of Second Lieutenant. Meanwhile his special service included the duties of Adjutant of the regiment, Division Quartermaster and aid on the personal staffs of Generals Steadman, Schofield and Brannon. Rich Mountain, Mill Springs, Perryville, Tullahoma, Chickamauga, Kingston, Chattahoochee River and the siege of Vicksburg make up the principal roster of the fields of battle where he served his country. He also participated in numerous skirmishes, and at Chickamauga was severely wounded. He was absent from duty from this cause from September, 1863, to January following. After receiving honorable discharge he returned to Frankfort. Not long after, he was commissioned Adjutant of the One Hundred and Fiftieth Regiment, Indiana Volunteers. His father's death, just previous to the departure of the regiment for the field, necessitated the resignation of his

commission, and for some time he was occupied in settling the affairs of the estate. His father had taken a contract to carry the United States mail between Frankfort and Colfax and he assumed the duties of that position, which he fulfilled until 1867, running a stage-line between the places named. From 1867 until 1873 he was engaged in the sale of groceries at Frankfort. His health becoming impaired he relinquished his business connections and passed the summer and autumn of the year last named in California. He returned to Frankfort and pursued the business of a broker until the fall of 1874, when he became interested in forwarding grain. He formed a partnership with his brother Edward, the firm relation being designated as above stated. Their business in grain was merged in the relations of a grocery establishment, in which they operated until 1877, when they erected what is known as the City Grain Elevator, at Frankfort. They transacted business as buyers and shippers of grain until 1882, when they purchased the Roller Mills at Frankfort, and have since carried on the business of general milling. The mills have a grinding capacity of 150 barrels of flour daily. In 1871, on the organization of the First National Bank at Frankfort, Mr. Allen was made a director and has discharged the duties of that position continuously since. He has been from first to last identified with the public welfare of Frankfort, and was one of the foremost and most active promoters of the railway connections of the city of his nativity. He is a director of the Frankfort & Kokomo Railroad and of the Logansport & Southwestern Road, which is now a branch of the Vandalia Railway system. In political connection Mr. Allen is a Democrat. He is a member of the Masonic order and is connected with Lodge No. 54, at Frankfort. He was married at Frankfort, December 12, 1865, to Miss Clara Shipp, who died in December, 1873, leaving two children—Paul and John. May 12, 1875, Mr. Allen contracted a matrimonial alliance with Miss Josephine Alford at Thorntown, Boone County, Indiana. Their two younger children—Dick and Joe, are living. Clara, the first-born, died in 1883, December, aged three years.

ISAAC D. ARMSTRONG, Frankfort.—Among the early pioneers of Clinton County, the name of Isaac D. Armstrong occupies a prominent place. Many years have passed since he left his Eastern home to become associated with the development of the great West. Many who were associated with him in those early days have long since "slept the sleep which knows no waking."

It has been his happy lot, however, to see the bright hopes of his youth realized; to see the vast growth of timber, which once covered the site of this beautiful little city, "vanish like fitful shadows," under the well-plied strokes of the pioneer's ax; to see the little log-cabins of earlier days replaced by handsome residences and business buildings. Such evidences of progress cannot fail to be deeply gratifying to the survivors of that noble class of adventurers who, many years ago, entered the wilderness of this State, and opened the way, as it were, for the improvements so universally apparent throughout the State, and nowhere more so than in Clinton County. Isaac D. Armstrong is a representative of the pioneers of this county. He was born in Dauphin County, Pennsylvania, September 20, 1808. When three years of age he immigrated with relatives to Preble County, Ohio, where the days of his childhood and youth were passed. As an education, in those early days was obtained under difficulties, his early education was quite limited. No public school offered its friendly benefits, and the little log school-house was only open for a short term in the winter, during which time he was a regular attendant; the remainder of his time was employed on the farm. Here he passed a quiet and uneventful life, until 1828, when, in April of that year, he came to Clinton County, with whose interests he has ever since been associated. Two years after his arrival Clinton County was organized, and he was appointed surveyor, by Governor James Brown Ray. His commission, which he still has in his possession, is perhaps the oldest document of that nature in the county. Under that commission, he served six years, when he resigned, and was succeeded in the office by Mr. S. B. Thompson. On the 7th day of September, 1837, Mr. Armstrong and Miss Nancy Moorehead were united in marriage. Mrs. Nancy Armstrong was born in Hamilton County, Ohio, and moved with her parents to this county in 1828. Their union has proved a happy one, and, through a period of nearly fifty years they have traveled life's thorny pathway hand in hand, sharing mutually the joys and griefs of this world. Six children have blessed their union, named, respectively, Eliza J., Mary E., Caroline, William, Jackson D. and James C. In August, 1839, Mr. Armstrong was called from the quiet pursuits of farm life to perform the duties of county recorder. He discharged the duties of this office faithfully for a period of fourteen years, when he again retired to his farm, where he remained six years. In 1867 he was elected treasurer of Clinton County,

in which capacity he served four years. Since that time he has devoted his attention to farming. His farm is pleasantly located south of the city of Frankfort. A beautiful residence has succeeded the log house in which he began life, and finely cultivated fields have taken the place of the dense forest which formerly surrounded him. In all enterprises calculated to promote the interests of Clinton County he has been an active participant. Railroads and other public improvements have always received his cordial support, and have been materially assisted by donations from his purse. His religious convictions led him to unite with the Presbyterian church early in life. Soon after uniting with the church he was chosen trustee, and in that capacity he has continued to act ever since. Politically he has cast his lot with the Democratic party, and has always been an ardent supporter of Democratic principles.

WILLIAM P. ASHLEY, contractor and bricklayer, resident at Frankfort, Indiana, was born in Montgomery County, in the State of Ohio, September 3, 1826. He came to Indiana in June, 1842, and made his home in the Indian Reserve, in that part now known as Howard County. His father being a bricklayer, the son commenced to work at the trade before he was twelve years old, and at the early age of fifteen commenced journey work for himself. He made his home in Howard County and worked in different parts of the State at his trade until October, 1847, when he was married to Jemima Thatcher and made his home in Kokomo until May 6, 1863, when he decided to enter the army in the war of the Rebellion and accordingly enlisted in Company I, One Hundred and Eighteenth Indiana Infantry, and served until April 2, 1864, and was discharged at Indianapolis. He returned to Kokomo and in the month of September following moved to Hampton, Franklin County, Iowa, where he farmed and worked at his trade until February, 1870, when he went to Warrensburg, Missouri, where he left his family and proceeded on a prospecting tour through Arkansas, Texas, Indian Territory, Kansas, Nebraska and Dakota. He returned from the West in August and settled in Frankfort in October, where his wife had been brought up from infancy. He has continued to work at his trade as contractor and bricklayer ever since with the exception of one year that he followed brick-making. The days of his first political connection he was a Whig, and at the birth of the Republican party, being opposed to slavery, he joined that party, but is now a Prohibitionist. He was

the chairman of the first Prohibition Central Committee of Clinton County. In 1875 he was elected the first assessor of the city of Frankfort, and in 1880 was elected justice of the peace for Center Township for a period of four years. November 18, 1847, he was married, in Taylor Township, Howard County, to Miss Jemima Thatcher. They are the parents of eight children, seven of whom are living, and six are married. Ransom B. resides in Frankfort; Harles F. is a citizen of Boyleston, Clinton County; Mrs. Lucinda A. Jones lives in Frankfort; Myndus L. is a resident of Portland, Jay County, Indiana; Casvill M. lives at Frankfort; Miss Harriett E. lives with her parents; Mrs. Sarah E. Yesley lives in Terre Haute, Vigo County, Indiana; Jesse D. died at the age of two years at Kokomo. The parents are members of the Christian church. Mr. Ashley is a member of the Masonic fraternity and belongs to the Blue Lodge, Royal Arch Chapter, Council and Commandery at Frankfort. He is also a member of Clinton Chapter, No. 6, order of the Eastern Star.

JOHN ATKINSON was born near Carlisle, Pennsylvania, April 13, 1844. He was reared in his native city, remaining there until after the breaking out of the war of the Rebellion. When seventeen years old he enlisted in defense of his country and was assigned to Company D, Twentieth Pennsylvania Cavalry, serving six months when, re-enlisting, he was assigned to Company D, Seventy-eighth Pennsylvania Infantry, to serve a year, and during his last term was in detached service as General Rosseau's orderly. He returned to Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, after his discharge, and began to work at the butcher's trade, which he had learned of his father in his youth, remaining there until 1866, when he moved to Frankfort, Indiana, and for a year was in business for himself, and since then has been employed by various firms, at present being with Ball & Hill Brothers. Mr. Atkinson was married at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, in 1867, to Miss Rebecca Sheets, of that city. They have five children—Emma, Mary, William, Jennie and Mabel. One son, John, died aged two years. Mr. Atkinson is a member of Fidelity Lodge, No. 60, K. of H., and Dakota Tribe, No. 42, I. O. R. M.

WILLIAM ANDREW AVERY, retail grocer, Frankfort, Indiana, is a native of Clinton County, born in Michigan Township, March, 1858, a son of Jacob and Hannah (Ford) Avery. He was reared a farmer, receiving his education in the common schools. When twenty years of age he left home and for three years engaged in

teaching school. In June, 1881, he was employed as clerk in the store of R. C. Shanklin & Co., at Michigantown, remaining with them a little over a year, when he came to Frankfort and was employed in the wholesale and retail grocery of Hillis & Shanklin until October, 1883, when he became associated with Jonas Byram, under the firm name of Avery & Byram. This partnership was dissolved in November, 1885, and Mr. Avery has since continued the business alone. He is a young man of fine ability and strict business integrity and deserves much credit for the success he has attained. He is classed among the first and most prominent business men of Frankfort, and has gained this position by hard work and close attention to his pursuits. In politics he affiliates with the Democratic party.

CAPTAIN SAMUEL AYERS was born in Butler County, Ohio, November 14, 1816, and lived in his native county until 1831, when his parents moved to Clinton County, Indiana, and settled in Jefferson Township, where the father died in 1841. He remained at home until his father's death, and after reaching his majority had an interest in the proceeds of the farm. He continued agricultural pursuits until 1853, when he rented his farm and moved to Jefferson and engaged in the mercantile business, and also in pork-packing until 1859. In 1860 he was elected treasurer of Clinton County, and in June, 1861, disposed of his business at Jefferson and moved to Frankfort. He filled the office of treasurer two years, and in the summer of 1862, was appointed Sutler of the Seventy-second Indiana Mounted Infantry and remained with the regiment until it was mustered out in 1866. He accompanied it on all its campaigns in Kentucky, Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi. He was elected Captain of a company of State militia in 1846, and has since been known by that title. In 1869 he was commissioned assistant revenue assessor of Clinton County, to which was afterward added the counties of Carroll and Boone, and served four years, also serving in the meantime as revenue collector. In the spring of 1871, being a stockholder and one of the incorporators of the Farmers' Bank, of Frankfort, he was elected its president, and filled this position until June, 1883. In 1873 he was elected a member of the School Board of Frankfort, a position he has since held by re-election. Politically he was originally a Whig, but since its organization has affiliated with the Republican party. He has been twice married. His first wife, to whom he was married in October, 1843, was Eliza Kirk, daughter

of Judge Nathan Kirk, of Kirkland, Clinton County. She died October 24, 1844, leaving one child—Eliza, who married William A. Ford, of La Fayette, and is now deceased. In August, 1851, Mr. Ayers married Susannah, daughter of Samuel A. Black, Tippecanoe County, Indiana. She died in March, 1861, leaving three children, one of whom is living—William E., of Frankfort. Two daughters are deceased—Virginia Alice, who was the wife of W. H. Hart, and Selina, wife of J. W. Morrison. Mr. Ayers is a member of the Presbyterian church, of which he is a deacon and treasurer. He is a member of Clinton Lodge, No. 54, and has held the office of worthy master.

DAVID PARRY BARNER, second son of John Barner, Esq., was born in Frankfort, Clinton County, Indiana, October 29, 1833. He attended the public school of the town, where he received a liberal education. He employed his time on Saturdays and during vacation in the offices of the *Clintonian*, *Compiler* and *Clinton News*, where he acquired a good knowledge of the art of typography. In the winter of 1852 he filled a position in the *Sentinel* office, at Indianapolis, as a compositor, where he remained until the following spring. At the close of this engagement he entered Asbury University, at Greencastle, Indiana. After a partial course in that institution he returned to his home and took charge of a district school which he taught during the winter of 1854. At the close of his school term he entered upon the duties of deputy clerk with his father, who was then clerk of Clinton County. The duties of the office did not demand his entire attention, in consequence of which he taught school in the country during the winter of 1855. and served as one of the assistant clerks in the House of Representatives of the Indiana Legislature during the session of 1857. At the close of the session he returned to Frankfort and resumed his duties in the clerk's office, where he remained until 1859, when he was elected to succeed his father, who retired from the office, after a faithful service of fifteen years. On the 19th day of October, 1858, Mr. Barner was united in marriage with Miss Mattie M. Hopkinson, daughter of Mrs. Lydia Hopkinson (now deceased). The marriage ceremony was performed at Jefferson, Indiana, by Rev. Chas. A. Munn. The attendants on that occasion were Robert F. Braden, David E. Given, Miss Lou Bldridge and Miss Mary M. Blake. By this union there were born four children—John H., Bird E., Mabel C. and Lu G., the first and last of whom have passed over the River of Death. In Oc-

tober, 1863, Mr. Barner was re-elected to the office of clerk, over Colonel A. O. Miller, his Republican opponent. For the honors conferred upon him the recipient has ever been grateful. It is a matter of pride with him that he was the first native-born citizen of Clinton County elected to fill a county office. On the 1st day of May, 1868, he engaged with his father in the banking business under the firm name of D. P. Barner & Co. On the 6th day of January, 1869, this firm was consolidated with the banking firm of Carter, Given & Co., proprietors of the International Bank of Frankfort, of which Mr. Barner was elected cashier, and held that position until the 22d day of July, 1871, when the above named bank was converted into the First National Bank of Frankfort, in which he has been continued cashier by successive elections to this date, a period of over fifteen years. Mr. Barner was selected as one of the delegates, by the State Convention of his party, to attend the National Convention held at St. Louis in June, 1876. He attended this convention as an earnest advocate of the nomination of Governor Hendricks for the Presidency. He has been a zealous supporter of the Democratic principles and an active member of that party. Mr. Barner has ever been a zealous friend of public education, and has employed valuable time, with good results, in the educational interests of his county. He was a member of the School Board of Frankfort at the time when the increasing number of applicants for public instruction demanded increased accommodations. During his term of office was built the handsome edifice, a school which is justly a matter of pride to the citizens and which for a thorough course of instruction and efficient teachers stands second to none in the State.

CAPTAIN JAMES A. BLAKE, of Frankfort, is a native citizen of the county and city in which he lives. His birth occurred February 16, 1839. He there obtained his early education and attended the Commercial College at Indianapolis, finishing his educational course before he was nineteen years of age. Two years previous to the attainment of his majority, he embarked in a commercial enterprise at Colfax in his native county, and while doing business there acted as postmaster. In the fall of 1859 he went thence to Michigan City, Indiana, to assume the duties of a position as guard in the Northern Indiana State Penitentiary. During his stay there he received an accidental injury. He had a fall and his pistol exploded, the bullet passing upward and lodging in the muscles of his right shoulder blade, from which position it was extracted.

Having fully recovered, in April, 1861, during the first month of the progress of the Rebellion he enlisted in Company C, Tenth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, enrolling at Indianapolis to serve three months. April 24, while the regiment was en route to Parkersburg, Virginia, he was made First Lieutenant, and commissioned by Governor Morton. At the expiration of the period of his enlistment he received discharge in common with the regiment and was authorized by the Adjutant-General of his native State to raise a company of volunteers for the Fortieth Regiment, then in rendezvous at Sample Barracks, Lafayette, Indiana. He found field for recruiting in the counties of Fountain and Warsaw, and in eleven days enlisted 132 men. Under the designation of Company D, the organization was assigned to the regiment, and when the officers were appointed, Mr. Blake was made its Captain. He served in that capacity more than two years when he resigned on account of disability. He was in the actions at Rich Mountain, Pittsburg Landing, and at Chattanooga, besides in numerous smaller affairs of comparatively little importance as war emergencies are estimated. The illness which occasioned his withdrawal from military life was the result of the wound mentioned as being received at Michigan City. After leaving the army he went to Heyworth, Illinois, where he interested himself in the sale of groceries, associated with a nephew, the firm style being known as J. W. Dunn & Co. Their relations as grocers were in existence three years, when, his health becoming impaired, he commenced life as a traveling salesman, and operated in that manner through three trips. He went South, and after reaching there in the autumn he engaged as a cotton clerk in the employ of the Iron Mountain Railroad Company, having headquarters at Hope, Arkansas. He returned to Frankfort in 1883, and since has been in no definite business on account of poor health. Mr. Blake is a Democrat in political connections and has served in several official positions, among which were clerk and treasurer of the city of Heyworth. He belongs to the order of Good Templars, and is a man of decided character and ability.

PROF. RICHARD GAUSE BOONE, ex-superintendent of the Frankfort schools, is a native of Indiana, born in Spiceland, Henry County, September 9, 1849, a son of Driver and Elizabeth (Cooper) Boone, the former a native of North Carolina, of English descent, and the latter born in the State of Ohio, of English and Irish ancestry. The father was one of three persons who first settled in Henry

County, this State, living there till his death, which occurred in 1880, at the advanced age of eighty-five years. The mother came to Henry County in 1842, shortly before her marriage. She is still living, and makes her home with her son, Jonathan Cooper Boone, the recorder of Henry County. The subject of this sketch received his education at the Spiceland Academy, an institution carried on under the auspices of the Friends' Society, from which he graduated in the class of 1871. He chose teaching as his profession, began his career at the age of seventeen years in a country school, in Rush County, Indiana, and afterward taught one term in Bartholomew County. In 1872 he became principal of the school at Valley Miler, Miami County, filling that position three years. During 1875 he was obliged to rest from his labors on account of nervous prostration. In July, 1876, he accepted the position of superintendent of the public schools of Frankfort, which position he filled satisfactorily until June, 1886, a period of ten years. In 1884 he received the degree of Master of Arts from the De Pauw University at Greencastle, Indiana. In June, 1886, he was elected to the chair of Pedagogics by the trustees of the Indiana University at Bloomington, and assumed his duties the following August. Professor Boone was united in marriage at Amo, Hendricks County, July 23, 1874, to Miss Mary E. Stanley, a daughter of Elwood and Martha (Butler) Stanley, of whom the latter is deceased. They have three children—Cheshire Lowton, Mabel Gertrude and Herbert Stanley. Professor Boone and his wife are members of the Friends' Society, to which the parents of both belonged.

SANFORD BOWEN is a resident of Frankfort, and has been connected with the business of J. H. Miner & Son since April, 1869. He was born near Rossville, Clinton County, Indiana, December 21, 1842. He learned the trade of shoemaker with Jethro Wilson, of Rossville, serving an apprenticeship of three years' duration. Soon after the expiration of his indentures he enlisted. He enrolled June 14, 1861, as a private soldier in Company D, Fifteenth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry. He enlisted for three years, but was discharged at the end of eighteen months for disability caused by sickness. While in the service he was promoted from Eighth Corporal to the rank of Sergeant. He regained his health and re-enlisted July 25, 1863, in Company E, One Hundred and Sixteenth Indiana Infantry, for a service of six months, but remained another month before he was discharged. He acted as Sergeant of his company. In March, 1864, he veteranized with

Company K, Seventy-second Indiana Mounted Volunteers, to serve during the remainder of the war. He was in the actions at Shiloh, Dalton, Resaca and Kenesaw Mountain, besides other minor engagements. At the last-named encounter with the rebels he was wounded (June 19, 1864), and was again discharged for disability in January, 1865. He returned to Rossville, and after regaining his health he engaged in shoemaking, which he pursued at various places in Indiana until the date of his entering the service of his present employer, with whom he has been connected about eighteen years. March 19, 1867, Mr. Bowen was married to Miss Mary Gaddis, at Rossville. Their children are—Cora, Fred and Nellie. Mr. Bowen is a member of the lodge and chapter in the Masonic order, at Frankfort. He is also a comrade in Stone River Post, No. 65, G. A. R.

JAMES MANSON BRAFFORD, city clerk of Frankfort (1886), is the manager of the office of the Western Union Telegraph Company, at Frankfort. He is the son of James Milton and Isabella (Stephenson) Brafford. His parents are both deceased. His father was a native of Clinton County, and was of Scotch origin. He was, by calling, a farmer, and in 1862 he enlisted in Company I, Eighty-sixth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry. He died while in service, in the hospital at Louisville, Kentucky, in 1863. The mother was born in the State of Kentucky, and was of Irish parentage. She died at Frankfort in 1879. She was a member of the church of United Brethren. Mr. Brafford was born in Washington Township, Clinton County, September 29, 1861. He was a pupil in the common school of his native township, and in the schools of Frankfort. When he was seventeen years of age he went to Kansas and taught school in Lynn County. In the year following he taught in Bates County, Missouri, returning to Clinton County in 1880. He learned the art of telegraphy at Frankfort, and in the latter part of 1880 was the recipient of a position in the office of the L. E. & W. Railway Company, at Paxton, Illinois. He was employed by the C., O., C. & I. and the L., N. & A. companies at various places in Ohio and Indiana, until May, 1884, when he accepted the position he is now filling. He is a Republican in political opinion and connections. He was married at Frankfort, January 20, 1882, to Miss Lillian F. Hutchison, of that place. They have one child—Percy G. The mother is a member of the Methodist church at Frankfort. Mr. Brafford was elected city clerk of Frankfort in May, 1886, to serve a term of

two years. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity at Frankfort.

HON. DE WITT CLINTON BRYANT, senior member of the drug firm of Bryant & Morris, Frankfort, Indiana, was born in Lafayette, Tippecanoe County, Indiana, March 11, 1837, a son of James M. and Julia Ann (Lupton) Bryant, the former a native of Kentucky, of Dutch descent, and the latter of Ohio, of Scotch ancestry. When sixteen years of age he left home and went to Delphi, Indiana, to learn the printer's trade in the *Times* office, remaining there two years. He was then employed as clerk in the store of J. E. Gridley, jeweler, of the same place, over a year, and in April, 1856, came to Frankfort and was employed as compositor in the *Crescent* office until the fall of 1857, when he entered the drug store of Dr. Byers as clerk, and was thus employed until April, 1860, when he engaged in business for himself, becoming associated with Dr. Leary, and forming the firm of Bryant & Leary. In 1863 Dr. Leary was succeeded by John Pence, changing the firm name to Bryant & Pence. In October, 1867, Mr. Bryant was elected clerk of the Circuit Court of Clinton County, and retired from business to assume the duties of his office. He was re-elected in 1871, and held the office two terms of four years each. In November, 1875, he became associated with George B. Norris, forming the present firm of Bryant & Norris. In 1880 he was elected on the Democratic ticket to represent his district in the Lower House of the Indiana Legislature, and was re-elected in 1882, serving the latter term as chairman of the committee on counties and townships. In 1884 he was elected Senator to represent the district composed of Boone, Clinton and Montgomery counties, his term expiring in 1888. He has also served his township and city as trustee and councilman several years each. Mr. Bryant was married December 20, 1859, to Miss Sarah I. Gaster, daughter of James and Sarah J. (Lee) Gaster, of Frankfort. They have three children—Lena May, James H. and Jennett F. James H. is a member of the drug firm of Thomas & Bryant, of Frankfort. Mr. and Mrs. Bryant are members of the Presbyterian church. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and has taken the Knight Templar degrees. He has served several years as treasurer of his lodge, and has been treasurer of the commandery since its organization in 1880.

RICHARD J. CARTER, retired farmer, was born in Loudoun County, Virginia, December 7, 1808, eldest son and second child of Jesse

and Hannah (Richards) Carter, also natives of Virginia. His grandfather, William Carter, was a native of Wales, and died in Clinton County, Indiana, at the age of ninety-eight years. His mother was a daughter of Richard Richards, a native of Virginia and of English ancestry. When Richard was five years of age, his parents removed to Butler County, Ohio, where he was reared on a farm. In 1828, when a little more than nineteen years of age, he came West on an exploring expedition. Being favorably impressed with the section of the country that is now Clinton County, Indiana, he returned to his home in Ohio, and the following January his father removed his family to that place and entered 240 acres of land in what is now Center Township. This land he cleared and improved and made a home for his family. In 1840 the mother died. Jesse Carter was the first representative elected to the Legislature from Clinton County. He also served as county agent, an office of early day. He resided in Clinton County until his death, which occurred in 1872, at the ripe old age of eighty-eight years. Of his five children, two are now living—Richard J., the subject of this sketch, and an older sister, Julia Carter. William Carter, who died in 1882, was one of the influential men of Clinton County. He was president of the First National Bank of Frankfort from the time of its organization until his death. Dr. Franklin M. Carter was a prominent physician of Frankfort, and died in 1856. Manly, the youngest son, died in 1840. Richard remained at home until his marriage, which occurred December 26, 1836, with Miss Eleanor Byers, a daughter of Ephraim and Catharine (White) Byers, who came to Juniata County, Pennsylvania, in 1833. After his marriage Mr. Carter settled upon a farm adjoining the old homestead, which he had formerly purchased. He and his children own the land his father entered, and some that has since been added, making a body of 500 acres, most of which has been in the family more than half a century. Mr. Carter was actively engaged in agricultural pursuits until 1882, when he retired from business and moved into the city of Frankfort, where he and his estimable wife are enjoying the fruits of their labor. Both are active and consistent members of the Presbyterian church. In politics he is a Republican. Although a resident of Center Township over fifty-six years, he never sought or accepted any public office, with but a single exception—he served as county commissioner three years. Six of their seven

children are living—Hannah Catherine, Manly H., Epamlontus, Linda, Jessie, Marion, and Virginia deceased.

COLONEL N. T. CATTERLIN was born in Butler County, Ohio, September 20, 1806. In the spring of 1823 he and his father left Butler County and made their way, as best they could, to Montgomery County, Indiana, with the view of making it their future home. At that time there were but few roads in the country, and these consisted, principally, of "Indian traces." As a single illustration of the fare they met with on their route, it is worthy of remark that the night before they reached their destination they lodged in the woods, on the banks of Big Raccoon Creek, near an Indian village called "Cornstalk Town." There was, at that time, no house in which they could find shelter, and no road, except a "trace," to direct their course. On their arrival in Montgomery County they proceeded immediately to select a location and clear out a field, in which they planted a crop of corn, which they cultivated that summer. In the following autumn they returned to Ohio and brought out the remainder of the family, making a permanent settlement in Montgomery County. It will be observed that young Catterlin was then only seventeen years of age. He continued to work with and assist his father on the farm, working alternately at bricklaying, for two years, and then started in life for himself. During the time he remained with his father he attended all the log-rollings and house-raisings in the neighborhood, which usually occupied from twenty to thirty days each spring, thus relieving his father from much of the burden inseparable from the settlement of a timbered country. During this time he assisted in raising the first hewed log house in the present city of Crawfordsville—frame and brick residences being unknown in that locality. After leaving his home, he engaged in chopping cord-wood at 20 cents per cord, during the winter, and in making, burning and laying brick in the summer and fall, at wages ranging from 25 cents to \$1.00 per day. His career as a merchant has been one of the most successful and remarkable in the Wabash Valley, which is, doubtless, the development of an early conceived passion for trade. Becoming tired of so much labor at little compensation, in the fall of 1827 he determined to try his fortune at peddling. He accordingly procured a horse and spring wagon for the purpose, and loaded up with boots, shoes and other goods adapted to the season and the anticipated demand, and proceeded to "the country." His route lay through Tippecanoe County, up Laoramie Creek, through

the region where the village of Dayton was subsequently located, down Wild Cat Creek to the Wabash, and, finally to Lafayette, which was then a very small village. On this route he met with a mixed population of whites and Indians, to whom he traded his goods for peltry and money, according to the circumstances of his respective customers. On his arrival at Lafayette, he traded for a store, and was engaged there in the retail business until the following spring. He then sold his store and proceeded up the Wabash on a trading expedition, stopping at Longlois, where he traded for a large lot of furs. He extended his journey as far as Logansport, trading for furs along the way. He then loaded his furs on a pirogue, and sailed down the Wabash as far as Terre Haute. There he sold out his entire cargo, taking the obligation of the purchaser, payable in ninety days. At the maturity of his note, he found the maker in failing circumstances, and the best he could do was to compromise with him; thus, out of a claim of about \$1,000 he realized only \$300. Nothing daunted by this reverse, which, to him, was not trifling, he continued his trading operations, dealing in horses and peddling goods until the summer of 1828. At that time he located in Edinburgh, Indiana, where he opened a store in connection with Patrick Cowan. In the following spring he built two flat boats in Blue River, which he loaded with corn, purchased at 10 cents per bushel, lard and bacon, the latter purchased at 3½ cents per hog, round. With these cargoes of provisions, he pushed out with his boats for New Orleans, trading along the coast wherever a favorable opportunity was presented. At New Orleans he disposed of his cargoes, realizing in the whole transaction 50 cents per bushel for the corn, 10 cents per pound for his bacon and a corresponding advance for the lard, gaining a handsome fortune on his expedition. While at Edinburgh, he became acquainted with Miss Malinda Peoples, with whom he was united in marriage on the 27th day of August, 1829. Mrs. Catterlin was born in the State of Kentucky, on the 28th day of February, 1810. She is still surviving, and, through the years which followed her marriage she has ever stood by, aided and cheered her husband through all the vicissitudes of life. She is the beloved mother of a large family of children, universally respected, and the brightest ornament of their home. In the following winter Mr. Catterlin sold out at Edinburgh, and purchased an entirely new stock of goods at Cincinnati, and with them returned to Crawfordsville, where he opened a store in the spring of 1830. He remained there

during the spring and summer and, in July of the same year, purchased lots in the then newly located town of Frankfort, with a view to making it his future home. On these lots, located on the west side of the public square, he erected a hewed log house, in two apartments, one of which was occupied by his family and the other by his store. Here he established himself in business in September, 1830, with his little family, consisting of himself, wife and one child. He has continued to reside and do business in Frankfort ever since. There were then but few families, and his was the first store in Frankfort. He sold goods without competition for a space of three months, after which competition sprang up and was very brisk for several years; but Mr. Catterlin continued to do a successful and profitable business, nevertheless. In the year 1833 he formed a partnership with his brother-in-law, Mr. Samuel Ship, which relation continued until the year 1836, at which time Mr. Ship retired and formed other business associations. Mr. Catterlin continued in business, and, although the financial panic which followed soon after resulted disastrously to many, he passed safely through the trying crisis. His business was not confined to selling goods. In 1837 he bought and transported horses, mules, flour, pork, etc., in which trade he continued until his operations were arrested by the breaking out of the civil war, in 1861. During fifteen years of this time he was engaged in an extensive pork-packing enterprise in Frankfort, whereby he was enabled to afford much needed employment to many laborers. Although the war interfered with the trade formerly conducted with the South, it did not arrest his home business. Through those stormy days he continued to deal in dry-goods, groceries, hardware and real estate. In 1835 he erected the first grist and saw mill ever built in Frankfort, and otherwise contributed largely to the improvement of the city by the erection and maintenance of business houses and residences. In 1837 he erected the first brick building in Frankfort, which still stands on the north side of the public square, a monument to the enterprising builder. He contributed largely to the building of the several railroads now centering in Frankfort, and no beneficent enterprise has ever appealed to him in vain. Colonel Catterlin has not been without a due share of public honors. In the early history of the county he was honored with a commission as Colonel of a regiment of militia, which he organized; and afterward served successively as sheriff of the county, justice of the peace and probate judge, all of which positions he filled with ability and credit. He was for many

years recognized as one of the ablest speakers of this county, and was a prominent leader in the Democratic party, and the temperance cause. During the late civil war he was an active Union man, and by his personal exertions and liberal contributions of his means, aided greatly in raising the large number of volunteers whose gallant deeds in the field reflected so much honor upon this county. For the large contributions made by him to defray the necessary expenses in procuring recruits he was too magnanimous and patriotic to make any charge against the Government. Among those who enlisted at that time were three of his own sons, all of whom served out the time of their respective enlistments. One of this number, Captain Noah Catterlin, Jr., served with distinction; first, as an enlisted man in the Tenth Indiana, and afterward as Captain in the One Hundredth Indiana Regiment of Volunteers. Colonel Catterlin was, in all respects, a representative man, demonstrating in his career the importance of practical good sense, unyielding integrity and moral uprightness in grappling with the stern realities of life; and all who follow his example will be rewarded with corresponding success. He died September 6, 1883.

CYRUS CLARK, of Frankfort, has been a resident of Clinton County since he was a lad of twelve years and has been identified with the civil and political progress of the county since his arrival at an age to connect himself with active life among men. He was born in Juniata County, Pennsylvania, April 18, 1840, and at the age named his parents removed to the Hoosier State, settling in Owen Township, in Clinton County. Matthew Clark, his father, was of mixed English and Irish blood and was a native of Pennsylvania. By vocation he was a farmer. He died in Owen Township at the age of seventy years, in 1870. His wife, Elizabeth (McPheter) Clark, was born in the same State, of Irish parentage. She survived her husband four years, dying in 1874, aged seventy-six. Mr. Clark was reared in Owen Township and completed his minority about the time of the advent of civil war. He comes of valiant and patriotic stock, his paternal grandfather having been one of the martyrs of 1812, while his paternal great-grandfather was killed in the war of the Revolution. Early in the fall of 1861 Mr. Clark responded to the summons which appealed to every loyal heart within the borders of the country, and enlisted for three years. He enrolled in Company C, Tenth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and received honorable discharge at the expiration of his period of enlistment, September 19, 1864, at Indianapolis. He served

the greater portion of the time in the capacity of Sergeant. His only absence from his regiment was in 1862, when he was detailed on recruiting service in Clinton County. He was under rebel fire at Mills Springs and in skirmishes before Corinth. He was in a fight with the guerrilla, Morgan, at Green River, and at Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, Resaca and in others up to the capture of Atlanta. In political connection Mr. Clark is a Democrat. From 1868 to 1871 he acted as deputy under Auditor James V. Knight and afterward under his successor, William H. Ghree. On the death of the latter, in 1873, Mr. Clark was appointed to fill the residue of the unexpired term and in 1874 was made the incumbent of the office by election. He filled the position four years. In 1884 he was made ditch commissioner by appointment of the circuit judge of Clinton County. In May, 1882, he was elected mayor of Frankfort for a term of two years. Mr. Clark was appointed assistant cashier of the Farmers' Bank of Frankfort in 1884. He has filled the positions of secretary and treasurer of the Clinton County Agricultural Society. At present he is secretary of the Major Stacker Company and president of the Citizens' Electric Light Company. His marriage to Miss Laura J. Pierce in March, 1867, took place in Owen Township. She died at Frankfort, May 8, 1873. They were the parents of three children—Elgie, Miles and Laura. In December, 1874, Mr. Clark was married to Mrs. Julia A. (Steele) Jenkins, widow of George F. Jenkins, of Clinton County. The children of the second marriage are named Jason, Mabel and Elmer. Willie is the name of the child born to the wife by her first husband. Mr. and Mrs. Clark are members of the Presbyterian church, and he is one of its deacons. He belongs to the lodge, chapter and commandery in the Masonic order at Frankfort and is a comrade in Stone River Post, No. 65, G. A. R.

HEZEKIAH COHEE, a retired farmer living at Frankfort, is a native of Ohio, born in Butler County, May 9, 1829. When an infant, in the year 1830, he was brought by his parents, Benjamin and Rebecca (Wilson) Cohee, to Clinton County, Indiana, they settling in Washington Township, where he grew to manhood. He was reared to the avocation of a farmer and has made that his life work. He remained with his parents till twenty-three years of age, when he was married in 1852 to Miss Maria Douglass, a daughter of Samuel and Anna (Potter) Douglass, and a sister of Mrs. Wilson Cohee, of Frankfort. To Mr. and Mrs. Cohee were born four children, three of whom are deceased—William Andrew

died in Michigan Township, August 17, 1878, aged twenty-five years; Samuel William died in the same township, July 24, 1881, aged over twenty-five years; Harvey died at Frankfort, April 19, 1886, aged twenty-six years. Their only daughter, Mrs. Anna Caldwell, lives in Clinton County. For eight years after his marriage Mr. Cohee followed farming on his father's homestead, when, in 1861, he purchased a farm in Michigan Township where he was engaged in agricultural pursuits until 1882, when he retired from active life, and has since made his home in Frankfort. Both Mr. and Mrs. Cohee are active members of the Methodist Episcopal church, in which he has served for years in some official position, having filled all the offices of the church at various times. He has led an industrious life, and by his honorable and upright dealings he has won the respect of all who know him.

JOHN DURBIN COHEE, a carpenter in the city of Frankfort, was born in Butler County, Ohio, in 1834. His parents removed to Frankfort in the year 1849 and consequently he was brought up in the two States of Ohio and Indiana. He commenced work at his trade in his native State, in the town of Hamilton, at the age of eighteen. After serving a period of three years he returned to Frankfort, where he has prosecuted the business ever since with the exception of about six months, during which he was in the military service of the United States in the civil war. He enlisted in February, 1865, in Company F, One Hundred and Fiftieth Indiana Volunteers, to serve one year, but the war closing, he received honorable discharge in July following. In addition to his regular business he has devoted some time to that of cabinet-making. The first wife of Mr. Cohee was Rachel Thornington previous to the event of their marriage. They were married at Logansport in 1856, and she died at Frankfort in 1868. Ida May, Elwood B., Leander S., Mary Isabel, Levi and Lydia A. are the names of their children. Ida May, Levi and Lydia A. are not living. Mr. Cohee was married again in 1870 to Mrs. Melinda (Hockman) Irvan. Dolly, their first-born child, died in infancy, and Maggie died May 17, 1886. Samuel and Lydia (Willis) Cohee, the parents of the subject of this account, were natives respectively of Delaware and New Jersey. The mother died in Frankfort in 1870, aged sixty-eight years.

WILSON COHEE, a pioneer of Clinton County of 1830, was born in Butler County, Ohio, March 30, 1825, and when five years of age accompanied his parents to Clinton County, Indiana. He

was reared a farmer and with his brothers assisted his father to clear and improve 100 acres of heavily timbered land. His father, Benjamin Cohee, was a native of Delaware, and in 1815 moved to Butler County, Ohio, and from there to Clinton County in 1830. He died at the homestead, in Washington Township in January, 1863, aged nearly seventy-five years. He was twice married, first in Kent County, Delaware, in 1811, to Nancy Ann Hollen, who died in Hamilton, Ohio, August 2, 1820, aged thirty-three years. She left three children—Vincent D., deceased; Jonathan, of Frankfort, and Henry H., a physician of Henry County, Iowa. In 1821 Mr. Cohee married Rebecca Wilson, also a native of Delaware, and to them were born eight children—Mrs. Mary Ann Aitkin, deceased; Andrew, a farmer of Boone County, Indiana; Wilson, our subject; James L., of Lafayette, Indiana; Hezekiah, of Frankfort; Rachel C.; Mrs. Harriet Crow, of Kansas; and Mrs. Eliza C. Thompson, of Clinton County. The mother died in 1868, aged sixty-five years. They were influential members of the Methodist Episcopal church, Mr. Cohee being instrumental in the organization of the church in Clinton County. When twenty-two years of age Wilson Cohee was married and began life for himself on a rented farm. In 1852 he bought a partially improved farm in Owen Township, where he lived two years and then sold it and bought 164 acres of land, also only partly improved, in Michigan Township, which he still owns, although by subsequent purchases he has increased his farm to 340 acres. In 1865, in connection with farming, he engaged in the mercantile business at Frankfort with his brother Jonathan, as Cohee & Brother, which continued until 1867, and from that time until 1878 was engaged in the grocery business. He then devoted his entire attention to his farm until 1883, when he retired from active life and became a resident of Frankfort. Mr. Cohee was married February 25, 1847, to Susannah Douglas, daughter of Samuel and Ann (Potter) Douglas, the former a native of Ohio, and the latter of Virginia. They were married in 1819, and in 1830 came to Clinton County, Indiana, and located on a farm near Frankfort, where Mr. Douglas died in 1883, aged ninety years. He was a prominent member of the Presbyterian church and for years served as ruling elder. Mrs. Douglas is still living and is eighty-seven years of age. She is the only one of the original members of the Presbyterian church at Frankfort now living. Mr. and Mrs. Cohee are members of the Methodist Episcopal church,

which he has served in several official capacities. In his childhood Mr. Cohee was a member of the first Sunday-school organized in Clinton County. Mr. and Mrs. Cohee have five children—John Wesley, Henry Martin, Mrs. Delilah C. Rattan, Mrs. Rebecca F. Muslitz, and Amanda May, all living in Michigan Township except the latter, who lives at home.

WILLIAM ALEXANDER COLBY, blacksmith and wagon-maker, Frankfort, Indiana, was born in Oswego County, New York, in 1820, a son of Samuel and Jemima Colby. When he was sixteen years of age he began to learn the blacksmith's trade, and when nineteen began to work as a journeyman, traveling over New York and Canada, working in St. Catherine's, Chippewa, Lundy's Lane, Niagara, Brantford, Hamilton, Toronto, and other small places. In 1843 he located at Boswell, Fairfield County, Ohio, and removed from there to Baltimore in the same county, in 1844. In 1846 he moved to Montgomery County, and two years later to Pleasant Hill, Miami County, where he lived three years. In 1851 he came to Indiana and located at Frankfort and has since worked at his trade. For ten years he carried on farming in Jackson Township in addition to working at his trade, but with that exception has combined wagon-making with the blacksmith's trade. Mr. Colby was married in 1843, at Newark, Licking County, Ohio, to Mary Ann Richardson. They have six children—Samuel Theodore, of Clinton County; Laura A., wife of Taylor Frazier, of Frankfort; Ambrose, in business with his father; Alonzo Blair, William R. and Edward. Mr. and Mrs. Colby are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, of which he has been class leader for several years. He is a member of Clinton Lodge, No. 54, A. F. & A. M. In politics he is a Republican, in early life affiliating with the Whig party.

WILLIAM MILLER COMLY, contractor and builder, Frankfort, is native of Indiana, born in Madison, Jefferson County, April 8, 1849, a son of Joshua and Elizabeth (Steele) Comly, who are both now deceased. His father was a native of Indiana, and of German ancestry. Before the late war he was foreman in Clough's Car Factory, and after serving a short time as Captain of Company D, Fifty-fourth Indiana Infantry, and also as Captain in the Indiana State militia, he became foreman of the Ohio Falls Car Factory, at Jeffersonville, Indiana. The mother of our subject was born in Delaware, a daughter of James A. Steele, who came with his family to Indiana in an early day, and settled at Madison. The parents

of our subject came to Frankfort, Clinton County, in 1878, where both died, the father October 11, 1880, and the mother December 24, 1881. Both were members of the Methodist Episcopal church. The grandfather, Joshua Comly, was a pioneer of Indiana, coming to this State as early as 1812. He was a Revolutionary soldier, and fought under General Harrison at the battle of Tippecanoe. When but twelve years of age, William M. Comly, our subject, served as a drummer boy in the Fifty-fourth Indiana Infantry for four months, and was on duty in Kentucky. He then remained on his father's farm about two years, when he was apprenticed to learn the carpenter's trade at Columbus, Indiana, at which he served three years, when he returned to Madison and worked at his trade. In February, 1870, he came to Frankfort, and soon after became associated with John Thatcher in contracting and building, under the firm name of Thatcher & Comly. In 1874 he began clerking in the furniture and undertaking establishment of I. N. Davis, and in 1875 succeeded Mr. Davis in the business. He was united in marriage at Frankfort, December 22, 1875, to Miss Ennice B. Lee, of that city. They have one child, a daughter—Pearl. Mr. Comly sold out his business, in 1878, when he formed a partnership with his brother, and carried on a furniture factory under the name of Comly Brothers until July, 1881, when they disposed of their business, since which Mr. Comly has been engaged in contracting and building. In politics Mr. Comly is a Republican. In 1875 he was elected the first city clerk of Frankfort. He has served as chief of the fire department of Frankfort for eight years. He is a member of Frankfort Lodge, No. 108, I. O. O. F., in which he has passed all the chairs and has twice represented his lodge in the Grand Lodge of the State. He is also a member of Dakota Tribe, No. 42, I. O. R. M., of which he is past sachem.

ISAAC COOK, resident at Frankfort, was born in Washington County, Pennsylvania, May 15, 1820. He was a child of four years when his parents settled in Darrrtown, Ohio. He found himself with the privilege of self-maintenance at the age of fourteen years, through the death of his father, and he was also under the necessity of assisting in the support of his widowed mother and the other members of the family. He came from Butler County, Ohio, to Clinton County, Indiana, in the fall of 1842, for the purpose of prospecting as to the chances of making a fair living there, and finding what he considered a satisfactory outlook, he made a loca-

tion in Owen Township, in 1846. There he was occupied with the duties of a farmer until 1853, when he removed to Frankfort. He had been elected sheriff of the county and removed to the county seat for the purpose of securing the facilities necessary to a successful discharge of the duties of his office. At the expiration of his official term he engaged in the sale of groceries, at Frankfort, and conducted that line of business for several years. He converted his mercantile interests into those of a liveryman and operated as such until 1872, when he was elected justice of the peace of Center Township. He has been the incumbent of the office ever since by appointment and election. He is an adherent of the Democratic party. Mr. Cook was married February 29, 1844, in Owen Township, to Miss Mary, daughter of John and Hannah (Whitesill) Miller, pioneers of Clinton County, of 1830. Mr. and Mrs. Cook have four children—John M. resides at Frankfort; Mrs. Eliza J. Petty is also living at that place; William is in business in Indianapolis, and Hannah lives with her parents. Mrs. Cook was born in Butler County, Ohio, April 6, 1824, and has lived in Clinton County over fifty-six years. She is a member of the Presbyterian church. Mr. Cook is a prominent Odd Fellow and has passed all the chairs in the Frankfort Lodge, No. 108, and Willis Wright Encampment, No 36. He is a member of the Grand Lodge of the State.

CAPTAIN LEWIS HENRY DANIELS, contractor and builder, residing at Frankfort, was born at Indianapolis, Indiana, December 7, 1841, a son of Samuel P. and Barbara (Hinkle) Daniels, natives of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, the father being of Irish and the mother of German origin. Both parents are deceased, the mother dying in 1851, and the father in the year 1885. Our subject grew to manhood in his native city, and there learned the carpenter's trade. At the age of twenty years, in 1861, he enlisted in Company A, Thirteenth Indiana Infantry, to serve three years. He was promoted through all the grades, except Orderly Sergeant, to Captain, and with his company participated in the engagements of Rich Mountain, Green Brier, Cheat Mountain, Winchester, Cold Harbor and the storming of Petersburg, besides other battles and skirmishes of minor importance. He was discharged at Indianapolis in July, 1864, after serving faithfully for three years and two months. After his discharge from the army, Captain Daniels worked as a journeyman carpenter for two years. In 1866 he engaged in contracting and building, and from 1869 to 1871, in-

clusive, he was employed as superintendent of bridges by the Louisville, Cincinnati & Lexington Railroad Company, on the west division between La Fayette and Greensburg, Indiana. In August, 1871, he came to Frankfort, where he has since resided with the exception of five years, from 1875 to 1880, when he carried on contracting and building at Michigantown. His work for the past few years has been principally contracting and building of churches and school-houses throughout Clinton County. In his political views Mr. Daniels is a Democrat. He served one year as president of the village of Frankfort before its incorporation as a city, and while living in Michigantown he was president of the School Board for three years. December 23, 1866, he was united in marriage at Indianapolis to Miss Mary A. Beam of that city. She is a member of the Baptist church. Mr. Daniels is a member of the Masonic fraternity, belonging to the lodge, chapter and commandery at Frankfort, and is master of the second vail, and also belongs to the lodge and encampment in the Odd Fellows order. He is a member of Dakota Tribe, No. 42, I. O. R. M., of which he is past sachem. He is also a comrade of Stone River Post, No. 65, G. A. R., of Frankfort.

WILLIAM L. DEARTH, of Frankfort, was born in Montgomery County, Ohio, August 28, 1841. He has resided in the State of Indiana since he was thirteen years of age, when his father and mother removed to Boone County. The family remained there until 1858, when a second transfer was made to Jefferson Township in Clinton County. Mr. Dearth was then seventeen and commenced to traffic in live-stock at Jefferson, and in the fall of 1869 he went to Holden, Missouri, where he was similarly interested until 1871. He returned thence to Clinton County and engaged in the sale of agricultural implements in company with G. W. Aughe, under the style of Aughe & Dearth. He withdrew from the relation in 1874 and entered the employ of the La Fayette Agricultural Works as salesman, but continued with the concern but a short time, when he commenced manufacturing cigars at Frankfort. He abandoned that business in the spring of 1876 and became one of an incorporation known as the Vernon Stone and Lime Company, located at Vernon, Indiana, where the organization operated in the several branches of their business until 1880. During the time Mr. Dearth established the business of a liveryman at Frankfort, and in 1883 took the contract to build the Frankfort and Kirklin gravel road and the Lebanon and Adoga road. The latter thor-

oughfare was built in 1884. Mr. Dearth was married to his first wife, Miss Matilda Darr, in 1861, at Mucatine, Iowa. She died at Jefferson in 1864. Her successor, Miss Nancy Bradford, became such in January, 1870, dying in 1877 and leaving two children—Clayton C. and Nellie F. Mr. Dearth was married to Miss Anna E. Strain, of Boone County, in June, 1878, and they have one child—Horace. Mrs. Dearth is a member of the Presbyterian church. He belongs to the Masonic fraternity and is a member of the lodge at Frankfort. Edward Dearth, his father, was born in Ohio, of German parentage, and died in Jefferson in 1876, aged seventy-one years. He was a Democrat of the Jackson school and was for many years a justice of the peace in Washington Township. The mother, Elma (Griggs) Dearth, was born in Pennsylvania and was also of German extraction. She is the survivor of her husband, with whom she lived fifty years. She is seventy-seven years old and lives with her children at Frankfort. She belongs to the Christian church.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN DOUGLASS, of Frankfort, was born in Preble County, Ohio, September 6, 1816. In 1828 he came with his parents to Clinton County, Indiana, they locating in Jackson Township in what is now a part of Center Township. He was reared a farmer, remaining on the home farm till reaching his majority, when he made a trip through the Western and Northwestern parts of the United States, and was variously employed during this time in Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, and other places, being absent from Clinton County about two years, after which he clerked in a mercantile establishment at Frankfort a year. While in Wisconsin, in 1837, he was elected a clerk of the committee on land claims, in Milwaukee County. August 1, 1839, he was married in Frankfort to Miss Mary G. Thomas, daughter of Isaac P. Thomas. Of the eleven children born to this union six are living—Isaac G., a physician of Michigantown; William E., deputy clerk of Clinton County; Virginia F., wife of Elwood Avery, of Frankfort; Sarah Adelaide; Martha G., wife of Milton T. Merritt, a postal clerk, residing at Frankfort; Amy V., wife of Charles Ross, of Frankfort. Four children died in early childhood and a daughter, Harriet E., died at the age of eighteen years, December 25, 1861. In 1839 Mr. Douglass was elected assessor of Clinton County for the term of two years. The same year, 1839, he engaged in the mercantile business at Frankfort, and in 1843 removed his business to Michigantown, where he followed

mercantile pursuits till 1884 when he retired from the active duties of business life and became a resident of Frankfort. In his political views Mr. Douglass is Democratic. In 1860 he was commissioned to take the census of the eastern half of Clinton County. He was commissioned First Lieutenant of a militia company and in 1860 he received a commission of notary public. In 1861 he was a member of the relief committee of Clinton County to look after the families of those who were serving their country and to distribute funds for their relief. In 1861 he was elected a trustee of Michigan Township, holding that office several terms by re-election. Mr. Douglass is a member of Clinton Lodge, No. 184, A. F. & A. M., of Michigantown, of which he is past master. He is a member of the Odd Fellows order and has passed all the chairs in both lodge and encampment at Frankfort, and has represented both the Masonic and Odd Fellows orders in the Grand Lodge of the State. Mrs. Douglass is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

HENRY CLAY ELDRIDGE, blacksmith, Frankfort, Indiana, was born in Logansport, Cass County, Indiana, August 6, 1842, a son of William and Ann (Lewis) Eldridge, natives of Pennsylvania, of Welsh ancestry. When he was an infant his parents moved to White County, Indiana, and there his father died September 2, 1846, aged forty-six years, one month and twenty-five days. He remained with his mother until manhood, her death occurring October 1, 1863, aged fifty-five years and seven months, and the war of the Rebellion having in the meantime broken out he, in the fall of 1863, enlisted and was assigned as a recruit to Company D, Twelfth Indiana Infantry. He participated in the engagements at Resaca, Kenesaw Mountain and Dallas, and for eight months was off duty on account of sickness, and was in the hospital at Rome, Georgia, Hilton Head, South Carolina, David's Island, New York, and Madison, Indiana. He was discharged at Madison, May 3, 1865, and returned to White County. The following fall he began to learn the blacksmith's trade, and after working eighteen months he went to Montana Territory and worked at his trade and at mining at Big Blackfoot, Little Blackfoot and Helena City three years and eight months. In December, 1871, he returned to White County and worked at Brookston until the fall of 1873, when he moved to Frankfort where, with the exception of three months spent in Kansas, he has followed his trade. In politics Mr. Eldridge affiliates with the Republican party. In 1882 he was elected a mem-

ber of the city council of Frankfort and served two years. He is a member of Clinton Lodge, F. & A. M., and of Stone River Post, No. 65, G. A. R. He was married January 25, 1876, to Miss Viola Sims, daughter of Robert and Rebecca (Holliday) Sims, of Frankfort. They have two children—Ethel and Glenn Dale.

SAMUEL PARKER FISHER was born in the village of Jefferson, Clinton County, Indiana, July 12, 1842, a son of Thomas and Ann (Parker) Fisher, the father born in Pennsylvania, of German ancestry, and the mother a native of Ohio. The father came to Clinton County in 1831 and settled in Jefferson, Washington Township, where he lived till 1858, since which he has resided in Frankfort. He is by occupation a carpenter. He was married in 1838, to Anna Parker, who had come to Clinton County sometime in the 30's. She died at Frankfort in 1861. She was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. Samuel P. Fisher, the subject of this sketch, was reared in the village of Jefferson, and in Frankfort, receiving his education principally in the schools of Frankfort. In his youth he learned the carpenter's trade which he followed till 1871. December 22, 1868, he was married at Frankfort to Mary E. Smith, a daughter of Nelson R. and Sarah (Catterlin) Smith. She died on November 29, 1883, leaving two children—Effie D. and Raymond C. Mr. Fisher was again married October 29, 1885, to Mrs. Mary M. (Suit) Gibbens. In 1871 Mr. Fisher was elected clerk of the Circuit Court of Clinton County for a term of four years, and in 1874 was re-elected to the same office, which position he filled the following four years. In 1879 he engaged in the grocery business at Frankfort, in which he continued until 1883. Both Mr. and Mrs. Fisher are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. He is a Knight Templar Mason, and belongs to the lodge, chapter and commandery at Frankfort. He is also a member of Dakota Tribe, No. 42, I. O. R. M., and is past sachem of the council of that order.

JACOB LLEWELLEN FORSYTH was born near Southport, Marion County, Indiana, November 7, 1833, and when ten years of age accompanied his parents to Adams County, Illinois, remaining there ten years, and in 1853 returned with them to Marion County. In 1854 he came to Clinton County and worked at farming three years, when he began to learn the cooper's trade, at which he worked until the breaking out of the war of the Rebellion. In June, 1861, he enlisted and was assigned to Company B, Seventeenth Indiana Infantry, and in January, 1864, re-enlisted in the

same company. He participated in the engagements at Green Brier, Chattanooga, Hoover's Gap and Kenesaw Mountain. At the latter battle, July 7, 1864, he was taken prisoner and confined at Andersonville until April, 1865, experiencing all the horrible sufferings and loathsomeness of that most infamous prison pen. On being discharged from Andersonville he, with about 1,500 other prisoners, was taken to Jacksonville, Florida, from there to Annapolis, Maryland, and thence to Indianapolis, Indiana, where he was discharged June 20, 1865. He then returned to Clinton County and engaged in farming several years, when he located in Frankfort. In politics Mr. Forsyth is a Republican. He is a member of Stone River Post, No. 65, G. A. R. He was married November 7, 1865, to Mrs. Susan Jane Stephenson, widow of Thomas Stephenson, by whom she had two children—William F. and Adaline. Mr. and Mrs. Forsyth have six children—Alonzo, Thomas Isaac, Louis Harman, Winnie Myrtle, Maggie and Ott. They are members of the Antioch Christian church, in Jackson Township.

JESSE GARD was born on the 8th day of March, 1811, in Hamilton County, Ohio. His parents names were William and Sarah (Woodruff) Gard. His father was the son of Jeremiah and Experience Gard, and was born June 9, 1788, in Fayette County, in the State of Pennsylvania. Jesse's mother died when he was only two years old. His father afterward married his deceased wife's sister, Phoebe Woodruff, who was a kind and attentive mother to the little boy and girl left to her keeping. In the winter of 1826 and '27 he was a member of the Indiana Legislature, and on returning home on horseback got caught in the rain, taking cold, which resulted in hasty consumption from which he died, April 14, 1827. He was buried on his farm in what is now York Township, in Switzerland County, Indiana. Jesse in the meantime had been attending school as much as circumstances would permit. He was engaged for awhile before his father's death in clerking in a store at Liberty, Union County, Indiana. At the death of his father he was called home to take charge of his affairs and look after his stepmother, a sister, two half-sisters and a half-brother. Though but sixteen years of age he did not hesitate as to his duty, and from that time until his death he had the cares and responsibility of looking after some one dependent on him for support. He was married to Amanda McHenry, daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth McHenry, on the 21st day of February, 1833. He resided on a part of the old farm in Switzerland County until the spring of 1849; there eight

of their children were born and two of them died. He was elected and served one term in his township as justice of the peace, and from that time on, according to the usual custom of the county, was known as 'Squire Gard. He had been reared a Democrat, but in the great tidal wave of 1840 he united with the Whig party, and from that time on until the dissolution of that party he was its faithful follower. Afterward he was among the most ardent supporters of the Republican party. In the spring of 1849 he moved to this county, buying of Page Sims and William Sims the farm of 120 acres on which he afterward lived and died, one mile east of the village of Middle Fork. This farm was then covered with a heavy growth of black walnut trees; the fences were all made of black walnut rails. A few years after he settled there he built a frame dwelling house almost entirely of black walnut timber, even to the weather boarding. A great many of these fine trees were cut down and burned, little thinking of the wealth stored away in them. After his removal to this county two sons were added to the family, and one died—Joseph M., after having arrived at manhood. His life though one of toil was not devoid of content and had very much that went to lighten the burthen of care and responsibility and served to make up for its labors and its trials. He enjoyed work, he was not satisfied to be idle, he was a great reader and took pleasure in books and newspapers. He was always a close observer of the current events of the day, and was thoroughly posted in all the leading movements of the times. During the dark days of the Rebellion he was keenly alive to the importance of the situation, and his anxiety for the success of the Federal army and the overthrow of the Rebellion was that of a loyal patriot and true friend of his country. For some ten years before his death he was a great sufferer from a cancerous affection behind his left ear. He submitted to surgical operations which seemed to check its growth but had the effect to partially paralyze that side of his face. He died October 19, 1881, leaving surviving him his widow and the following named children—Perry W., Oliver, McHenry and Edward, his sons, and Charlotte McKown, Cynthia A. Dronberger and Eliza A. Connaway, his daughters. Of these, Perry Ward, Dr. Oliver Gard and Mrs. Dronberger live in Frankfort; Mack lives in Texas, and Ed is carrying on business at Middle Fork in the same storeroom where his three elder brothers have done business before him; Charlotte lives on a part of the home place, and Eliza resides at Liberty, in Union County, Indi-

ana, in the same town where her father sold goods as a clerk sixty years before.

NEWTON JASPER GASKELL, auditor of Clinton County, is a native of this county, born in Center Township, April 9, 1838. His father, John Wesley Gaskell, was a native of New Jersey, but when a child his parents moved to Warren County, Ohio, where in 1833 he married Miss Abigail Rippey, a native of Ohio. The same year came to Clinton County and entered a tract of heavily timbered Government land in what is now Center Township, which he improved and lived on, carrying on farming and stock dealing until 1868, when he moved to Frankfort, where he died October 19 of the same year. In early life he was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, but later was connected with no denomination, inclining toward the Universalist faith. The mother is living in Frankfort with her children. She is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, with which she united in her youth. Our subject was reared on the farm where he was born, and received his early education in the district schools, attending one term in the preparatory department of the Wabash College at Crawfordsville. In 1859 he began to teach in the schools of Clinton County, and followed the vocation several years during the winter. March 12, 1867, he married Miss Maria Brandon, daughter of Samuel and Maria (Hill) Brandon, old settlers of Clinton County. After his marriage he settled on a farm in Center Township, where he lived until 1871, when, renting his farm, he moved to Frankfort, and for a time was engaged in the marble business. In politics Mr. Gaskell is a Democrat. In January, 1873, he was appointed trustee of Center Township to fill a vacancy, and the same year was employed as assistant in the auditor's office. In 1874 he was appointed deputy auditor by Cyrus Clark, and held that position until 1878 when he was elected auditor, and was re-elected in 1882. He is a member of no religious denomination, his wife being a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and has taken the Knight Templar degrees. He has been presiding officer of lodge, chapter and commandery, holding at present the office of eminent commander in the latter. Mr. and Mrs. Gaskell have no children, but have living with them a niece, Miss Stella Brandon.

GEORGE D. HALLIDAY, Street Commissioner at Frankfort, is a native of the city in which he is serving as one of its municipal officers. The date was September 17, 1842, and he was reared a

farmer, obtaining his education in the public schools of that place. Samuel E. Halliday, his father, was born in Ohio and was of Scotch extraction. The latter came to Clinton County in 1828, in the days of first things there, and located on a farm in Frankfort, where he died August 27, 1847, at the age of forty-four years. His wife, Reuhannah (Davis) Halliday, was born in the same State as himself, and was of Irish lineage. She removed to Clinton County immediately after her marriage with Mr. Halliday in 1830 and she is his survivor, living in Frankfort with her son, aged seventy-seven years. Mr. Halliday was elected a constable of Jackson Township in 1863 and in the following year he was re-elected. In 1865 he contracted to carry the mail between Frankfort and Colfax, and for a period of six years ran a hack between those two places. At the end of that time he engaged in running a dray and express business at Frankfort which he continued to do until 1879. During that year he was appointed street commissioner and has filled the position continuously since. He served as city councilman through the years 1876-'77. In political connection he is a Republican. Mr. Halliday was married to Miss Susannah Talbert October 14, 1863, and they have five children. Carrie A. is a teacher in the public school at Frankfort. She graduated from the high school there in 1882. Reuhannah J., Georgiana, Addie and Samuel T. are the names of the others. Mrs. Halliday is the daughter of Thomas H. and Jane (West) Talbert. Both parents are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. Halliday is a member of the Masonic lodge and chapter at Frankfort. He has filled the chairs of master and priest. He also belongs to Dakota Tribe, No. 42, I. O. R. M. and is a past sachein.

JOHN W. HAMMOND, architect, resident at Frankfort, was born at Martin's Ferry, Belmont County, Ohio, September 23, 1838. His father and mother, James C. and Rebecca (Cochran) Hammond, were both born in Ohio and the former was of German descent. The mother is of Scotch-Irish extraction. The family were residents of Belmont and Jefferson counties until 1855 when they came to Indiana. They settled at Richmond, in Wayne County. The son received a liberal education in the common and advanced schools, and at the age of twenty-one began to fit himself for the branch of business in which he is engaged. He commenced to learn the trade of a carpenter at Richmond and was occupied with his relations as an apprentice until 1863 when he enlisted in the Union

army. He went to the front as Orderly Sergeant of Company C, Eleventh Indiana Volunteer Infantry, enrolling to serve three years. He lost his health and was discharged in April, 1865, for disability. On recovering, he located at Lebanon, Boone County, Indiana, where he commenced to operate as a contractor and builder. Later he went to Thorntown where he remained until 1867 when he went to Indianapolis for the purpose of taking instruction in the details of architecture. He studied there two years and returned to Boone County. He continued to operate there until 1875 when he settled at Frankfort. In 1881 he abandoned the relations of a contractor, with the determination to devote himself to the business of an architect. He has drawn plans and acted as superintendent of many important buildings since that time. He has operated in Indiana, Ohio, Tennessee, Kansas and Minnesota, and has earned well-deserved reputation in his art. He is a member of the Western Association of Architects of Chicago. Mr. Hammond was married September 3, 1860, in Union County, Indiana, to Miss Lydia Bufinger. She died in Boone County, Indiana, November 20, 1867, leaving three children—Don Carlos is a merchant at Thorntown, Indiana; Harry A., is an architect at Omaha, Nebraska; Otto M. is in the employ of a druggist at Frankfort. Mr. Hammond was a second time married, to Miss Mary A. Padgett, of Boone County, Indiana, August 11, 1869. The only issue of this union, a son, Alonzo John, is a student at Rose Polytechnic Institute, at Terre Haute, Indiana. Mr. and Mrs. Hammond are both members of the Methodist Episcopal church. He is one of its stewards. He is also an Odd Fellow, and belongs to the subordinate lodge at Frankfort and to the encampment at Indianapolis. He has passed the chairs of grand and high priest. He is also a member of the Grand Lodge of Indiana. He belongs to Shula Lodge, No. 71, Knights of Pythias, and is a comrade of Stone River Post, No. 65, G. A. R.

JOEL W. HARLAND, SR., was a native of Kentucky, born in 1792, and in 1831 came to Clinton County, Indiana, and settled in Frankfort. In 1836 he was elected sheriff of the county, and re-elected in 1838, holding the position at the time of his death, which occurred June 11, 1839. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and in the early days of the church in Clinton County was one of the most earnest workers, officiating as class-leader, steward and trustee. He married Miss Polly Mulkey, a native of Monroe County, Kentucky, born in 1793. They had a

family of ten children, six sons and four daughters—John Mulkey, James Madison, Hannah, Elizabeth, Jackson, Hester Ann, Isaac N., Jemima, William F. and Joel W. James M. enlisted in the war of the Rebellion, and was commissioned Lieutenant and subsequently promoted to Captain. He was shot and instantly killed at the battle of Mission Ridge. Mrs. Hester Ann Miller died June 13, 1886. Hannah and Isaac are also deceased. Mrs. Harland reared her family, and after the marriage of her youngest son spent the most of her time with him, and died at his house July 30, 1875, aged seventy-three years.

SAMUEL CLARK HARTZOG, one of the educators of Clinton County, was born near Lancaster, Franklin County, Pennsylvania, in 1846. Sophard and Catherine (Clark) Hartzog, his parents, were respectively of German and Irish descent. They removed to Clifton, Greene County, Ohio, when he was a lad of eleven years, and three years later another transfer of the household and its interests was made to Indiana. They located near Delphi, Carroll County. Mr. Hartzog was still a youth when the civil war was upon the land, and in November, 1864, when he had reached the age of eighteen, he decided to become a soldier of the Union, and accordingly enlisted as a private in the Twenty-fourth Indiana Battery to serve one year, which purpose was frustrated by the close of the war. He received an honorable discharge August 11, 1864. He was absent from his company most of the time on detached duty in East Tennessee. His first service was at Louisville, Kentucky, where he passed the spring after his enlistment. He returned from the war to Carroll County, and was occupied in the duties of his father's farm until the year next following, when he entered the old Purdue University at Battle Ground, in Tippecanoe County, which he attended four years. In 1869 he commenced teaching, and has since made that calling his occupation. He has taught three years in Carroll County, one year in Tippecanoe County, and twelve years in Clinton County. His earnest devotion to the duties of an instructor has given him a merited popularity in his profession. He has been a resident at Frankfort since 1874. May 18, 1876, he was joined in marriage with Miss Carmie V. Hildebrand, of Delphi, Carroll County. She is the daughter of David G. and Matilda (Byers) Hildebrand. Mr. Hartzog is a member of Frankfort Lodge, No. 54, A. F. & A. M., and also of Dakota Tribe, No. 42, I. O. R. M. In the latter he is filling the position of junior sagamore of the degree order.

JAMES A. HEDGECKOCK was born in Dresden, Ohio, April 6, 1853. His father, John S. Hedgecock, was born in Ashford, Kent County, England, and came to this country when quite a young man, stopping first in New York City, where he worked at his trade, that of shoemaker. Becoming dissatisfied he moved to Ohio, where he became acquainted with and married Miss Nancy Ross, in 1852. In 1855 he moved to and located at Michigantown, where he has since resided. Young Hedgecock was taught the trade and worked on the bench until 1875, during which time he received a common-school education. He then moved to Frankfort, Indiana, and embarked in the dry-goods business under the firm name of Smith & Hedgecock, continuing in this until 1880, when he was nominated and elected by the Democracy of the county to the office of recorder, and in 1884 he was re-elected, and will serve until August, 1889. April 6, 1881, Mr. Hedgecock was united in marriage to Miss Lena A. Lydick, daughter of George Lydick, who died February 3, 1863, at Murfreesboro, Kentucky, from sickness caused by exposure. At the date of his death he was First Lieutenant of Company I, Fourth Indiana Cavalry.

LUTHER V. HEICHERT, photographer at Frankfort, was born near New Castle, Indiana, February 26, 1853. He is of German origin, as his parents, John and Rebecca (Clunk) Heichert, were descendants of ancestors of that nationality. They were natives of Pennsylvania. The family removed to Indiana, where the son was born as stated, and in 1860 they settled at Frankfort. The father and mother resided in the city for the space of two years, after which, in 1862, they went to Camden, Carroll County, whither the son accompanied them, and remained until he was fifteen years old. He then obtained work as a farm-laborer in Carroll County, and followed that pursuit three years. In 1871 he came to Frankfort to acquire a practical knowledge of the business in which he is at present engaged. His brother, Oscar Heichert, was established in the business there, and he entered upon an apprenticeship with him. He remained seven years, and in 1878 became associated with him, their business being transacted under the name of Heichert Brothers. In 1880 he was left in sole proprietorship by the retirement of his brother. Mr. Heichert is a member of the Odd Fellows, and belongs to Frankfort Lodge, No. 108. He was married July 19, 1877, at Frankfort, to Miss Maggie P., daughter of Henry Y. and Nancy A. (Campbell) Morrison

Their only child is named Clara. The parents are connected in membership with the Presbyterian church.

ABIJAH JAMES HUFF, was born in Schnyler County, Illinois, in the year 1840, where he was reared till nine years of age. He was then taken by his parents to St. Louis, thence to Louisville, Kentucky, and Indianapolis, Indiana, where he grew to manhood, and there learned the blacksmith's trade. In August, 1861, he enlisted as a private in Company K, Tenth Indiana Infantry, to serve three years, and was discharged at Indianapolis at the expiration of his term of service. In September, 1864, he re-enlisted in Company E, One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Indiana Infantry, and on the organization of the company was chosen First Lieutenant, and was so commissioned by Governor Morton. He was discharged at the close of the war. He was in many of the most important engagements, among them being Mills Springs, Shiloh, Stone River, Perryville, Chickamauga (in which he was wounded), Kenesaw Mountain, Resaca, Atlanta, Chattahoochee River and Tullahoma. After his discharge he came to Clinton County, Indiana, and located at Kirklin where he followed blacksmithing until 1868. August 31, 1865, he was married at Kirklin to Catherine C. Kutz, a daughter of David and Rebecca (Holman) Kutz, of Clinton County. They have six children living—William C., Lurena, Savilla M., Burtie M., Maud E., and Walter. Their son, Harry Edward, was killed in a wind storm in Kansas, May 5, 1878, when seven years of age, and Edith May died July 26, 1886, of scarlet fever. In 1868 Mr. Huff went to Lebanon, Boone County, Indiana, where he carried on blacksmithing for a time, after which he carried on a restaurant and bakery at Danville, and Carbon, Indiana, until 1873. He then went to Indianapolis and was employed in the freight office of the Bee Line until 1876, when he returned to Clinton County, and was engaged in business at Kirklin and Russiaville till 1878. He then went to Sterling, Kansas, where he carried on a bakery until 1881, when he returned to Clinton County and settled at Frankfort, where he established his present grocery and bakery on Morrison street, in 1884. Mr. Huff is a comrade of Stone River Post, No. 65, G. A. R., at Frankfort.

THOMAS PETER KEYS, dealer in fruit and vegetables at Frankfort, was born in Montgomery County, Indiana, in 1833. He was brought to Clinton County by his parents when two years old and the family settled in the township of Jackson. The son was brought

up to the age of nineteen on his father's farm, and at that age he came to Frankfort, where he was employed as an engineer in the carding-mill of J. E. Bolbey. He acted there in that capacity two years and his next occupation was as a teamster in the same city. He pushed that line of business until 1862, when he became a soldier. He enlisted in Company D, One Hundredth Regiment Indiana Volunteers with the purpose of serving his country three years, but the war closed previous to the expiration of his term of enlistment. He became a private citizen by honorable discharge June 25, 1865. He was advanced from the ranks to the position of Corporal and Orderly Sergeant. Hollow Springs, Vicksburg, Jackson, Black River, Missionary Ridge, Lookout Mountain, Peach-Tree Creek, Atlanta, Duncan's Farm, Goldsborough, Culpeper Court-House, Raleigh, Columbus, Jonesborough, Resaca, Dallas, Big Shanty, Noonday Creek, Kenesaw Mountain, New Hope Church, Oleche River, Lovejoy Station and Chattahoochee River make up the roster of the actions in which he was under rebel fire. Mr. Keys was one of the first to reach the spot where General McPherson was killed at Peach-Tree Creek, and with three others carried the body from the field. He was one of the special detail who accompanied the ambulance in which the dead officer was carried to Marietta and remained one of the guard of honor during the process of embalming and until the remains were sent North for interment. After receiving his discharge, he returned to Frankfort, and until 1870 was engaged in the work of a carpenter. In that year he was employed by Messrs. Neptune & Co. to cull and class staves, in which avenue of employ he was occupied until 1875. He then commenced operations as a grocer and formed a partnership with C. Fuller, the connection being known under the firm name of Fuller & Keys. They dissolved their business in 1876, and afterward Mr. Keys entered the employ of S. P. Fisher as a clerk and continued to officiate in that capacity until 1879. He passed the next two years in various occupations, and in 1883 commenced traffic in feed, associated with S. P. Fisher. In 1884 he began the trade in which he is at present interested. In political connection he is a Republican. He was married to Miss Martha E. Ferguson August 15, 1852, at Frankfort. They have four children—Mrs. Mary Florence resides at Frankfort; Joseph William is the second in order of birth; Mrs. Nancy G. Barto and Nellie Keys live in the same place as their parents. The mother is a member of the Christian church. Mr. Keys belongs to Dakota Tribe, No.

42, I. O. R. M., and is a comrade of Stone River Post, No. 65, G. A. R.

EDWARD KRAMER, justice of the peace in Center Township, Clinton County, is a native of Butler County, Ohio, where he was born October 28, 1829. He is the son of Philip and Mary (Brandenburg) Kramer, who were natives of Maryland and both of German descent. The family of his mother was one which distinguished itself in the war of the Revolution. The parents of Mr. Kramer of this sketch were married in Maryland and soon after that event they removed to Butler County, Ohio, where they resided until 1832, the year in which they took up their abode in Clinton County. The date of their marriage was 1815. Philip Kramer was a Whig in early political connection and was one of the first commissioners in the county in which he located when it was still in an unsettled and unorganized state and where he improved a farm on which he was the first settler. He was successively elected to the office named for twenty years. He was a member of no church, but adhered to the doctrines of universal salvation and was a great student of Biblical literature. The mother died in Preble County, Ohio, where she resided with her daughter. Her demise occurred September 1, 1882, at the age of eighty-six. She belonged to the Presbyterian church. Mr. Kramer was two years of age when his parents became residents of Clinton County. He was reared on a farm in Owen Township, where he passed the years as a farm assistant and in alternating winter seasons attended the common school. In 1858 he engaged in the manufacture of lumber in Clinton County, and was similarly occupied until 1883. In addition to the several avenues of traffic, common to transactions in lumber, he operated a saw-mill for several years in Frankfort. In 1861 he removed to that place. Politically he is an adherent of the Democratic party, and while living in the township of Owen he served as township clerk and also as justice of the peace. In 1868 he was elected justice of the peace in Center Township and re-elected in 1872, holding the office eight consecutive years. In 1884 he was elected for the term in which he is at present serving (current year, 1886). May 31, 1854, he contracted marriage in Owen Township with Miss Mary A. Choat. They have nine children as follows: Walter S. is agent for the American Express Company at Frankfort; Alice; Wilber B., express messenger on the C., I., St. L. & C. R. R.; Mary J.; Edward, residing in Washington Territory; Christina, wife of George Fowler,

of the Frankfort *Times*; Cora B.; Albert P., a machinist at Frankfort, and Harold M. Mr. Kramer belongs to the fraternities of Odd Fellows and Masons at Frankfort. He is also a member of the Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows at Indianapolis.

WILLIAM BALSER and LOUIS N. KRAMER are the respective members of the lumber firm of Kramer Brothers, of Frankfort. They manage a considerable interest in the various avenues pertaining to traffic in lumber and are the owners of a planing-mill. William B. Kramer was born near the city of Frederick, Maryland, January 31, 1836. His father and mother, Frederick William and Margaret (Schnoll) Kramer were natives of Frederick County, Maryland, and were born of Russian parentage. The ancestors in the paternal line came to America about 1739. They were farmers, and the father of the Messrs. Kramer passed nearly all his life where he was born, dying at the age of fifty-nine. He was prominent in local politics and was in sympathy with the Whig party until its defection, when he became a Democrat. He held the office of district judge, which is a position similar to that of justice of the peace in the Northern States. He was also county commissioner. In religious belief he was liberal. He married Miss Schnoll in 1832. She was reared in the faith of the German Reformed church, but is now a member of the Presbyterian church at Frankfort, whither she came in 1879, as her children had all removed hither. Mr. Kramer of this account was brought up on the farm of his father and was a pupil in the common schools until he entered the academy at Urbana, Frederick County, Maryland, where he completed his studies. In 1823 he left home and engaged in farming on his own account. He located his business in that line in the vicinity of Frederick City and operated there until 1873, when he determined to try his fortune in the West. Accordingly, he came to Frankfort and engaged in the business in which he has since been interested, associated with his brother and cousin—Louis Kramer and John A. Kramer. The firm became as now constructed at a later date. Mr. Kramer was married February '1, 1860, in his native county, to Miss Elizabeth Trimble, and they have six children—John Frederick, Samuel Brook, Eleanor, Ledru Rollin and Bertha Luella. Samuel is in the employ of a railroad company as train dispatcher and located at Indianapolis. The mother is a member of the Episcopal Mission at Frankfort. Mr. Kramer is a Mason of advanced degree, and has been for many years a member of the lodge, chapter and council and is also a Knight Templar.

Louis N. Kramer was born at the home of his parents on the farm in the vicinity of Frederick City, Maryland, in 1848. He is the youngest of four sons of his father and mother, and his father dying while he was still in comparative youth, he naturally remained with his mother, taking the responsibility of the management of the homestead. He continued to do so until 1879, when he came with his brothers to Frankfort, and in the year following their business was established. His marriage to Miss Georgie Cogswell took place in the city of Baltimore, Maryland, in 1881. She is a native of that place. Katie M. and Louis C. are the names of their children. Mr. Kramer is connected with the Protestant Episcopal church at Frankfort and the wife is a member of no church as there is none of the denomination in which she was reared. The brothers Kramer are both Democrats in political opinion.

JAMES WILEY LAWSON, proprietor of the Frankfort omnibus and transfer line, was born near Ridgeville, Randolph County, Indiana, May 29, 1854. His parents, John and Mary (Wooters) Lawson, were natives respectively of Tennessee and Pennsylvania. They belonged to the agricultural class, and the son was reared on the farm and instructed in its duties until he was eighteen years of age. At that period he sought and obtained employ in the stave factories at Union City, Ohio, where he was engaged until 1879. In that year he came to Frankfort, where he established the business in which he has since been interested. The method and measure of the success of Mr. Lawson are worthy of special mention and afford an example of the truism that all that is needed in this work-a-day world is an understanding of a want in a community and the pluck to combine energy with a comprehension of the merits of the case. He had literally no means to make a start, but he hired a "bus" and team for the space of nine months and had so managed that at the expiration of that time he was able to buy his outfit. He is now the owner of two 'buses and five horses, besides being the proprietor of his home, which is free from incumbrance. In 1885 he added the traffic in ice to his other relations and is still engaged in his connections therewith. He is a Democrat in political persuasion. Miss Isabella Linder became the wife of Mr. Lawson October 2, 1879. They were married at Marion, Indiana, and have four children—James, Elsie, Ethel and Mabel.

ADAM LEISURE, senior of the building firm of Leisure & Son, at Frankfort, was born in Dayton, Ohio, August 9, 1830. Ten years later his parents removed to Greenville, Ohio, and thence to Peru,

Indiana, in 1846. The son remained in the latter place with his parents but a short time when he began to operate in an independent fashion as a farm-hand. In July, 1847, he came to Clinton County, and obtained a situation on a farm in the township of Washington. He remained there and in Jackson Township until 1853, the year in which he commenced his first work as a carpenter. He entered upon a regular apprenticeship at the business with Jesse Aughe, and in 1857 commenced business as a contractor. He has conducted his relations therein ever since. In 1884 he received his son Charles M. into the partnership, when the firm was constructed as now. Politically he is a Republican. The union in marriage of Mr. Leisure to Miss Nancy Matilda, daughter of William and Mary Isgrigg, took place August 23, 1855, in Jackson Township. Three children—Charles Marion, Jacob Ellsworth and Grant, were born to them. The second son is a carpenter, and the youngest was graduated from the high-school at Frankfort in the class of 1886 (current year). Mrs. Leisure belongs to the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. Leisure is a member of the lodge, chapter and council in Masonry, at Frankfort.

JOHN WESLEY MAISH, grocer at Frankfort, was born in Center Township, Clinton County, May 5, 1859. Joseph Maish, his father, was a native of Indiana and of German parentage. He came to Clinton County in 18—, and died on his farm in Center Township in 1866. His wife, Mary E. (Looney) Maish, was also born in Indiana, and came to Clinton County in 1857. In 1858 she was married and became the mother of six children. They are all deceased excepting the son who is represented in this account. He was reared to manhood in Frankfort, and in 1880 was graduated from the high school of the place. He then went to Ann Arbor, Michigan, where he attended the high school for a year. He received a diploma of scholarship and entered the freshman class of the University of Michigan at the same place. He entered the sophomore class with the intention of completing the college course, but abandoned the purpose on account of having a business opening at Frankfort. In 1883 he embarked in his present business enterprise. January 25, 1886, Mr. Maish was married to Miss Ella Blinn, at Frankfort. She is the daughter of Adam and Lucinda (Derick) Blinn. Mr. Maish is a member of the order of Masonry, and belongs to Lodge No. 108, I. O. O. F.

THOMAS FRANKLIN McCARTY, a resident at Frankfort, was born in that place November 1, 1842. He entered upon the indepen-

dence of self-maintenance at the age of ten years, and passed the succeeding four years as a chore-boy in the service of farmers and in other capacities. When he was fourteen he commenced an apprenticeship at Frankfort to learn the trade of a shoemaker. He went thence to Colfax three years later, and was there employed in the same business until he decided to enter the military service of the United States. In August, 1862, he enlisted as a private in Company D, One Hundreth Regiment Indiana Infantry, to serve three years, or during the continuance of the war. He remained in the service until the end of the war in 1865, acting the greater portion of the time in the capacity of a Corporal. Among the more important actions in which he was a participant were Vicksburg, Jackson, Mission Ridge, Chattanooga, Lookout Mountain, Buzzard's Roost, siege of Atlanta, Jonesboro, Lovejoy's Station and in all the principal battles of the campaign of Sherman's army in the "march to the sea." After the surrender of the army of Johnston Mr. McCarty went with his regiment from Raleigh, North Carolina, to Washington, and was in the grand review at the capital. He was mustered out of the military service of his country in June, 1865, and returned to the place of his birth. He worked at his trade there until 1885, when he became a clerk in the shoe store of J. W. Guthridge. His union in marriage to Miss Eliza Hodgden took place at Colfax, January 15, 1861, and they have six children—Thomas S., Sarah Alice, Jacob H., Daisy Adell, Ina Gertrude and Trace. The parents are members of the Christian church. Mr. McCarty is an Odd Fellow, and belongs to Frankfort Lodge, No. 108, in which he is past grand. He is a comrade of Stone River Post, No. 65, G. A. R.

JAMES WAYNE MERIDITH, dentist at Frankfort, was born September 16, 1831, at Flemingsburg, Fleming County, Kentucky. His parents, William Riley and Harriet (Davis) Meridith, are deceased. The family removed to Morristown, Shelby County, in the same State, where the father died two years later. The son was then eight years of age. From that time he sustained himself, obtaining employment on farms until he reached his seventeenth year, when he determined to learn the business of a cabinet-maker and went for that purpose to Connersville, Indiana. He remained in that place until 1852, when he came to Frankfort, Indiana, and engaged in the sale of furniture until 1855. In that year he commenced his preparations for his profession, and in May, 1856, he located in the city where he is still living. He opened dental

rooms, and, with the exception of a few months, has been in constant practice. Meanwhile he has conducted the relations of other enterprises. During the years 1857-'8 he edited the *Olin-ton County Republican* in the interests of the Republican Central Committee of the county and was for several years in the drug and mercantile business. Dr. Meridith was married January 16, 1853, near Marseilles, Kentucky, to Miss Missonri J. Boling. Her demise occurred at Frankfort, Indiana, on the anniversary of her marriage, two years later. The present wife of Dr. Meridith, to whom he was married at Frankfort, was Miss Jennie, daughter of Isaac D. and Nancy (Moorhead) Armstrong. Of this union nine children have been born, eight of whom survive. A married daughter, Mrs. Hattie Cooper, is deceased. Jennie, Lu A., Georgie, Carroll, Katy, Isaac Watt, Augustus and William Fletcher are the names of those still living.

HORACE WILLARD MINER, of the firm of J. H. Miner & Son, boot and shoe dealers at Frankfort, was born at Mexico, Missouri, October 16, 1861, and is the only son of J. H. Miner, with whom he is associated in business, and who is represented by the sketch following. The family removed to Frankfort in 1864 where the son received a substantial education in the city schools, after which he became a student at Purdue University at Lafayette, and later at De Pauw University, at Greencastle, both noted educational institutions of Indiana. In 1881 he became an assistant in the store of his father, and in the year following their business connection was formed. Mr. Miner is connected with the Methodist church in membership and is a member of the Knights of Pythias, Lodge No. 71, in which he is vice-chancellor. He belongs to Dakota Tribe, No. 42, I. O. R. M. Mr. Miner was joined in marriage with Rilla C. Gerard, June 29, 1882. They have two sons—John Henry and Gerard. Mrs. Miner is the daughter of Rev. W. C. and Elizabeth Gerard. She is a member of the Methodist church.

JOHN HENRY MINER, of Frankfort, senior of the boot and shoe house of J. Miner & Son, of that city, was born in Darke County, Ohio, near the county seat. The date of his birth was June 10, 1836, and he is the son of Darins and Hannah (Baker) Miner. His father and mother are deceased. His father was born in the State of New York, of parents of Scotch-Irish extraction. The mother was born in Delaware, of German parents. Mr. Miner removed to Indiana with his widowed mother in 1839, settling in Frankfort.

Little means were left for their maintenance and the son was early under the necessity of self-support. His first money was earned in digging the medicinal root, ginseng, which was to be found in the near vicinity of Frankfort. He was chiefly employed on a farm until he was fifteen years of age, and he became an expert in the business of cutting cord-wood, which was his principal occupation. For two years subsequent he drove a team and carried a hod in the same city, and at seventeen he entered the service of William Kelly, a shoemaker, as an apprentice. After a period of two years he purchased the unexpired portion of his time and passed two years as a journeyman there. In 1857 he was employed by Thomas Hoops to attend the sales of the trust-lands of the Delaware Indians in Kansas and operated there three months. He went thence to Mexico, Missouri, where he worked a short time at his trade, after which he entered into a co-partnership with a man named Hamilton Hall for the joint purpose of manufacturing and selling boots and shoes. The firm conducted their transactions under the name of Hall & Miner. His associate retired from the connection in 1859 and Mr. Miner continued to operate at that point until 1864, when he returned to Frankfort. He has since been engaged in the business in which he is still interested. In 1882 he received his son, Horace W., into partnership with himself, the firm style becoming as stated. In his political connection Mr. Miner is a Democrat. In religious belief he subscribes to the tenets of the Methodist Episcopal church, in which he is a trustee and steward. He is an adherent of the Masonic fraternity at Frankfort. The marriage of Mr. Miner to Miss Frances Allen took place at Frankfort, December 28, 1858, and they became the parents of two children—Horace Willard and Carrie May. The latter is the wife of John E. Underwood, of Frankfort. The son is married and his two sons are the source of great joy and pride to the grandparents. Their names are John Henry and Gerard.

LEONIDAS MITCHELL, a retired farmer, residing at Frankfort, was born in Clermont County, Ohio, in 1824. He is of Scotch origin, his father, George Mitchell, having descended from ancestry of that nationality. The latter died at the homestead in Clermont County in 1847, aged fifty-two years. The mother of Mr. Mitchell was Miss Sarah Hankins previous to her marriage with his father, and she was a native of New Jersey. She died in 1826 aged about twenty-four years. The death of his mother relegated

the care of her son to the family of her brother, Enoch Hankins, who cared for him until he arrived at his majority. He was thoroughly trained in the calling of a farmer, and he followed that business in his native county until 1852, when he came to Indiana and located in the township of Jackson, in Clinton County. He remained there until 1855 when he removed to the city of Frankfort. He interested himself in the business of running a line of 'busses, and carried the United States mail between Lafayette and Frankfort until 1860. In 1862 he was elected sheriff of Clinton County and re-elected in 1864, serving in all four years. From 1867 he acted in the capacity of deputy sheriff under Sheriffs Fred Tice and William A. McCray. He has discharged the duties of justice of the peace two years in Center Township. In political adherence he is a Democrat. He was married to Miss Sarah Allen in Clermont County, Ohio, in 1844, and she died at Frankfort in 1855, leaving five children. Three only are living. Mrs. Sarah Thompson is a resident at Crawfordsville, as is the youngest, Mrs. Elizabeth Thompson. The only son, George, lives at Frankfort. Mr. Mitchell married for his second wife Miss Elizabeth Ghere, of Frankfort. Their union in matrimonial bonds took place in 1857, and they have had two children—Harry and Ella. The former is not living. The father and mother are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. Mitchell is a Mason and belongs to Clinton Lodge, No. 54, A. F. & A. M.

WILLIAM GILES MORRIS, postmaster at Frankfort (1886), was born at Waterford, New York, July 8, 1846. His father, Justus S. Morris, now deceased, was of Irish descent, and was a native of the Empire State. His mother, born Eleanor Teneyck, belonged to the Dutch element of New York in descent. Mr. Morris was one of the earliest to respond to the call of the nation in its hour of distress on the advent of civil war, although but fifteen years old. He enlisted April 20, 1861, in the Second New York Infantry, and after a service of two years received honorable discharge at Troy in May, 1863, having been promoted from the ranks to the grade of Sergeant. His regiment was on duty at Fortress Monroe, and Newport News during the first year, and throughout the remainder of the time was with the Army of the Potomac in front of Richmond. Mr. Morris was in the actions at Big Bethel, White Oak Swamp, Malvern Hill, Bristow Station, Bull Run (2d), Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville. At the close of his military career he proceeded to the city of New York, where he

was employed by the firm of McClave Brothers, lumber dealers, the senior member being his brother-in-law. He operated in various capacities until 1871, when he came West for the purpose of buying walnut lumber. He commenced his operations in that avenue in Wabash, Indiana, where he remained until July, 1872, in which year he came to Clinton County, having received information that a supply of the timber of which he was in pursuit was to be obtained in that locality. He was favorably impressed with the outlook and location in Frankfort, where he continued to conduct the lumber business until 1882, when he abandoned his operations in that line, finding it no longer profitable from scarcity of material. His next venture was in the sale of coal and wood, in which he is still interested. Mr. Morris has occupied his present incumbency since August, 1885, when he received his commission as postmaster of Frankfort, from President Cleveland. His marriage to Miss Margaret Gorman, of the city of New York, took place June 10, 1868. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and also belongs to the K. of H. and K. of P. In the former he has officiated as grand dictator and in the latter as chancellor commander. He is a comrade in Stone River Post, No. 65, G. A. R., and has served as commander therein one year.

FRANCIS MASON NIXON, drainage commissioner of Clinton County, was born in Warren Township in the same county, February 24, 1838. His parents, William and Sarah (Gordon) Nixon, were natives respectively of Pennsylvania and Ohio and his father was of Irish origin. The latter was a farmer and settled in Clinton County, in the days of its earliest period, and there improved a farm. He was its owner and resident until his death in 1871. He was a zealous member of the Methodist Episcopal church from his early manhood, and in political faith a Democrat. He was always active in local politics but was never an office-seeker. The mother died on the homestead in Warren Township, in 1866, aged sixty-four years. She lived an exemplary Christian life and died in the triumphant faith of a consistent believer in the essential doctrines of salvation. Mr. Nixon had only the advantages of the common-schools, and at the age of eighteen years obtained work as a carpenter, at which business he worked in the various townships of Clinton County for six years, when he abandoned the trade for the exclusive prosecution of the business of farming. He located in Michigan Township, where he operated until 1883. In that year he retired from connection with active labor and re-

moved to Frankfort. He is a Democrat in political persuasion. In 1883 he received his present appointment by the judge of the Circuit Court to fill a vacancy, and in 1884 was re-appointed for a full term of three years. Mr. Nixon was married February 12, 1862, in Michigan Township, to Elizabeth, daughter of Oved and Helen (Beard) Miller. Her parents were natives of Ohio, and came thence to Clinton County about 1836, and settled in the township of Michigan, where their daughter was born in 1841. She is a member of the Methodist church. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Nixon are three in number—Hurrall R. resides in Frankfort; Mrs. Sarah E. Stoms lives in the same place, and the youngest, Carrie L., is still a member of the family of her parents. Mr. Nixon is a member of the fraternity of Masonry. He belongs to the lodge at Michigantown and to the chapter, council and commandery at Frankfort.

DAVID WARREN OSBORNE, grocer at Frankfort, is a native of the State of Ohio. He was born on Christmas day, 1851, in Troy, in that State, and is the son of Elijah and Elizabeth (Daily) Osborne. The death of his father, which occurred while he was yet in infancy, naturally consigned him to the sole care of his mother, with whom he resided in his native place until he reached his sixteenth year. In 1867 he went to Homer, Illinois, for the purpose of learning the business of a baker. After an apprenticeship of three years he went thence to Covington, Ohio, where he remained until 1871. In that year he removed to La Fayette, Indiana, where he operated in the capacity of shipping clerk in a wholesale confectionery establishment one year. While there he utilized his evenings by attending the night sessions of the Star City Commercial College. In 1872 he became a traveling salesman for the same house and officiated in that employ about four years. In 1876 he became an attache of the business house of Ruger & Rodgers, of the same place, and in the same avenue of employ. A few months later he entered the service of C. Paige, a grocer at La Fayette. He remained in that situation but a short time, going thence to Homer again where he commenced his first independent business venture, associated with Mr. E. Stearns. The house of Osborne & Stearns embarked in a satisfactory connection in the business of bakers and confectioners and continued to operate until 1877, when they sold their joint interests and Mr. Osborne entered the employ of Robinson & Hale, wholesale grocers, at La Fayette and was engaged as a traveling salesman in their interest through one season.

In January, 1878, he came to Frankfort and again embarked in business in his own behalf. The grocery and provision house of Osborne & Adair was established and they conducted their business together until 1880 when Mr. Osborne retired from active participation therein. He became bookkeeper in the hardware store of John M. Cast at Frankfort, with whom he remained until August of the year last mentioned. In that month he commenced operations in the grocery business in partnership with G. A. Smith, the firm style being Smith & Osborne. Their relations were severed in 1883 by the retirement of Mr. Osborne, and in the month of November following he opened the business which he still continues. In political bias he is a Republican. He has served as councilman of the Second Ward of Frankfort two years, to which position he was elected in May, 1881. The organization known as the Building and Loan Association, No. 5, at Frankfort, was incorporated in June, 1884, in which he was one of the charter members. He was elected its first secretary and is now the incumbent of the same position which he has occupied continuously. The marriage of Mr. Osborne to Miss Anna Paris took place October 30, 1879, at Frankfort. Mabel Paris, only child of Mr. and Mrs. Osborne, was born on the thirtieth anniversary of the birthday of her father—Christmas, 1881. The mother is the daughter of J. H. and Julia A. (Blinn) Paris. She is a member of the Methodist church.

JAMES H. PARIS, merchant and president of the First National bank, Frankfort, Indiana, was born near Paris, Bourbon County, Kentucky, March 22, 1826, a son of Stephen and Sarah (Peoples) Paris, also natives of Kentucky, his father of English and his mother of English and Irish extraction. When he was quite young his parents moved to near Edinburg, Johnson County, Indiana, and from there in 1837 to Greencastle, Putnam County, Indiana, where he was educated, and attended the Asbury, now De Pauw, University. In 1847 he left home and came to Frankfort, where he was employed about two years as salesman in the store of N. T. Catterlin. In 1849 he embarked in the mercantile business, becoming a member of the firm of Fisher, Paris & Co. Two years later he retired from the firm and engaged in the grocery and hardware business, the firm being known as J. H. Paris & Co. This firm continued three years, when he sold out and was employed the next year by Harriman & Gassett, dry-goods merchants. In the spring of 1857, his father having moved to Frankfort, he be-

came associated with him in the general mercantile business, under the name of S. F. & J. H. Paris. This partnership was dissolved in 1860 by the death of his father; he then conducted the business alone until 1865, closing out his stock of merchandise to other parties. In 1867 he began to deal in real estate and with others took steps to enhance the growth of Frankfort by advocating the building of railroads, the result being the Logansport, Crawfordsville & Southwestern Railway, now a branch of the Vandalia system, of which he was chosen a director and secretary. This was followed by the building of the Lake Erie & Western, the Toledo & St. Louis, and the Chicago & Indianapolis roads. In July, 1871, the First National Bank of Frankfort was organized, of which he was a stockholder, and was elected one of the directors, still holding this position, and in January, 1885, was elected president by the corporation. In the spring of 1877 he established the mercantile business which he still conducts, assisted by his four sons, Jacob, James, Thomas and Walter, and is now one of the leading business men of the city. In politics Mr. Paris is a Republican. In 1868 he was a delegate to the National Convention at Chicago, when General Grant was nominated for the presidency, and has a number of times attended the State and county conventions of his party. He is a liberal contributor to any enterprise proposed for the advancement of Frankfort, and is especially interested in educational matters. In 1873 he was elected a member of the educational board, and was serving in that capacity when the present high-school building was erected. He is a member of the Masonic and Odd Fellows orders and has held all the highest offices in each order. He is a member of no religious denomination, but is a liberal supporter of the cause of Christianity. His wife and three daughters are members of the Methodist Episcopal church and one daughter is a member of the Presbyterian church. Mr. Paris was married June 6, 1850, to Miss Julia A. Blinn, a daughter of Jacob and Lucinda (Thatcher) Blinn, early settlers of Clinton County, locating here in 1831. Mr. and Mrs. Paris have eight children—Sarah E., wife of Charles R. Gordon; Jacob B.; Anna, wife of D. W. Osborne; James H., Jr.; Linna; Thomas C.; Julia May, and Walter Scott. Mr. Paris's father died in 1860, aged fifty-six years, and his mother in 1870, aged sixty-seven years. Mr. Paris commenced life without a dollar, and unaided by friends has, by his own energy, push and industry, succeeded in accumulating quite a large property. In the management of his various interests and

investments, his motto has always been "*To lead and not to follow.*" His example is worthy of imitation by the young men of the present day who are desirous of succeeding in life. The day of small beginnings is not to be despised, and Mr. Paris has a word of encouragement for the young man who is willing to commence at the bottom and build upward.

JOHN PENCE, Frankfort.—In the early history of Indiana, the life of the pioneer was one fraught with numerous and serious dangers. Fortitude and an indomitable will were indispensable requisites to success. The task of redeeming the wilderness from its wild, native state and transforming it into a habitable home for man was an undertaking to be accomplished only by the strong arm and inflexible courage so characteristic of the sturdy adventurers who pushed their way westward beyond the confines of civilization; who prepared the way for the development of the vast resources which in later years have entitled the United States to a place second to no nation on the globe. John Pence, whose biography we here briefly outline, was identified with the history of this State for more than fifty years. Arriving at a time when the savage and wild beast held almost undisputed sway, he witnessed the transformation which took place, and was personally instrumental in bringing about many of the valuable improvements which have been made, more especially such as are connected with Clinton County. Mr. Pence was born in Virginia, in the year 1800. His father, George Pence, married Miss Anna Nicholas, and reared a family of five children, of whom John was the third born. In 1806 death robbed the family of the kind and gentle influence of the mother. Twelve years later the family emigrated to Ohio, where the father, George Pence, purchased a farm of 120 acres near Lebanon, Warren County. Here young John passed his early life, much like the average boy of that period, attending the district school in the winter season and working on the farm during the summer months. Here he passed a quiet life, unmarked by any event of special import until the death of his father, which occurred in 1824. In that year Mr. John Pence and Miss Judith Aughe were united in marriage. In the following year he disposed of the homestead for \$2,500, which amount was divided equally among the five survivors of the family. Two years later (1827) he left the scenes of his boyhood in the "Buckeye State," with the then new State of Indiana as his objective point. After the delays incident to overland journey, he arrived

at his destination, locating in what subsequently became the city of Frankfort. He purchased 320 acres of land, for which he paid \$400. Not even a cabin stood upon this tract to offer its friendly shelter; wild wooded land surrounded him on every hand. Undaunted by the difficulties which loomed up before him, he proceeded to clear a place upon which to erect a home for himself; this accomplished, his next step was to reduce his forest farm to a state of productiveness. This he accomplished after the severe labor so well known to all who are conversant with the history of the early settlement of this county. His persistent energy was rewarded by the sight of a beautiful little city on the land once held in undisputed possession by the savage. Mr. Pence's family consisted of himself, wife, and ten children, named respectively Nancy J., Amanda E., Harriet L., Harmon, Louisa M., Samuel D., Charles P., John W., Aaron W. and Thomas C. On the 2d day of January, 1874, Mr. Pence was called upon to part with the faithful wife, who, through fifty years, had shared with him every joy, every grief and difficulty which crossed his path. Thus was another great grief added to his burden in his old age. In 1839 Mr. Pence united with the Methodist Episcopal church, and of that denomination was an active and consistent member, practicing in his religious life that inflexible subjection to duty which characterized his whole life. He was not a man who adopted a measure "in haste to repent at leisure." All his transactions were consummated after careful investigation; and, as he was of a very positive nature, a decision with him was final. In politics he was a Republican, and acted with that party since its organization, previous to which he was a member of the Whig party. These principles were adopted, not through prejudice, or because they were the principles of his ancestors, but from a conscientious conviction that he was right. In 1830 he was appointed treasurer of Clinton County, and through a period of ten years discharged the duties of that office with diligence and fidelity to the trust reposed in him. The uprightness and integrity of his character are too well known to all the residents of the county to require any words of eulogy at our hands. A man who has witnessed the various stages of improvement through which Clinton County has passed in a half century, who was always foremost in the adoption of measures to promote such improvements, cannot fail to be respected by all who share the advantages secured to them by himself and those who were associated with him, in taking initiatory steps for this advance of

civilization. Too much praise cannot be given to the hardy pioneers who entered the wilderness of Indiana in the "long ago," who endured the hardships so inseparably connected with pioneer life, and who, by their irrepressible zeal, have encouraged the advancement of a State which now stands second to none in her production of great men. Mr. Pence was a man of robust constitution, but the white-robed messenger removed him from his field of activity on this earth, July 31, 1882.

HON. WILSON SEAWRIGHT, deceased, was born in Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, September 29, 1807, a son of Samuel R. and Mary Ann (Wilson) Seawright, also natives of the Keystone State, the former of Irish descent and the ancestry of the latter unknown. In his childhood his parents moved to Ohio and lived in Warren and Butler counties until the fall of 1830, when they moved to Clinton County, Indiana, and settled near the present site of Rossville. His father was by trade a wool-carder and fuller and in his youth he learned the same trade. Leaving the sparsely settled country of Clinton County, he went to Montgomery County and built a small woolen-mill near Younitsville, which he ran until 1837, when he sold out and moved to Frankfort and engaged in the mercantile business with his father-in-law, Samuel Mitchell, under the firm name of Mitchell & Seawright. They continued in business until they were forced to suspend and he lost the greater part of his former accumulations. He subsequently built a steam woolen-mill at Frankfort which he conducted about twenty years and then sold out and bought a fine farm near Frankfort. His home was on the corner of West Walnut and Clinton streets, where he lived until his death, October 21, 1885, aged seventy-eight years. He was a man of unflinching integrity, and by unceasing attention to business accumulated a good property and paid all the indebtedness resulting from his mercantile failure. He was elected three times, in 1845, 1846 and 1853 to represent his district in the State Legislature. He made a profession of religion and joined the Oxford Presbyterian Church at Dayton, Ohio, in 1832, and for nearly fifty years was a deacon, and for nearly forty years an elder in his church. He was recognized as a leader in the Frankfort church and three successive times was elected by the presbytery as commissioner to the General Assembly. In the temperance cause he was a foremost worker and was one of the first to espouse and defend it. He was married April 14, 1835, to Martha B. Mitchell, daughter of Hon. Samuel

and Hope (Bishop) Mitchell, who was born in Union County, Ohio, January 25, 1816, and when twelve years of age accompanied her parents to Clinton County, Indiana. Her father was one of the first associate judges of the county. To Mr. and Mrs. Seawright were born nine children, six of whom are living—Mrs. Margaret H. Sroddy, of Dayton, Indiana; Mrs. Harriet E. Crebs; William W., of Crawfordsville, Indiana; Mrs. Martha E. Erisman; Mrs. Mary A. Norris, and Frances, of Frankfort. Mrs. Seawright was reared in the faith of the Presbyterian church and in her girlhood joined the church in Frankfort, of which she is still a member.

STEPHEN SIMS was born in Cocke County, Tennessee, November 24, 1792, died on his farm near Middle Fork, in Clinton County, Indiana, January 16, 1863. His father was a Revolutionary soldier, and a descendant of one of the early families of Virginia. In 1811, at the age of nineteen, he emigrated with his father's family from Tennessee to Indiana Territory, and settled in Franklin County, near Brookville. He was a soldier of the war of 1812, and served in the ranks with the late Judge Isaac Blackford, who was then a rising young lawyer of Brookville. He was first married in Franklin County, and afterward lived in Fayette, where he resided until January, 1821, when he removed with his family to the then lately erected county of Rush, and settled on a tract of land he had purchased from the Government near the present site of Rushville before that town was located. While living here, there being no county seat established, the records show the second term of Rush Circuit Court was held at his house. He was the first justice of the peace and second settler in Rushville, and acted a prominent part in the early development of that county. By trade a bricklayer and brickmaker, he assisted in that capacity in the erection of the first court-houses in the counties of Franklin, Fayette and Rush. He was the first school commissioner of Rush County, and while he held that office sold all the school lands in that county, and converted their proceeds into the common school funds, as then provided by law. In 1834 he removed to Boone County, and was the first appraiser of the taxable property of that county, preparatory to the taking effect of the *ad valorem* system of taxation. He was subsequently elected associate judge of that county, which office he held until he removed in April, 1836, to Clinton County. At the annual election in August, 1850, he was chosen a delegate to the ensuing constitutional convention from the counties of Clinton and Tipton, notwithstanding he was in

affiliation with the political party in the minority in his district. This was the last office he ever held or sought, and it may be fairly said that he fulfilled the duties of all the offices with which he was intrusted with fidelity and efficiency. His early education was such as was attainable in the common schools of his day, which, however, he afterward improved by subsequent study, reading and observation. His political affiliations were with the Whig party until its dissolution, when he united with the Republican party, and continued to act with that party the remainder of his life. He was twice married, and was the father of a large family of children, thirteen of whom still survive, with numerous other descendants in different counties in Indiana and other States. And he had six sons and four grandsons in the National army during the war of the Rebellion. For many years he was a zealous opponent of the use of intoxicating beverages, and took an active interest in the advancement of the temperance reformation. He never attained wealth, but was always recognized as an influential, upright and useful citizen.

WILLIAM SCOTT SIMS, Superintendent of Schools of Clinton County, resident at Frankfort, was born in the township of Warren, in the county in which he is living (1886). The date of his birth was January 19, 1855, and he was reared to the profession of a farmer by his father, Lewis Sims. His mother, Mrs. Courtney (Scott) Sims, was of Scotch ancestry, as was his father. They were pioneers of Clinton County and natives of Indiana. The son obtained a good common-school education and attended the National Normal School at Lebanon, Ohio, three terms. Later, he went to Crawfordsville, Indiana, to become a student at the Wabash College. In 1872 he began to teach school in Clinton County, and was engaged in that occupation in his native township for three years. He operated nine years in the same capacity in Madison Township, acting as principal in the graded schools of Mulberry during six years of that time. In June, 1885, he was chosen superintendent of the schools of Clinton County by the trustees of the various townships, to serve a term of two years. He is an adherent of the Republican party. His union in marriage with Miss Emma Kyger took place May 20, 1880. Mrs. Sims is the daughter of James and Mary (Smith) Kyger. Her father is a native of Ohio, and her mother of Pennsylvania. Both are of German descent. The daughter had been a successful teacher in Center Township in Clinton County several years previous to her marriage.

They have two children—Merlin, born April 28, 1883; Cecil, June 28, 1885.

CHARLES SIPE.—The name of this gentleman is one that will be on permanent record as one of the pioneer spirits of Clinton County, where he located in 1835. Mr. Sipe was born May 6, 1811, in the vicinity of Xenia, Ohio. He is of German extraction, his parents, William and Julia Ann (Richards) Sipe, being descended from that nationality and natives of Pennsylvania. His mother died when he was three months old and he was taken by his father to Greenville, Ohio, where he was reared. His father being a potter by calling he was brought up to a knowledge of the same craft and followed it as an occupation until he was twenty years of age. In 1831 he came to Indiana and obtained employment as a wood-chopper, clearing land in the vicinity of Logansport, and remaining in that locality until 1835, when he came to Clinton County. At that date settlers were scarce and Indians plenty. His first point of location was at what is now Rossville. He had picked up a sufficient knowledge of the trade of a carpenter to make it profitable for him to engage in that occupation, where he settled, and he worked as such until 1837, when he came to Frankfort. He readily obtained employment there, and among the early buildings still in existence are many that are his work. He found his skill in demand in other parts of the county and has been continuously engaged in carpenter work ever since he has lived in Clinton County. He is a Democrat in political faith and cast his first presidential vote for Andrew Jackson. Mr. Sipe was married to Miss Mary Venard, of Greenville, Ohio, on Christmas day, 1834. Their marriage occurred at Logansport. Four of their children are living. They are—Mrs. Matilda Catherine Swanky, of Crawfordsville, Indiana; Mrs. Belle Rodhers, of Frankfort; Charles, a resident at Frankfort, and Mrs. Amanda Laverty, of Hulstead, Kansas. Eight of the children of Mr. and Mrs. Sipe have passed before them to the land of silent mystery. Three died in infancy. William Jackson died October 22, 1834, aged about seven years. Margaret Ann died September 10, 1843, at ten months. Louisa Jane died June 17, 1848, when a little more than two years of age. Mary Eliza died March 11, 1857, when about nine years old. Mrs. Clarissa Chrisman, wife of Levi Chrisman, died May 5, 1865. Her husband was a soldier in the Union army and died a short time before her demise, at Grand Junction, Tennessee. Mrs. Sipe was born October 22, 1817, near Miamisburg, on the Miami River.

Her parents were Francis and Rachel Venard, and they located in Indiana when she was seven years old, in 1824. They settled near Winchester, Randolph County. She went to Greenville when fourteen and remained there until she was eighteen, when she went to Logansport and remained there until the time of her marriage. She and her husband are members of the Methodist church, with which she has been connected over thirty years. Mr. Sipe is the owner of valuable real estate at Frankfort.

GEORGE ADAM SMITH, senior member of the grocery and provision house of Smith, Coulter & Co., at Frankfort, has been a resident of Clinton County since the second year of his life. He is therefore identified with the county and city in the same manner as their native-born citizens. He was born in Oxford, Ohio, December 9, 1833. He is the son of Jeremiah G. and Jane (Parker) Smith, who removed to Clinton County two years after his birth. The family settled in Frankfort, where he was brought up. At the age of fifteen he entered the employ of a druggist and was engaged in the duties of that position for four years. In 1853 he went to California, where he was occupied in the county of Tuolumne as a miner until the latter part of the year 1855, when he returned to Frankfort. In the spring of the year following he went to Kansas, where he pre-empted land, of which he disposed by sale in 1857. He was an observer of the difficulties of the troublesome times which have made the State and that period of the history of the country prominent, and was himself involved in them. He gave up the purpose of finding a home anywhere else and returned thence to Frankfort for the second time to make a permanent settlement. He caught the infection of the gold excitement of Pike's Peak in 1859. To use his own expression, whose force he comprehends to the fullest degree, he there "dropped his wealth." After accomplishing that feat, if no other, he returned to Frankfort. He devoted his attention to the business of a farm assistant, in which he was occupied until 1865. In that year he established his present business enterprise. He has been associated at several different times with various individuals, the acting firm being organized in July, 1885. He is also operating in the connections of a milling business at Rossville, having formed a co-partnership with Messrs. Kreeshier, of that place, the firm style being Kreeshier & Smith. Mr. Smith is a Republican in political principle and has filled the position of trustee of Frankfort several terms. He was a member of the first City Council. November 18, 1857, he was married to

Miss Elizabeth T. Kelly. Mrs. Smith is the daughter of John R. and Nancy (Ferguson) Kelly. They were pioneers of this county, where they located in 1828. Mr. and Mrs. Smith have four children. They are named—Charles R., who is his father's assistant; Mrs. Fanny N. White, of Frankfort; John E., a resident of Arkansas City, Kansas, and Walter W., a pupil in the public school at Frankfort. Mr. Smith is connected in membership with Clinton Lodge, No. 54, A. F. & A. M., and of Dakota Tribe, No. 42, I. O. R. M.

MARK CLINTON SMITH, liveryman at Frankfort, was born in that city, April 5, 1844. He is the son of Jeremiah G. and Jane (Parker) Smith, of whom a sketch appears elsewhere in this volume. Mr. Smith was brought up and educated in Frankfort until the age of fifteen years, when he went to Waynesville, Ohio, and entered upon an apprenticeship to learn the trade of saddle and harness making. He made his craft his business for a period of eight years and operated as a journeyman, working at various places in different States. He passed some time each in Chicago, Philadelphia, Cincinnati and St. Louis. During the period mentioned he was employed in the Government shops at Quincy, St. Louis and Cincinnati. In 1866 he returned to his native place, where he was associated for some time with his brother George in the sale of groceries. Their affairs were managed under the name of G. A. Smith & Bro., and they operated together in that traffic and in the sale of boots and shoes until the year 1880. In that year they commenced operations as liverymen. His brother retired from his relations in that branch of business in 1883, and since that date he has been in sole proprietorship. Mr. Smith was united in marriage to Miss Angeline Fulkerson, June 17, 1867, at Frankfort. She died in that city December 2, 1885. She was the mother of three children. Jennie, the eldest, died December 1, 1874, aged six years. Bert and Ruby survive. Mr. Smith is a member of the Presbyterian church, and is connected with Dakota Tribe, No. 42, I. O. R. M., in which latter he has passed two terms in the capacity of presiding officer of the State. He has also represented the organization in the grand council of the United States two years.

THOMAS JEFFERSON SMITH, manager of the cloak and carpet departments in the mercantile establishment of J. H. Paris, Frankfort, was born in Indianapolis, Indiana, April 30, 1844, a son of George and Eva (Ward) Smith, who were both natives of Virginia

and of Scotch ancestry. In 1853 our subject came with his father to Clinton County, his mother being deceased, who settled in Center Township. He remained with his father till seventeen years of age, when, July 3, 1861, he enlisted as a private in Company E, Twentieth Indiana Infantry to serve three years. In December, 1863, he re-enlisted as a veteran in the same company and was mustered out at Jeffersonville, Indiana, July 30, 1865, having served his country over four years. He was promoted from the ranks to Sergeant, and was subsequently made Adjutant of his regiment. He was wounded in battle three times, first at Chancellorsville where he was struck in the breast by a minie-ball, then at North Ann River in the side by a piece of shell, and at Petersburg he was wounded in the right leg by a minie-ball, and was away from his regiment but three weeks while he was in the regimental hospital. He participated with his regiment in the engagements at Yorktown, Williamsburg, the seven days' fight in front of Richmond under General McClellan, Malvern Hill, Second Bull Run, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Culpeper Court-House, Gettysburg, Battle of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor, Petersburg and Appomattox, besides many others of minor importance. After his discharge from the army he returned to Clinton County, and following ten years clerked in mercantile establishments, remaining two years with one firm and eight years with another. He has been twice married, his first wife, whom he married at Frankfort, in March, 1866, dying in January, 1867. For his second wife he married at Frankfort, October 22, 1871, Miss Agnes Morrison, daughter of the late John and Jane (Skidnon) Morrison, of Frankfort. To this union have been born three children—Guy D., Clara M. and Max. In 1875 Mr. Smith began dealing in lumber with W. J. E. Morris, under the firm name of W. J. E. Morris & Co. In 1876 he retired from the firm, after which he clerked in the store of J. H. Paris for one year, when he accepted the position of deputy clerk of Clinton County, serving as such for eighteen months. He then clerked in the clothing store of S. A. Hoover over four years, when, in 1885, he accepted his present position in the store of J. H. Paris. In politics Mr. Smith is a Democrat. In 1878 he was elected coroner of Clinton County, and on the death of the sheriff, W. A. Brandon, he acted as sheriff a short time by virtue of his office. In 1880 he became manager of the old city hall of Frankfort, which he conducted successfully for three years, and on the completion of the Coulter

Opera House, in 1883, he became its lessee and manager, and has made it a financial success. Mr. Smith is a member of the Masonic fraternity, in which he has taken the thirty-second degree. He also belongs to the Odd Fellows and Red Men, and has passed all the chairs in both orders, and in the latter has twice held the office of chief of recorders of the Grand Council of the State of Indiana. He is a comrade of Stone River Post, No. 65, G. A. R. Mrs. Smith is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

CAPTAIN JAMES E. SOUTHARD, mechanic at Frankfort, was born in that place March 29, 1846. Aaron and Nancy (Lemmon) Southard, his parents, are represented by a sketch on another page. Mr. Southard was sent to school at Waverly when he was twelve years of age and was a pupil at the academy there three years. On his return home he became his father's assistant on the farm, and was occupied as such until he became a soldier of the Union. He enlisted December 29, 1863. He entered the regular army of the United States as a private in Company H, Third Battalion Eighteenth United States Infantry, enlisting for five years. He was, however, in military service for a longer period, receiving his discharge February 17, 1869, at Salt Lake City. He served under Generals Fremont, Harney and Angier, and was promoted to the grade of First Corporal. He was engaged in the action of Little Laramie, Wilson Creek (where General Lyon was killed) and at Pea Ridge. He was with Captain Hill when that officer was engaged in the chase of Quantrell and his band of guerrillas. From the latter portion of the year 1865 he was on duty on the plains having headquarters at Salt Lake City, under Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. Lewis, who met his death in the Bad Lands of Wyoming Territory, at the hands of the Indians. Captain Southard is one of thirty-seven who survived the Indian massacre at Fort Phil Kearney in 1866, of which there are but five now living. He was also in the massacre of Indians on Snake River under General Harney in 1867, and took part in numerous other encounters with the redskins during the period of his connection with the military service of his country. He was on provost duty at Salt Lake City through the bloody campaign of the Mormons in '66, '67 and '68. On one occasion he personally served a warrant on the great Brigham himself, arresting him as an accessory to the assassination of Dr. Robinson. After his discharge he returned to Frankfort and engaged in the business of a plasterer in which he has since operated and as a contractor. He holds his title by virtue of his posi-

tion of chief of a local military organization raised through his efforts in 1871, known as the "Sherman Guards," and belonging to the Third Indiana Regiment. He was elected by the members of the company and commissioned by Governor James Williams. Captain Southard is a Republican of decided views. He has been married three times.

DANIEL LOCKWOOD STARKEY was born in Washington Township, Clinton County, Indiana, November 27, 1837, a son of John and Frances (Rash) Starkey, who were natives of Maryland and Delaware respectively. They came to this county in 1829 when the father entered land from the Government which he improved, and is still living on the same land with his son John W., and is now eighty-six years of age. He has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal church for twenty-five years. The mother of our subject died in the year 1858. She was a member of the same church as her husband from her girlhood. Daniel L. Starkey was reared a farmer, which vocation he followed till he enlisted in the late war, in August, 1862, as a private of Company I, Eighty-sixth Indiana Infantry, to serve three years. He received a gunshot wound through the right lung at the battle of Stone River, Tennessee, on account of which he was discharged at Nashville, February 28, 1863. After his discharge he returned to Clinton, where for two years he was unable to work on account of his wound. In 1866 he became associated with James I. Miller, and engaged in manufacturing lumber in Clinton County with a portable saw-mill, he acting as engineer. They carried on business together under the firm name of Miller & Starkey, for twelve years, when the partnership was dissolved in 1878, since which time Mr Starkey has been engaged in running stationary engines. Mr. Starkey was first married January 27, 1859, to Miss Emily Williams, who died while he was in the army, her death taking place November 17, 1862. She left one son—John F., an engineer on the Chicago & Alton Railway. Mr. Starkey was again married April 3, 1863, in Washington Township, to Mrs. Isabel (Stephenson) Brafford, and to this union were born three children—Curtis, an engineer in the Salome Hotel, at Sandusky, Ohio; Olie, wife of Monroe Mandy, and Emma, living at home. Mrs. Starkey died at Frankfort, May 3, 1880. She had one son, James M. Brafford, by her former husband, who is now manager of the Western Union Telegraph office at Frankfort. For his present wife Mr. Starkey married Mrs. Louisa (McQuisten) Nevitt, at Frankfort, August 11,

1882. Mr. Starkey is a member of Clinton Lodge, No. 54, A. F. & A. M., in which he has served as junior deacon and junior warden. He is also a comrade of Stone River Post, No. 65, G. A. R. In politics he affiliates with the Republican party.

AMOS STOTTER, dealer in furniture at Frankfort, was born in that place August 21, 1839. His parents were both natives of Pennsylvania. His father, Abraham Stotter, is deceased. His mother was Catherine Byers previous to her marriage. They were of German extraction. They removed to Frankfort in 1830, where the father pursued his business as a tailor until his death, which occurred in 1867. The mother is still living and resides in the township of Clinton, Warren County, Indiana. Mr. Stotter was reared in the place of his birth, and when about sixteen years of age he began to work at chair-making, in which occupation he was employed until April, 1861. He was a few months past his majority when the civil war was upon the Government of his country, and, in response to the first call for troops for the nation's defense, he enlisted as a private soldier. He enrolled in Company C, Tenth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, for a service of three months. In November following he re-enlisted in Company A, Sixty-third Indiana Infantry, to serve three years, or during the continuance of the war. He was mustered out of the military service of the United States at Indianapolis in May, 1865. His term of enrollment had expired and he was holding the rank of Orderly Sergeant, which post he had occupied two years. He was involved in the actions at Rich Mountain, Bull Run (2d), and accompanied Sherman in his campaign to Atlanta, taking part in the engagements at Columbia, Franklin and Nashville. He was also at the battle of Kenesaw Mountain, in which he was taken sick and was relieved from active duty. He was in the hospital at Nashville three months, rejoining his command at Pulaski, Tennessee, in November, 1864. On receiving honorable discharge, he returned to Frankfort, and embarked in the business enterprise which has since occupied his attention. February 19, 1867, his marriage to Miss Sarah E. Morris took place at Frankfort. They are the parents of four children—Effie, Nellie, Elizabeth and Harry Linn.

JOHN ALEXANDER TEMPLE, dealer in agricultural implements at Frankfort, was born in Owen Township, Clinton County, September 12, 1832, and is the son of John Temple, who was a native of Pennsylvania. The latter was of Scotch-Irish extraction and settled in Clinton County in 1830. He died in the township

where he located in 1834. His wife, Diana (Berry) Temple, was also a native of the Keystone State, and was of the same nationality as her husband. She was his survivor for a period of twenty years, her death occurring in 1854, of cholera. Mr. Temple commenced an apprenticeship at the trade of a blacksmith when he arrived at the age of fourteen years, going for that purpose to Rossville, in Clinton County. He was compelled to abandon the project from injury to the eyes. He passed about eight years in the capacity of a farm assistant, and at the end of that time he assumed charge of the homestead belonging to his mother, brother and sister and self. He continued to conduct its affairs until 1872, when he removed to Frankfort and engaged in teaming for a time. He also operated as a road contractor and street commissioner in that city, and was thus occupied until 1878, when he embarked in the business in which he is still engaged. In political persuasion he is a Democrat. He has served in the several capacities of assessor and constable. May 15, 1856, he was married to Miss Eliza Jane Addison. She is the daughter of William and Drusilla (Shepherd) Addison. The parents of Mrs. Temple are early settlers in Indiana, and in Clinton County. Mr. and Mrs. Temple have two children. Jessie Zerilda is the wife of Charles Lee, of Frankfort. Drusilla Jane married Curtis Harmon, of the same place. The ladies of the family are members of the Christian church. Mr. Temple is connected in membership with the Masonic fraternity at Frankfort.

AMOS M. THATCHER, carpenter and joiner, Frankfort, Indiana, was born in Center Township, near Frankfort, March 12, 1848, a son of George W. and Julia (Miner) Thatcher. He remained on the home farm until his fifteenth year, when, in April, 1863, he enlisted in the three months' service, and was assigned to Company H, One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Indiana Infantry. He served five months when he was discharged, and in April, 1865, again enlisted, and was assigned to Company F, One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Infantry. He served until August of the same year, when, the war closing, he was discharged. His regiment was stationed in Tennessee and Virginia the greater part of the time. After his return home he learned the marble cutter's trade, at which he worked until 1873, when he abandoned it and learned the carpenter and joiner's trade. October 2, 1870, Mr. Thatcher was married at Frankfort to Miss Linnie Fish, daughter of John C. and Sarah (Catterlin) Fish. They have three children—George C.,

Daisy Belle and John A. Mr. Thatcher is a member of Frankfort Lodge, No. 108, I. O. O. F.

GEORGE W. THATCHER was born in Augusta, Bracken County, Kentucky, in 1809, of German descent, and when four years of age was taken by his parents to Preble County, Ohio, where he was reared and lived until 1831, when he came to Clinton County, Indiana. Frankfort at that time was a hamlet of a few log cabins, and the present site of the court-house was a pond, on which he frequently shot wild ducks. He engaged in farming for about twenty years, and since then has been variously employed, having been for the past sixteen years sexton in the churches of Frankfort. In 1833 he was married in Darke County, Ohio, to Julia Miner, a native of Ohio, of Irish descent. They have had a family of twelve children, seven of whom are living—Dashy, of Hebron, Indiana; John, of Frankfort; Mrs. Margaret Fisher, of Carroll County, Indiana; Jonathan, Amos M. and Halleck, of Frankfort, and Mrs. Anna Strouse, of Indianapolis.

ANDREW ALBERT THOMPSON, city assessor of Frankfort (current year), was born in Center Township, Clinton County, near Frankfort, in 1849. At the age of eighteen he commenced operations as a farm-hand, working by the month. In 1869 he went to Platte County, Missouri, where he was occupied in the work of a carpenter, and also worked as a farmer until August, 1872. He then began to give his undivided attention to the business of a carpenter and joiner, and found ample employment there for a period of two years. From that date he has operated as a contractor and builder. Politically he is a Republican. In 1884 he was elected assessor in the city of Frankfort and was re-elected in 1886. In January, 1875, he was married in Michigan Township to Miss Margaret J., daughter of Sylvanus Rogers. Her father is an old resident of Clinton County. Mr. and Mrs. Thompson have two children—Leonie and Goldie. The parents are members of the Methodist church. Mr. Thompson is a member of the subordinate lodge of Odd Fellows, and also of the encampment at Frankfort. He is connected by membership with Dakota Tribe, I. O. R. M., No. 42, at the place where he resides. He is the only son of Mahlon and Susan (West) Thompson. His father was a native of Virginia, and was of German parentage. He was a pioneer of Clinton County of 1829, and he was a blacksmith by trade. He and his brother Andrew were the first of the craft who built a place of business at Frankfort. The senior Thompson

abandoned his trade after a few years, and entered Government land on Kilmore Creek, in Center Township, which he improved into a valuable and handsome farm, on which he continued to reside until 1848. Later he became the owner of a farm in the township of Kirklin, and also in Jackson, living on them until 1861. In that year he died in Jackson Township at the age of seventy-two. In his early political connections he was a Whig, but became a Republican on the organization of that party. He joined the Methodist church in 1837, and was an ardent worker in the cause of religion all the remainder of his life. He was a class-leader for a period of thirty years. The mother of Mr. Thompson died when he was a child of four years. She was a native of Clinton County, and was a daughter of William and Susan West, pioneers of Clinton County of its earliest period. Mrs. Thompson was a member of the Methodist church from an early age.

JAMES WESLEY TURNEY was born near Frankfort, Indiana, in Center Township, Clinton County, March 15, 1842. His father died when he was ten years of age, and thus early he was obliged to work for his own support and assist his mother. In August, 1862, he enlisted as a private in the defense of his country, and was assigned to Company I, One Hundredth Indiana Infantry. He served until the close of the war, and was mustered out in June, 1865. He participated in the battles at Vicksburg, Jackson, Black River, Kenesaw Mountain, Resaca, Atlanta, Jonesboro, Sand Creek, Columbia and Raleigh, and was with Sherman on his march to the sea. After his discharge he returned to Frankfort and bought a span of horses and a wagon and engaged in teaming until 1873, and since then has been variously employed. He was married in August, 1874, to Miss Annie Depsey, of Clinton County. They have had three children; but two are living—Minnie, Ettie and Sally Ann. Mary Mahala died aged three years. Mr. Turney is a member of Stone River Post, No. 65, G. A. R., and now holds the office of officer of the guard.

JEROME ROBINSON WATSON, of the firm of Bayless & Watson, general insurance, real-estate and collection agents at Frankfort, was born at Crawfordsville, Indiana, November 27, 1837. His parents, Abram P. and Mary (Robinson) Watson, both died previous to his tenth year and he was thrown on his own resources at that early age. He obtained work as a farm assistant, and after he was fifteen years of age commenced attendance at the common schools, where he was a pupil for such a portion

of each year as his circumstances would permit until he reached his twentieth year. Meanwhile he earned his living by working for his board. In August, 1864, he became a soldier in the service of his country, going to the field as Orderly Sergeant of Company I, One Hundred and Sixteenth Regiment Indiana Infantry. In September following, he was made Second Lieutenant of his company, and was mustered out at the expiration of his term of service in 1865. He was a participant in the engagements at Stone River, Blue Springs and at Walker's Ford, and in many others of minor importance. Previous to entering the army he obtained a knowledge of the trade of brick-laying, and during the winter seasons, acquired a knowledge of the craft of a printer. After obtaining his discharge from the army he came to his native State and worked at his trades in La Fayette, Frankfort and Lebanon until 1868 when he went to Missouri. There he operated in a similar manner until the fall of 1878, when he returned to Frankfort. He worked as a bricklayer until he received an appointment to the position of deputy-sheriff, under J. P. Holmes in 1879. He served in the same capacity under Joseph Miller, acting in it through four successive years. In 1883 he commenced his operations as a collection agent, and in 1884 formed his present business relation with J. Q. Bayless, at which time they embarked in transactions in real-estate and insurance. The business of the firm was conducted under the style of Bayless & Watson. August 1, 1886, Mr. Bayless sold his interest to T. W. West, and the firm is now Watson & West. Mr. Watson is a member of Dakota Tribe, No. 42, I. O. R. M., and is a comrade of Stone River Post, No. 65, G. A. R. His marriage to Miss Sarah E. Suit took place March 2, 1865. Mrs. Watson is the daughter of Hon. James F. and Rebecca Catterlin) Suit, who were pioneer settlers in Frankfort. With her husband, she is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

WILLIAM THOMAS WRIGHT, deputy clerk of the Clinton Circuit Court, was born near Brownsburg, Rockbridge County, Virginia, March 30, 1848. He was the son of Robert and Eliza (Beard) Wright. His mother dying when he was six years of age he was adopted by his aunt, who resided at Fairfield, Virginia, remaining with her till 1872, and in his youth received an academic education. He then came to Indiana, and for a short time taught school in Montgomery County, at Willow Grove, when he engaged in the mercantile business at Rockville, Parke County. The

latter proving an unprofitable enterprise he abandoned it in 1873 and came to Clinton County, and after a short time went to Montgomery County where he taught school till 1874. He then went to Illinois and taught school in Champaign and Piatt counties until April, 1876, when he came to Frankfort, Clinton County, with the intention of teaching school, but was offered and accepted his present position of deputy clerk, serving under Samuel P. Fisher, and his successor, Elwood Avery. He has now filled this position efficiently for eleven years. In his long term of service as deputy clerk Mr. Wright has won the confidence and esteem of the general public and the attorneys practicing at the Clinton County bar. He is uniformly prompt, courteous and obliging, and always keeps his records in such shape that mistakes are almost unknown. Mr. Wright was married December 28, 1875, at Madden's Run, Piatt County, Illinois, to Amanda C. Epperson, a daughter of Matthew and Louisa (Howard) Epperson. Mrs. Wright died at Frankfort, June 23, 1883. She was an earnest member of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. Wright is a member of the same denomination. In politics he has always been a Democrat. He is a member of the Odd Fellows order, belonging to Frankfort Lodge, No. 108, and to Willis Wright Encampment, No. 36, at Frankfort, and has passed all the chairs in both. He is also a member of Abiah Lodge, Daughters of Rebecca, I. O. O. F., of Frankfort, and of Shield Lodge, No. 71, K. of P.

JOHNSON YOUNG was born near the village of Jefferson, Clinton County, Indiana, in 1845. He was reared a farmer, remaining on the homestead until manhood. In 1859 he began farming in Jackson Township, where he lived until 1880, when he rented his farm and went to Iowa for the benefit of his wife's health, remaining there a year. He returned to Clinton County in 1881 and has since lived in Frankfort. He was married April 25, 1867, to Miss Caroline S. Kern, of Thorntown, Boone County, Indiana. They have one child, a daughter—Mary. A son, Lawrence, died in August, 1872, aged three years. Both are members of the Christian church at Antioch. Mr. Young is a member of the Masonic fraternity, Clinton Lodge, No. 54. His parents were among the earliest pioneers of Clinton County. David Young, his father, was born near Frederick, Frederick County, Maryland, in 1801. He was by trade a tanner, and on coming to Clinton County, in 1828, settled near the village of Jefferson, where he worked at his

trade in connection with farming. In 1838 he gave up his trade and devoted his entire attention to his farm until 1875, when he retired from the active labors of life and moved to Frankfort, where he died in 1878, aged seventy-seven years. He was one of the founders of the Christian church of Jefferson, of which for many years he was deacon, and his Christian zeal and earnest work were the life of the church. He was married about 1824, near Franklin, Ohio, to Miss Anna Johnson, who died at Frankfort, November 3, 1885, aged eighty-four years. She was also a member of the Christian church of long standing.



CHAPTER XVIII.

CENTER TOWNSHIP.

GEOGRAPHICAL DESCRIPTION.—EARLY SETTLEMENT.—LIST OF PIONEERS.—LOCATION OF COUNTY SEAT.—FIRST EVENTS.—FIRST CHURCHES AND SCHOOLS.—FIRST DEATH.—RAILROADS.—POPULATION.—VALUATION AND TAXATION 1886.—STATISTICS OF AGRICULTURE.—POLITICAL.—BIOGRAPHICAL.

Center Township is located in very nearly the center of Clinton County—hence its name. It is bounded on the north by Owen and Michigan townships, on the east by Michigan, on the south by Jackson, and on the west by Washington. It is six miles from north to south and averages the same from east to west, consequently contains thirty-six square miles, or 23,040 acres. Its surface is generally level, and the soil is of a rich dark loam.

It is not only the geographical center of the county, but its great mercantile and railroad center, which makes it the busy mart of this section.

Previous to March, 1872, what is now known as Center Township was attached to Jackson, all bearing the name of the latter. Consequently their early history is closely identified.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

One day in the fall of 1827 George Michaels wandered into the lonely forest of what is now Center Township, and fixed his home on section 5, and to him is due the honor of being the first white settler. Several others came the same fall and entered land, but did not move here until the next spring. Those who settled here during the year of 1828 were as follows: Colonel William Douglass, who settled on section 32; John Douglass, father of Jackson Douglass, who is still a resident, settled on section 4; Mathew Bunnell, on section 5; Noah Bunnell, on section 8; I. D. Armstrong, on section 33. The latter with Jackson Douglass and his brother are the only persons living who came in 1828.

In 1829 came John Pence, who settled on section 10. Mr. Pence

entered his land in 1827, being the tract on which Frankfort now stands; John Furgeson located on section 4; J. R. Kelly, on section 14; Samuel D. Maxwell; Peter Fudge, on section 4; William Pence, on section 3; Moses Fudge, on the same section; John McCrary, on section 29; Eli Armantrout, on what is now the county poor farm; Arthur Compton, on section 27; Solomon Young, on section 35; Samuel Halliday, on the land now a part of the city of Frankfort; Mathias Young, on section 9; Jesse Carter, on section 32; James Allen, on section 12; Joseph Steel, Sr., on section 36; Robert Smith, on section 27; Andrew Kenny, on section 11, and Henry Fudge who made his home with William Pence.

In 1830, the county seat was located at Frankfort, and naturally the tide of emigration turned in this direction. Among those who came in this year and soon after we name: William Taylor, Isaac Ayers, David Barnes, Samuel Mitchell, Thomas McClure, Dr. I. T. Wilds, Beal Dorsey, J. N. Bowles, John Elliott, Samuel Young, Robert Ward, John Dunn, Robert Watson, Samuel Ayers, Joel W. Harland, Colonel N. T. Catterlin, Samuel Douglass, Isaac Claypool, John Barner, Dr. David Paroy, John and Jacob Aughe, Rev. Isaac Merrill, Nathan Horner and Rev. S. G. Bell.

FIRST EVENTS.

The first religious meeting in the township was held in the cabin of Mathew Bunnell, in 1829, by the Presbyterians. James Carnahan was the first preacher. In 1830 meetings were held at the cabin of John Douglass, by the Methodists. Revs. Huffaker and Tartington were the early preachers of this denomination.

The first church was built in 1832-'3 by the Methodists, on the site of their present house of worship. The year following the Presbyterians built a church on the lot which is now occupied by their church.

The first school was held in 1829, in a cabin on the Bunnell farm. Jacob L. Harley was the first teacher. The first school-house was built the year following on the same farm. J. N. Bowles taught the first school in this house.

J. N. Bowles was the first person to die in this township. He was buried in what is called the Bunnell graveyard. His death occurred in 1830.

ORGANIZATION.

Center Township was organized at the March term of Commis-

sioners' Court in 1872, by a division of Jackson Township, giving to each their present boundaries.

RAILROADS.

Center has more miles of railroad than any other township of the county. The following railroads cross the township in different directions : Louisville, New Albany & Chicago, from northwest to southeast; the Lake Erie & Western, from east to west; the Toledo, Cincinnati & St. Louis, from east to west; the Terre Haute & Logansport, in a southerly direction to Frankfort, then taking a southwesterly course. These give to Frankfort and immediate vicinity excellent facilities of transportation of merchandise and agricultural products, also first-class passenger accommodations.

POPULATION.

The population of this section was included in that given as belonging to Jackson, until 1880, when it was 4,598. The population of Frankfort alone in 1850 was 585; in 1860 it was 773; in 1870 it was 1,300, and in 1880 it had reached 2,803.

VALUATION AND TAXATION, 1886.

These items for the year 1845 are to be found in the history of Jackson Township. As they are interesting matter of record we give them for the present year.

Polls, 1,192; acres of land, 21,936.78; value of lands \$562,460; value of improvements, \$208,150; value of land and improvement, \$770,160; value of lots, \$355,395; value of improvements, \$473,790; value of lots and improvements, \$829,185; value of personal property, \$1,045,000; value of telegraph property, \$1,200; value of railroad property, \$136,655; total value of taxables, \$2,644,795.

State taxes, \$3,808.50; capital tax, \$549.42; State school tax, \$2,203.40; university tax, \$137.36; county tax, \$12,324.62; township tax, \$838.34; tuition tax, \$5,136.83; special school tax, \$10,569.74; road tax, \$838.34; dog tax, \$300; county sinking fund tax, \$2,747.12; county interest fund tax, \$1,922.99; gravel road fund tax, \$1,373.56; bridge tax, \$1,785.63; total taxes levied, \$47,239.89.

STATISTICS OF AGRICULTURE.

The number of acres of wheat sown in Center Township for 1886, is 5,125; of corn, 4,711; oats, 682. The number of acres in timothy is, 1,227; clover, 2,115; wild grass, 1,481. The number of

acres of new land brought under cultivation for crops of 1886 is 182; acres of timber land, 4,210.

There are 62,281 rods of drain tile in operation in this township.

In 1885 there were 1,019 gallons of fruit, berries, tomatoes, corn, etc., canned; 40 gallons of cider, 15 gallons of vinegar, 664 of sorghum and 881 of maple molasses. The number of gallons of milk taken from cows is 207,390. The number of pounds of butter and cheese was 49,923 and 250 respectively.

Of the horse kind within the township there were 885; mules, 24; cattle, 1,725; milch cows, 684; hogs, 3,675; sheep, 548; pounds of wool clipped, 1,941. Eight hundred and eighty-six dozens of chickens were sold and used; 67 dozens of turkeys; 9 dozens of geese; 16,706 dozens of eggs.

The number of fruit trees is as follows: Apple, 5,491; peach, 150; pear, 196; plum, 330; cherry, 970; crab apple, 57; grape-vines, 1,037.

POLITICAL.

Center Township is politically on the side of the Republicans and in 1884 gave Blaine a majority of sixty-nine votes. We give its vote at the last general election, November 4, 1884, for President and State and county officers:

<i>President.</i>		<i>Treasurer of State.</i>	
James G. Blaine.....	812	Roger R. Shiel.....	'804
Grover Cleveland.....	743	John J. Cooper.....	743
Benjamin F. Butler.....	13	Frank T. Waring.....	16
John P. St. John.....	9	Andrew J. Taylor.....	13
<i>Governor.</i>		<i>Attorney-General.</i>	
William H. Calkins.....	818	William C. Wilson.....	807
Isaac P. Gray.....	741	Francis T. Howard... ..	741
Hiram Z. Leonard	16	John O. Green.....	16
Robert S. Dwiggin.....	12	Samson I. North.....	12
<i>Lieutenant-Governor.</i>		<i>Superintendent of Public Instruction.</i>	
Eugene H. Bundy.....	812	Barnabas C. Hobbs.....	812
Mahlon D. Manson.....	741	John W. Holcombe.....	741
John B. Milroy.....	16	Samuel S. Boyd.....	6
Elwood C. Siler.....	13	Ryland T. Brown.....	11
<i>Secretary of State.</i>		<i>Supreme Judge.</i>	
Robert Mitchell.....	826	Edwin P. Hammond....	824
William R. Myers.....	735	Joseph A. S. Mitchell..	739
Thompson Smith.....	8	<i>Reporter of Supreme Court.</i>	
Benjamin F. Carter.....	11	William M. Hoggatt....	813
<i>Auditor of State.</i>		John W. Kern.....	750
Bruce Carr.....	812	<i>Congressman.</i>	
James H. Rice.....	743	Charles T. Doxey.....	811
Josias H. Robinson.....	15	Thomas B. Ward.....	742
Eli Miller	9	Henry T. Cotton.....	25

<i>Circuit Judge.</i>			<i>Surveyor.</i>	
Allen E. Paige.....	790	790	Joseph H. Lovett.....	796 21
<i>Prosecuting Attorney.</i>			James R. Brown.....	775
William R. Hines.....	808	53	<i>Senator.</i>	
William A. Staley.....	755		John H. Caldwell.....	813 51
<i>Sheriff.</i>			De Witt C. Bryant.....	763
John A. Petty.....	793	12	<i>Representative.</i>	
William D. Clark.....	781		Oliver Gard.....	839 104
<i>Treasurer.</i>			Erastus H. Staley.....	735
Alexander B. Given....	861	153	<i>Commissioner, First District.</i>	
Thomas R. Engart.....	708		Thomas Major.....	827 84
<i>Recorder.</i>			John Eoright.....	743
Samuel Scott.....	814	64	<i>Commissioner, Second District.</i>	
James A. Hedgcock....	750		James McDavis.....	833 87
<i>Coroner.</i>			Arthur J. Clendenning..	746
Daniel W. Heaton.....	828	93	<i>Commissioner, Third District.</i>	
Walter L. Shores....	735		Andrew J Sharp	826 74
			John Pruitt.....	752

BIOGRAPHICAL.

JOHN W. BOND was born in Clinton County, Ohio, September 8, 1849, the second son of Jesse R. Bond. When he was eight years of age his parents removed to this county where he was reared on a farm, receiving his education from the common schools. He was married March 18, 1869, to Miss Rachel Ann, the only daughter of Fred Ronsk. He settled upon his father's farm where he remained one year, then lived on the farm of his wife's father two years; he then purchased a part of his grandfather's farm in Franklin Township. In 1878 he engaged in the mercantile trade at Hillisburg and followed it one year. He settled upon his present farm in 1885. They are the parents of three children—Dora F., David E. and Jesse F. Both are members of the Christian church. Mr. Bond is a member of the A. F. & A. M. Politically he is a Republican.

JOHN BURNS, an active and enterprising farmer of Center Township, Clinton County, was born in Northumberland County, Pennsylvania July 21, 1829, the son of John and Hannah Burns, the father being a native of Scotland, and the mother born in Pennsylvania, of German descent. Both parents are now deceased, the father dying in 1857 and the mother in 1859. John Burns, our subject, was married in Bath, Northampton County, Pennsylvania, December 28, 1850, by Rev. E. H. Helfreh, to Miss Caroline Kratzer, who was born in Northampton County, January 14, 1830, a daughter of Charles and Elizabeth (Snyder) Kratzer. Shortly

after their marriage they went to Lehigh County, and from there removed to Catawissa, Pennsylvania, where Mr. Burns entered the employ of the Craine Iron Company, in which he remained for fifteen years. In 1865 he came with his family to Clinton County, Indiana, and bought forty acres of wild, uncultivated land in Center Township, where he has since made his home. Here he experienced many of the hardships and privations of pioneer life, then going to La Fayette to market, a distance of twenty-one miles. By his persevering industry he has met with success, and to his original forty acres, he has added 118 acres, his farm now containing 158 acres of choice land. He has brought his land under high cultivation, and has now one of the finest farms in Clinton County with a good residence and commodious farm buildings. Mr. and Mrs. Burns have five children—Amanda A., born October 18, 1851, wife of William Freeze, of Frankfort; Ellen J., born October 19, 1855, wife of Garrett Johnson; William H., born May 5, 1853; Martin E., born September 12, 1857, and Valentine F., born in Pennsylvania, February 14, 1860. Mr. Burns is one of Clinton County's best citizens, and has for years aided in various ways in promoting the growth and prosperity of the county. In politics he is a Republican. He has been a member of the Odd Fellows order for thirty-eight years. Both he and his wife have been members of the German Reform denomination since their youth, and he has held the position of trustee in St. Luke's Church for fourteen years.

HON. FRANKLIN D. CALDWELL, was born in Butler County, Ohio, September 14, 1823. He was the eldest son of John W. and Johanna (Ayres) Caldwell. His father, John W. Caldwell, died when Frank was quite young, and when he was ten years old his mother came to this county with her father's family, where he was reared and educated in the subscription schools of that period. When but nineteen years old he began teaching school and followed this vocation for several years, teaching only in the winter season, being occupied during the summer months in clearing land and farming. May 28, 1846, he was united in marriage to Lutezia Jane, daughter of Benjamin Wilson, who emigrated some years before from the State of Virginia. Of their four children but one is now living. October 3, 1870, Mrs. Caldwell died, and on October 5, 1871, he married Mrs. Hannah E., widow of William S. Lipp. Mrs. Lipp (Caldwell) was a daughter of John D. and Sarah Price, who came from Butler

County, Ohio, to this county in the year 1836. By this latter union Mr. and Mrs. Caldwell had born to them one child—Bertha, whose birth was August 5, 1881. In the year 1856, Mr. Caldwell was elected by the Democratic party to the office of sheriff and served in that capacity till 1860. In 1863 he took charge of the *Frankfort Crescent*, which he edited and published for a considerable length of time. He was first elected to the Lower House of the State Legislature in 1870, and was re-elected in 1874 and again in 1878. In the latter years of his life Mr. Caldwell engaged in mercantile pursuits, in connection with farming, in the town of Kilmore; also dealt somewhat in live-stock. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity and also of the Odd Fellows order. Mr. Caldwell died March 20, 1882.

HON. JOHN J. CALDWELL was born in Butler County, Ohio, November 19, 1825. He was the youngest son of John W. and Johanna (Ayers) Caldwell. His father, John W. Caldwell, was a native of the State of Delaware, a teacher by profession, and came to Ohio at an early day. His mother was a daughter of Isaac Ayers, a native of Pennsylvania, of Irish-Scotch ancestry. His father was killed by the explosion of a steamboat on the Ohio River, some two months before the subject of this sketch was born. After this sad occurrence Mrs. Caldwell made her home with her father, who soon afterward emigrated to Fayette County, Indiana. Two years afterward he sold his property in Fayette County, and in 1833 moved to Clinton County where he entered 320 acres of Government land, settling in the woods on the banks of Kilmore Creek. Here the family experienced all the hardships and privations of frontier life, but in a few years, by dint of industry and patience, a small farm was carved out of the primeval forest. The township (Jackson) embraced what is now two townships, Center and Jackson, Frankfort being in Center Township. This land was almost entirely cleared and improved by John J. and his brother, his grandfather having become almost helpless from chronic rheumatism. Mr. and Mrs. Ayers continued to reside on the farm during the remainder of their lives. Mrs. Caldwell continued to live with her son, John J., until her death. The subject of this sketch has lived the most of his life on the farm with the exception of two years which he spent on the Pacific Coast. In his early life he had but limited advantages for acquiring an education, attending only a short period of each year in the subscription schools of that day. When eighteen years old he began

teaching school in the winter season, continuing in that employment every winter for ten years, working on the farm in the summer. He was married in 1853 to Rebecca Price, daughter of Daniel and Elizabeth Price, who came from Butler County, Ohio, and settled in Union County, Indiana, from which place he moved to Clinton County in 1835, where Mrs. Caldwell (Rebecca Price) was born. After his marriage Mr. Caldwell settled upon his present farm which he has continued to live on up to the present time. His farm contains 160 acres of well-improved land, situated within one-fourth of a mile of a railroad station and four miles from the city of Frankfort. Mr. and Mrs. Caldwell have had four children born to them—Alice, Laura, Ida, and Horace Greeley; the latter died in infancy. Mr. Caldwell has served four years as justice of the peace and was elected a representative to the Legislature by the Republican party of which he has been a member ever since its organization. The county has been Democratic from time immemorial, but such was the confidence reposed in him by his fellow citizens, that he was elected by 140 majority over his Democratic competitor. In religion he is an agnostic, affirming that no man knows anything about a hereafter, and that it is idle to speculate about something that no man knows anything about.

DAVID FISHER, retired farmer, was born in Perry County, Pennsylvania, January 25, 1811. His parents were Peter and Catharine (Zaring) Fisher, natives of Pennsylvania, and of German ancestry. The father died when David was five years of age, and his youth was devoted to the care of his mother and her family. In 1834 they came to this county and entered eighty acres of heavily timbered land, and began to carve out a home. August 24, 1838, David was married to Christianna M., a daughter of Christian Shields, who came from Preble County, Ohio, to this county in 1836. By this union were nine children, five still living, viz.—Rachel E., Christianna J., Mary E., James S., and David S. The deceased are—Catharine, Peter William, John O., and one died in infancy. Mrs. Fisher died August 25, 1882. She had been a member of the Methodist Episcopal church thirty years, and her husband, fifty years. Politically he is a Democrat.

DAVID JOHNSON was born in this county June 19, 1843, son of Joseph S. and Sarah A. (Perry) Johnson, of this township. He was reared on a farm and remained with his parents until his marriage with Miss Keziah, a daughter of George Maish, mentioned elsewhere in this volume. After their marriage

they settled in Michigan Township and resided there four years; then settled on his present farm, which contains 110 acres of improved land. They have had four children—Joseph, deceased; Sarah M., and George A., also deceased, and David M. Mrs. Johnson is an active and consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. Johnson is a man of industry and integrity, and esteemed by all who know him. Politically he is a Democrat.

JOSEPH S. JOHNSON, retired farmer, was born in Monmouth County, New Jersey, November 17, 1806, son of John and Mary Johnson, natives of New Jersey, and of German ancestry. When he was five years of age his father moved to Warren County, Ohio, where his youth was spent in assisting his father in improving a frontier farm. He was married in Butler County, Ohio, January 21, 1836, to Miss Sarah A. Perry, who was born in New Jersey in 1813. They came to this county and settled upon land which he had previously entered in this township, it being at that time a dense wilderness. This land he cleared and improved, and in 1856 purchased 120 acres more. They have had ten children, eight still living—John (deceased), Martha, Peter S., William, David, Perry (deceased), Garrett S., Frances M., Henry and Frank. Mrs. Johnson died September 15, 1882, at the age of sixty-nine years. Since that time her husband has resided with his children, among whom he has divided his property. By his industry and economy he accumulated a handsome landed estate of 440 acres. Politically he has always been a Democrat, and his first vote was cast for General Andrew Jackson. He has now reached the age of eighty-two years, and retains all his faculties to a remarkable degree.

PETER S. JOHNSON is a native of this county, and was born October 31, 1838, the second son of Joseph and Sarah A. Johnson. He was reared on a farm and received his education in the common schools. November 26, 1863, he was married to Miss Martha E., daughter of Samuel and Mary (Rhodes) Shaff. They settled upon land formerly entered by his father, where they remained seven years. He then removed to the northern part of this township and lived there until 1881, when he purchased his present farm of 181 acres of fairly improved land. Mrs. Johnson died June 20, 1873. Mr. Johnson has three children—James E., Andrew F. and Charles L. Mr. Johnson has been a very successful farmer. Politically he is a Democrat.

SAMUEL KYGER, farmer and stock-raiser, was born in Rocking-

ham County, Virginia, April 21, 1824. His parents were George and Sarah (Pence) Kyger, who came to this State in 1836, and settled in Delaware County, where the father died. Two years later the mother married Charles Pence, and the following year came to this county. At the age of sixteen years Samuel commenced learning the tanner's trade, and served an apprenticeship of five years. He worked as a journeyman three years in the same yard at Frankfort. In November, 1847, Mr. Kyger married Miss Nancy J., daughter of John Pence, of whom mention is made in another chapter of this volume. Mrs. Kyger departed this life thirteen months later without issue. After this bereavement Mr. Kyger went to Kilmore and established a tannery, where he remained three years. April 8, 1851, Mr. Kyger married Elizabeth A. Pence, a daughter of William Pence, and by this union there were four children—George W., Charles A., Mary J. and Laura C. In 1857 he purchased the farm he now occupies and the following year erected a tannery, following the business twelve years. Since that time he has given his attention to farming and raising blooded stock. He imported the first Norman horse in the county. His farm contains 211 acres of land, all in a good state of cultivation. Mr. Kyger is a staunch Democrat. He was elected county commissioner by that party in 1876, and served six years with credit to himself and satisfaction to his constituency. During his term of office the present county building was erected, which is certainly a credit to the county. He has totally abstained from the use of any intoxicating liquor during life. Himself and wife are active members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

DAVID YOUNG, deceased, was born in Maryland in 1801. When he was quite young his parents removed to Franklin County, Ohio, where he was reared. He was married in Butler County, Ohio, to Miss Ann Johnson, a daughter of John Johnson. In 1828 he removed to this county and entered 160 acres of Government land in Washington Township, where he followed farming and tanning the remainder of his life. He was the first tanner in the county. By industry and economy he accumulated a large property. Mr. and Mrs. David Young were the parents of nine children; seven lived to be grown and four still survive, viz.—Catherine, Sarah J., William and Johnson; the deceased are—Joseph, Marion, David, John and Mary J. Both were members of the Christian church, and Mr. Young was a Democrat. Mr. Young died September 15, 1877, and his wife died October 31, 1885, aged eighty-four years.

William Young, son of the preceding, was born in this county September 25, 1837. He was reared on a farm and obtained his education in the common schools. He remained with his parents until 1859, and September 25, that same year, he was married to Miss Martha A., daughter of David Woolverton, of Butler County, Ohio. Mr. Young then settled upon the farm he now owns, which consists of 175 acres of improved land. They are the parents of two children—Ada A. and David W.

CHRISTIAN ZARING was born in Warren County, Ohio, November 24, 1838. He was the fourth son and sixth child of Peter and Rebecca (Fay) Zaring; the former a native of Pennsylvania and of German descent, the latter a native of Virginia. Christian was reared on a farm in his native county and was educated in the common schools. In 1854 he came with his father's family to this county and resided with them until his marriage, which occurred November 28, 1861, to Miss Emma, daughter of George B. Scroggly. Two years later he settled upon his present farm, three-fourths of a mile north of Frankfort, which contains 240 acres of improved land. They have had five children—George W. (deceased), Henry O., Ida E., Martha (deceased) and one died in infancy. Both were members of the United Brethren church. Mrs. Zaring is now deceased.



CHAPTER XIX.

FOREST TOWNSHIP.

YOUNGEST OF THE SISTERHOOD OF TOWNSHIPS.—CIRCUMSTANCES OF ITS CREATION.—BOUNDARIES.—SIZE, SOIL, ETC.—EARLY SETTLEMENT.—CHURCHES.—TOWNSHIP OFFICERS.—AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.—POPULATION.—POLITICAL.—VALUATION AND TAXATION OF PROPERTY.—FOREST VILLAGE.—HISTORY.—ODD FELLOWS.—CHURCHES.—BIOGRAPHICAL.

Forest is the youngest township in the county. Many of the citizens of Warren and Johnson townships being located at an inconvenient distance from the respective polling places, presented a petition to the county commissioners for the formation of a new township and the board issued the following order, January 2, 1882: "The board having duly considered the matter and being sufficiently advised in the premises, do find that for the convenience of many citizens it is necessary that a new township be formed and established from a portion of Johnson and Warren townships, in Clinton County, Indiana, and the board do order that a new township be formed and established in said Clinton County to be known as Forest Township, the boundary lines of which are as follows, to wit: Beginning at the southwest corner of the northwest quarter of section nineteen (19), in township twenty-two (22) north, of range two (2) east, in Clinton County, Indiana, and running thence east on the half ($\frac{1}{2}$) section line, six (6) miles to the southeast corner of the northeast quarter of section twenty-four (24) in said township and range; thence north on the section line two and one-half ($2\frac{1}{2}$) miles to the northeast corner of section twelve (12) in said township and range; thence on the section line west two (2) miles to the southeast corner of section three (3) in said township and range; thence on the section line one (1) mile to the northeast corner of said section three (3) in said township and range; thence on the section line west one and one-half ($1\frac{1}{2}$) miles to the southeast corner of the southwest quarter of section thirty-three (33), in township twenty-three (23) north, of range two

(2) east; thence on the half ($\frac{1}{2}$) section line north three (3) miles to the northeast corner of the northwest quarter of section twenty-one (21), in township twenty-three (23) north, of range two (2) east; thence on section line west two and one-half ($2\frac{1}{2}$) miles to the northwest corner of section nineteen (19), in township twenty-three (23) north, of range two (2) east; thence on the section line south six and one-half ($6\frac{1}{2}$) miles to the place of beginning, containing twenty-six and one-half ($26\frac{1}{2}$) square miles. And it is further ordered by the board that Samuel M. Davis be and is hereby appointed trustee of said township of Forest, to have and to hold such office until his successor is elected and qualified, and that he give bond as required by law. And it is further ordered that the voting place of said township of Forest be held in the town of Forest, the township trustee, Samuel M. Davis, to be inspector, and the auditor is ordered to give notice of said voting place, all of which is finally ordered by the board."

LOCATION.

Forest Township lies in the extreme northeastern part of the county and is bounded on the north by Howard County, on the east by Howard and Tipton counties, on the south by Johnson Township and on the west by Warren Township. It is six and one-half miles from north to south and will average about four and one-half miles from east to west. It contains 16,900 acres, about one-quarter of which is timber land. The soil is a dark loam and very productive of corn, wheat and the other small grains. Much attention has been given to the draining of the wet lands in this township, consequently there is but very little cleared land that is not under a high state of cultivation.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

The early settlement of Forest will necessarily be included in the histories of Johnson and Warren townships. Probably the first settlement made in what is now Forest was on the southeast quarter of section 18, by a man by the name of Nutter and his son, Page. Sims built the first log cabin on the Miami Reserve in the locality where he now resides (1886).

CHURCHES.

Forest Township has eight churches which lend a strong Christian and moral influence to the entire community. The first

church built in the territory now composing Forest was the one known as the "Swamp Creek Chapel" of the Methodist Episcopal denomination, located on the northeast corner of section 21. This has been replaced by a neat brick edifice which stands directly opposite, and is known as St. Paul's Church. Another church of the same denomination is located on section 31.

The Methodist Protestant denomination has two churches, one in the village of Forest and the other on section 18, in the southern part of the township, and is known as the Salem Church. The Fair View Church, which is that of the United Brethren, is located on section 10, and the Baptists have two churches, one a neat brick structure on section 8, and known as the "Little Flock," the other on section 30.

TOWNSHIP OFFICERS.

The following named men are the incumbents of the offices of Forest Township: David Alter, Trustee; Dr. W. H. Hornaday and William T. Merrick, Justices of the Peace; Frank Auble, Assessor; John Burroughs and E. Stringer, Constables.

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.

The number of acres of wheat sown in Forest Township for 1886 is 4,169; corn, 3,913; oats, 177; number of acres in timothy, 841; clover, 1,466; wild grass, 333; acres of new land brought under cultivation for 1886 is 367; timber land, 4,143. There are 79,271 rods of drain tile in operation in this township.

In 1885 there were 313 gallons of vinegar, 1,542 gallons of sorghum and 369 gallons of maple molasses, and 741 pounds of honey made. The number of gallons of milk taken from cows was 172,229; pounds of butter made, 29,605.

Of the horse kind there are 564; mules, 17; cattle, 1,108; milch cows, 399; hogs, 3,825; sheep, 503; pounds of wool clipped, 1,687; dozens of chickens sold and used during the year, 1,034; turkeys, 73; geese, 14; ducks, 30; eggs, 24,887.

The number of fruit trees is as follows: Apple, 6,891; peach, 206; pear, 243; plum, 169; cherry, 2,255; crab apple, 89; grape vines, 512.

POPULATION.

As this township has been organized since the census of 1880 was taken the population can only be estimated, but it will not fall much short of 2,000.

POLITICAL.

Forest has always been one of the reliable Republican townships and in 1884 it gave Blaine a majority of forty votes. The following is the vote of the township at the last general election, November 4, 1884, for President and State and county offices:

<i>President.</i>			<i>Reporter of Supreme Court.</i>	
James G. Blaine.....	218	40	William M. Hoggatt.....	220 49
Grover Cleveland.....	178		John W. Kern.....	181
Benj. F. Butler.....	5		<i>Congressman.</i>	
John P. St. John.....	1		Charles T. Doxey.....	223 47
<i>Governor.</i>			Thomas B. Ward.....	176
William H. Calkins.....	221	45	Henry T. Cotton.....	4
Isaac P. Gray.....	176		<i>Circuit Judge.</i>	
Hiram Z. Leonard.....	5		Allen E. Paige.....	184 184
Robert S. Diggins.....	1		<i>Prosecuting Attorney.</i>	
<i>Lieutenant Governor.</i>			William R. Hines.....	225 49
Eugene H. Bundy.....	221	45	William A. Staley.....	176
Mahlon D. Manson.....	176		<i>Sheriff.</i>	
John D. Milroy.....	5		William D. Clark.....	226 49
Elwood C. Siler.....	1		John A. Petty.....	177
<i>Secretary of State.</i>			<i>Treasurer.</i>	
Robert Mitchell.....	221	45	Alex. B. Given.....	225 48
William R. Myers.....	176		Thomas R. Engart.....	177
Thompson Smith.....	5		<i>Recorder.</i>	
Benj. F. Carter.....	1		Samuel Scott.....	219 35
<i>Auditor of State.</i>			James A. Hedcock.....	184
Bruce Carr.....	221	45	<i>Coroner.</i>	
James H. Rice.....	176		Daniel W. Heaton.....	222 42
Josias H. Robinson.....	5		Walter L. Shores.....	180
Eli Miller.....	1		<i>Surveyor.</i>	
<i>Treasurer of State.</i>			Joseph H. Lovett.....	214 27
Roger R. Shiel.....	221	45	James R. Brown.....	187
John J. Cooper.....	176		<i>Senator.</i>	
Frank T. Waring.....	5		John H. Caldwell.....	225 49
Andrew J. Taylor.....	1		De Witt C. Bryant.....	176
<i>Attorney-General.</i>			<i>Representative.</i>	
William C. Wilson.....	221	45	Oliver Gard.....	231 60
Francis T. Howard.....	176		Erastus H. Staley.....	171
John O. Green.....	5		<i>Commissioner, First District.</i>	
Samson I. North.....	1		Thomas Major.....	225 48
<i>Superintendent of Public Instruction.</i>			John Enright.....	177
Barnabas C. Hobbs.....	221	45	<i>Commissioner, Second District.</i>	
John W. Holcombe.....	176		James McDavis.....	224 47
Samuel S. Boyd.....	5		Arthur J. Clendenning..	177
Ryland T. Brown.....	1		<i>Commissioner, Third District.</i>	
<i>Supreme Judge.</i>			Andrew J. Sharp.....	224 48
Edwin P. Hammond.....	225	49	John Fruit.....	176
Joseph A. S. Mitchell...	176			

VALUATION AND TAXATION, 1886.

Polls, 279; acres of land, 16,900; value of land, \$225,115; value of improvements, \$33,465; value of land and improvements, \$258,580; value of lots, \$700; value of improvements, \$3,375; value of lots and improvements, \$4,075; value of personalty, \$86,960; value of telegraph property, \$85; value of railroad property, \$6,840; total value of taxables, \$349,615.

State tax, \$590.66; capital tax, \$73.94; State school tax, \$738.55; university tax, \$18.49; county tax, \$1,736.82; township tax, \$369.70; tuition tax, \$369.72; special school tax, \$1,625.91; road tax, \$369.72; dog tax, \$144; county sinking fund tax, \$369.72; county interest fund tax, \$258.80; gravel road fund tax, \$184.86; bridge tax, \$240.31; total taxes levied, \$7,091.22.

FOREST VILLAGE

was laid out and platted September 1, 1874, on section 8, near the center of Forest Township. This was done by H. Y. Morrison. The village took its name from the fact that its site was a dense forest when it was laid out. It is located on the line of the Toledo, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad. The first railroad tickets were sold on an oak stump, the spur roots of which can be seen in the center of Main street at the present writing (1886). The first store was opened by Mr. Shackelford in the building now occupied by J. T. Sims. The town is inhabited by about 250 people. They in the majority strongly adhere to the temperance cause, and as they are now rid of saloons are determined that no more shall be established within their midst. This determination was clearly shown in the spring of 1886. A vender of intoxicants came to Forest with the view of opening a saloon, and was interviewed by several of the leading citizens and earnestly solicited not to do so, but without avail. He was granted a license, and the proper authorities seeing that their entreaties were in vain, decided to try what virtue there was in dynamite, so accordingly placed some of the above named article under the building to be used as a saloon, and between 10 and 11 o'clock in the evening a loud report was heard, and the next morning the effects were plainly visible in the shape of a shattered and ruined building. This was sufficient warning, for, after viewing the ruins the following morning, Mr. Rumseller decided that the place was too hot for him, and immediately left the place.

The present business interests of Forest are as follows: John W. Wilhelm, E. C. Andrus, J. Moulder and Isaac Andrus, general merchants; J. T. Sims, drugs and groceries; Guy Andrus, postmaster; Zina Coffin and L. Bodwin, blacksmiths; W. G. Brown, saw-mill; I. Goodwin, tile factory; Frank Sims, brick-yard; M. L. Martin and W. H. Hornaday, physicians.

ODD FELLOWS.

Sexton Lodge, No. 592, was organized April 20, 1882, with the following as charter members and first officers: G. D. Andrus, Noble Grand; G. W. Thompson, Vice-Grand; H. Halfield, Secretary; W. A. Gentry, Treasurer; Martin Allison. The present officers are: J. I. Burns, Noble Grand; W. N. Nuby, Vice-Grand; W. A. Berry, Recording Secretary; A. Conver, Permanent Secretary; G. D. Andrus, Treasurer. The lodge has forty-one paying members, is entirely free from debt, and has \$560 in property and effects.

CHURCHES.

The Methodist Protestant Church was organized in the spring of 1885 with about eighty members, and Rev. A. W. Moats as its pastor. During the same year they built a neat frame church costing about \$800. They held religious services nearly every Sabbath, and for a time manifested considerable interest, but later on this seemed to die out, and they have now a membership of about thirty.

The Advent Christian Church was also organized in 1885, with only a little band of ten, but they put their whole soul into the work and have more than doubled their membership. They erected a church costing in the neighborhood of \$800. The church is under the charge of E. C. Andrus, and is in a prosperous condition.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

DAVID ALTER, a prominent farmer and stock-raiser of Forest Township, was born in Westmoreland, Pennsylvania, the date of his birth being March 28, 1828. His parents, John and Charity (Van Osdel) Alter, were also natives of Pennsylvania, and of German ancestry, the former a son of John Alter, who served in the war of 1812, and the latter a daughter of Garnett Van Osdel, upon whose farm the battle of Gettysburg was fought. Our subject's

parents came with their family to Indiana in 1836, and entered Government land in Hancock County, near Greenfield, where Mrs. Alter died in 1841. Their family consisted of eight children—Helanor was for thirty years a minister in the Protestant Methodist church; John W. died from the effects of wounds received in the late civil war; Isaac lives in Jasper County, Indiana; David and B.F. in Clinton County; Hester and Hannah, in Kansas; Jacob, the seventh child, died February 2, 1859. The father came to Clinton County in 1849, locating in Warren Township, where he married Loucinda Black, daughter of William Black. To this union were born two children—Ibba Jane, wife of Captain L. Chamberlain, of Kansas, and one who died in infancy, the mother dying shortly after. Mr. Alter then moved to Jasper County, where he was married to Mary Chamberlain, a native of Maryland, and of the eight children born to this union five are living. John Alter was one of the early Abolitionists, and was twice mobbed in Indiana for expressing his views on the slavery question. He was a minister of the Protestant Methodist denomination, and was actively engaged in the work of the ministry for fifty-one years. He died in Jasper County, Indiana, in 1876. David Alter, whose name heads this sketch, was twelve years of age when he came with his parents to Indiana. After the death of his mother he served an apprenticeship of six years at the cabinet-maker's trade, after which he worked two years as journeyman in Peru, Indiana. He with two brothers came to Jasper County, Indiana, where they took up a claim and made a home for their father. In 1848 David Alter came to Clinton County, where he was married December 25 of the same year to Miss Lavona Sims, by whom he had nine children—John T., Viola (deceased), Benjamin F. (deceased), Mary Alvernon, Louise E., Sarah E. (deceased), Perry F., Martha W. and Emma. Mr. Alter was married a second time December 25, 1872, to Miss Rebecca Shoemaker, a daughter of Eli Shoemaker, of Clinton County, and to this union were born three children—Cristena May, David I. (deceased) and Leander C. Mr. Alter was again bereaved by the death of his wife, which occurred November 18, 1881. For his present wife he married Mary Jane King, November 27, 1883, her father, James King, being a resident of Kirklin Township. To them have been born two children (twins), both dying in infancy. Mr. Alter has of late years turned his attention to agricultural pursuits, and is now the owner of a fine farm containing 186 acres of highly cultivated land, on

which are substantial and commodious farm buildings. His residence is comfortable and convenient, and he and his family are surrounded with the comforts of life. He is one of the most esteemed citizens of Forest Township, and is at present serving as township trustee with credit to himself and his constituents, having received a majority of fifty-two votes, while his predecessor, a Democrat, had received a majority of forty-four votes.

JAMES R. ASHPAW was born in Fayette County, Indiana, November 9, 1827, a son of Jacob and Mary (Smiley) Ashpaw. His parents were among the pioneers of Franklin County, where they made their home till 1850. They then came to Clinton, remaining here till their death, the mother dying in 1868, aged seventy-three years, and the father dying in his seventy-seventh year in 1876. Mr. Ashpaw has always followed farming, and in his chosen avocation has met with remarkable success, having but 50 cents when he left his father's house to commence life for himself, and from this small beginning he has, by persevering industry and strict economy, become one of the prosperous citizens of Forest Township, having reached a high round in the ladder of financial success. He was united in marriage March 4, 1854, to Caroline Harley, a daughter of Jacob and Martha (Clark) Harley, who were among the first settlers of Center Township, Clinton County, her father being the first assessor in the county. Mr. and Mrs. Ashpaw have had five children born to them—Emma R., deceased; Isabel and Arabel (twins), the former deceased; Charles A. and Edna. After his marriage Mr. Ashpaw settled on his present farm which now contains 200 acres of well-improved land, on which he has erected a pleasant residence and commodious barn. He uses his accumulated wealth in surrounding himself and family with the comforts of life. Mr. and Mrs. Ashpaw are active members of the Methodist Episcopal church, of which he has been steward for many years. He assisted in building the first church erected in Forest Township. In his political views he affiliates with the Republican party.

JAMES A. B. BAIRD was born in Fleming County, Kentucky, May 14, 1828, the second son of William and Ary A. (Rose) Baird, who were also natives of Kentucky. They immigrated with their family to Indiana in 1835, and after living in Boone County six years, removed to Clinton County, where they remained till their death, the father dying July 30, 1876, and the mother in February, 1879. James A. B., our subject, was reared on his father's farm, coming

to Clinton County with his parents when about thirteen years of age. He was married January 28, 1858, to Narcisse V., daughter of William and Elizabeth Groves, and to this union have been born nine children—William H. H., Marquis L., George W., Oliver P. M. (deceased), Alice A., Viola E., Minnie M., Narcisse (deceased) and Ary E. (deceased). Mrs. Baird died in January, 1876, and September 12, of the same year, Mr. Baird married Sarah Basy, who died January 30, 1877. For his third wife he married Emeline Childer, who died March 3, 1883, leaving three children—Albert A., John R. and Thomas A. Mr. Baird married for his present wife Mrs. Sarah (Vencill) Carrack, February 25, 1886, she being a daughter of Lewis and Julia A. (Hall) Vencill. By her former husband, Thomas Carrack, she had seven children—Dora B. (deceased), Frank A., Caro L., William H., Ad O., Dewitt and Robert E. Mr. Baird has been prosperous in his agricultural pursuits, and is numbered among the successful and enterprising farmers of Forest Township, where he has a fine farm containing over 553 acres of improved land under a high state of cultivation, a substantial brick residence and good farm buildings. In his politics Mr. Baird affiliates with the Republican party. Mrs. Baird is an active member of the Protestant Methodist church.

D. B. CARTER was born in Monroe County, Virginia, September 22, 1832, the second son of John M. and Martha (East) Carter, who were natives of Halifax County, Virginia. They came to Indiana in 1860, and settled in Clinton County, where the father died, aged fifty-nine years. The mother still makes her home in Clinton County and is now seventy-six years of age. D. B. Carter, our subject, passed his youth on a farm, receiving his early education in the subscription schools. He came to Clinton County, Indiana, in 1856, and purchased forty acres of land. He was united in marriage April 5, 1860, to Lavina E. Collins, daughter of William I. and Sarah (Hyatt) Collins, of Highland County, Ohio. In February, 1864, Mr. Carter enlisted as a private in Company G, Eighty-sixth Indiana Infantry, and was immediately sent to the front, joining his regiment at Chattanooga, and participated with his regiment in all the battles of the Atlanta campaign under General Sherman. The following winter they were sent to Nashville, where they were transferred to the Fifty-first Regiment and sent to Texas, where they were mustered out at San Antonio, and arrived home January 13, 1866. Mr. Carter then followed farming till 1868 when he was elected to the office of county recorder, which

he held for four years, filling the position with much credit to himself and his constituents. After retiring from office he bought his present home in Forest Township, a fine farm containing 285 acres of land, on which he has erected a good residence and substantial farm buildings, and surrounded them with shade trees and shrubbery. Mr. Carter is a member of Russiaville Lodge, A. F. & A. M.; also of the Frankfort council, chapter and commandery. He has in his possession one of the finest collections of rare coins extant, in which he takes great pride.

GEORGE E. DAVIS, the youngest son of Hueston and Jane (Lynch) Davis, was born in Clinton County, Indiana, the date of his birth being October 4, 1858. He passed his youth on the home farm in this county, receiving such educational advantages as the schools of the county afforded. After finishing his education he taught school for one term, otherwise his life has been devoted to agricultural pursuits, which he has followed with success. He is a young man of persevering energy, and by his industry and good management has added largely to the property left him by his father, and now owns a farm of 152 acres of well-improved land, on which he has a neat brick residence. Mr. Davis has been twice married, taking for his first wife Isabel C. Ashpaw, daughter of J. R. Ashpaw, April 23, 1879. Mrs. Davis died April 30, 1883, leaving one son—Albia Pearl, who was born May 8, 1880. Mr. Davis was again married January 14, 1884, to Ida B. Friend, her father, William H. Friend, being a resident of Forest Township. To this union has been born one child—Roxie Leota, born January 12, 1885. Mr. Davis is a worthy member of the Odd Fellows order, belonging to Sexton Lodge, No. 592, of Forest, and has filled all the chairs of that order. In politics he affiliates with the Democratic party. Mr. Davis is an active member of the Methodist Episcopal church, his wife being an earnest member of the United Brethren denomination.

HUESTON DAVIS, deceased, was born September 14, 1823, in Pennsylvania, of German ancestry. His father was employed in shipping on the river, and made his last trip while our subject was yet a child, from which he never returned. The mother subsequently immigrated with her children to Indiana, and settled on the Michigan Road, in Michigan Township, Clinton County. Our subject being the eldest child was early inured to hard work, the maintenance of the family devolving on him. He remained with his mother till he was married to Miss Jane Lynch, April 10, 1845, she having come to Clinton County, Indiana, from Ohio,

when a child. Seven children were born to this union—John A. (deceased), Martin P., Allen (deceased), Samuel M., William H., Martha E. and George E. After their marriage Mr. Davis settled on land which he had formerly entered, which consisted of eighty acres of dense timber land. He was very successful in his farming pursuits, and added to his original tract of land till he had almost two sections, which he acquired by his own industry and perseverance. He was bereaved by the death of his wife December 21, 1858, and June 2, 1859, he was again united in marriage to Miss Mary Cowdrey, a daughter of John Cowdrey, a native of Athens County, Ohio, who came to Indiana in 1844, and settled in Clinton County in 1851. Of the four children born to this union two only are living—Laura B. and Orice C. Emma J., the eldest, and Lorinda A., the third child, are deceased. Mr. Davis was in every respect a self-made man, and used his accumulated wealth in surrounding himself and family with the comforts of life and in giving his children a good practical education. He was an active member of the Methodist Episcopal church. He was also a member of the Masonic fraternity, belonging to Rushville Lodge. Politically he affiliated with the Democratic party. He died February 2, 1879, an honored and respected citizen.

JOHN A. DAVIS, deceased, was born February 1, 1846, the eldest son of Hneston and Jane (Lynch) Davis, both of whom are now deceased, they being among the pioneers of Clinton County. John A., the subject of this sketch, received good educational advantages, attending the common schools and later the high schools of Thorntown and Kokomo, Indiana. He was united in marriage October 5, 1865, taking for his wife Miss Anna Norman, daughter of Joseph and Martha (Coon) Norman, who were natives of Virginia. To this union were born five children whose names are as follows—Charles S., Lowell H., Mattie, Norman O. and Mollie. After their marriage they settled on a part of the Davis homestead, consisting of eighty acres, and by their persevering energy and industry they added 520 acres, making them a handsome landed estate of 600 acres on which they built a pleasant home. Mr. Davis died January 10, 1885, leaving his wife to mourn the loss of a kind and affectionate husband, and the children a loving father, and the community an esteemed and honored citizen. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, as is also his widow at the present time.

M. P. DAVIS was born January 16, 1849, and is the eldest son

living of the late Hueston and Jane (Lynch) Davis. He was married at the age of twenty years, December 24, 1869, to Miss Sarah Middleton, a daughter of Edward Middleton, who at that time was a resident of Clinton County. Mrs. Davis died April 20, 1874, leaving one son, Frank M., who was born February 9, 1870. Mr. Davis was again united in marriage November 17, 1874, taking for his present wife Miss Anna, daughter of John and Lydia (Spangler) Rathfon. They have three children—Oren H., born May 24, 1878; Austen E., born February 9, 1882, and Lawrence C., born September 13, 1884. Mr. Davis was reared to agricultural pursuits which he has made the principal vocation of his life, becoming one of the prominent and enterprising farmers of Forest Township. To the original ninety acres given him by his father, he has by his industry and good management added 120 acres, and now has a good farm containing 210 acres of well-improved land on which he has erected a fine brick residence, and his barns and other farm buildings are commodious and convenient. Mr. Davis is a member of Herman Lodge, No. 184, A. F. & A. M., and of Sexton Lodge, No. 592, I. O. O. F., and has filled all the chairs in the latter order.

SAMUEL M. DAVIS, farmer and stock-raiser of Forest Township, is a native of Clinton County, Indiana, born August 2, 1852, the fourth son of Hueston and Jane (Lynch) Davis. He was reared on a farm, receiving a fair education in the schools of this county. At the age of eighteen years he began teaching school, which he followed for seven years. He was married April 29, 1875, to Miss Emma R., daughter of James R. Ashpaugh of Clinton County. To this union was born one child who died in infancy. After his marriage he engaged in farming on his present farm, which is part of the old homestead. Mr. Davis was bereaved of the loss of his wife, who died December 19, 1881. He was again united in marriage in October, 1882, to Miss Hannah P. Clark, a daughter of Allen Clark, of Johnson Township, Clinton County. One son, Archie R., has been born to this union. Mr. Davis is one of the prominent citizens of Forest Township, and is always interested in every enterprise to promote the public welfare. On the organization of Forest Township he was appointed township trustee by the county commissioners, and at the first election held in the township he was elected to the same office, and re-elected two years later. In politics he is a Democrat, and is actively interested in the political issues of his county. Both Mr. and Mrs.

Davis are active and devoted members of the Methodist Episcopal church. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, belonging to Herman Lodge, No. 189, Frankfort Chapter, and Frankfort Commandery, No. 29.

JOHN V. FINNEY was born October 18, 1837, in Coles County, Illinois, where the city of Mattoon is now located. He is the eldest child of H. C. and Martha (Konutz) Finney, who were among the pioneers of Forest Township, Clinton County, Indiana, the father still living in that township aged seventy years. Our subject lived with his parents till attaining his majority. He enlisted during the late war in August, 1862, as a member of Company G, Eighty-ninth Indiana Infantry, and was at once ordered to the front. At Munfordville, the first battle in which he participated he fell from a bridge, receiving an injury to his leg from which he has never fully recovered, and was there taken prisoner and held by the enemy for thirty days when he was exchanged. After taking part in the battle of Mound City he was placed in the detached service where he served the remainder of his term of service. He was mustered out at St. Louis, Missouri, in June, 1865, having served his country for three years. While home on a furlough in November, 1864, he was married to Miss Mary Ransopher, by whom he had eight children—Savannah, James H., Stephen V., Samantha, Dillie, Mattie, Priscilla and John, of whom Priscilla is deceased. Mrs. Finney died in December, 1875, and April 11, 1877, Mr. Finney married for his present wife Miss Priscilla Lowry, a daughter of William and Emeline Lowry. This union has been blessed with two children—Clinton and Omir A. After his second marriage Mr. Finney settled on his present farm which contains 130 acres of choice land under a good state of cultivation. Mr. Finney is a member of the Masonic fraternity, belonging to Herman Lodge, No. 182, and is also a member of Sexton Lodge, No. 592, I. O. O. F. In his political affiliations he is a Democrat. He is classed among the public-spirited citizens of Forest Township, and is always willing to lend his aid to any enterprise for the public welfare. Mrs. Finney is an active member of the United Brethren church.

LEONARD R. FRIEND is a native of Indiana, born in Cass County, March 1, 1855, a son of Charles S. and Nancy Friend, who were natives of Ohio and Kentucky respectively. They came to Indiana in an early day, and resided in various places throughout the State. The mother died in Cass County, January 10,

1877, and the father is now living at Logansport, aged seventy-one years. Leonard R., our subject, was reared on the home farm, remaining with his parents till twenty-two years of age, his education being obtained in the common schools of his neighborhood. He was united in marriage July 30, 1879, to Miss Martha E. Davis, the eldest daughter of the late Hueston Davis. They have a fine farm in Forest Township containing 170 acres of well-improved land, 130 of which Mrs. Friend received from her father's estate, the balance having been gained by honest toil and industry. They have a beautiful brick residence, and are so situated as to enjoy the comforts of life, together with the good will and respect of their neighbors.

SAMUEL B. HALLIDAY, farmer and stock-raiser, was born in Jackson Township, Clinton County, Indiana, June 12, 1833, the eldest son of James W. and Sarah (Livingston) Halliday, who were natives of Warren County, Ohio, the former of English and the latter of Scotch ancestry. They came to Indiana in 1831 and entered eighty acres of Government land in Jackson Township, on which they resided for several years. They subsequently purchased the farm in Michigan Township now owned by J. K. Clark, where they made their home till their death. The land which now forms the public square at Frankfort was cleared by James W. Halliday and Jesse Gentry. Of the eleven children born to our subject's parents only three are now living. Samuel B., our subject, was reared to manhood on the home farm, his education being limited to the subscription schools of those early days. He was united in marriage November 4, 1860, to Ann Eliza Avery, a daughter of Andrew Avery, of Michigan Township. His wife died July 7, 1864, leaving one son—Andrew E. For his second wife Mr. Halliday married Isabel Mannilly, daughter of Andrew Mannilly, and to this union were born four children—Charles, Annie D., Addie R. and Ivy P. Mr. Halliday was a second time bereaved by the death of his wife, October 8, 1875. November 14, 1880, he married Mrs. Mary (Cowdry) Davis, widow of the late Hueston Davis. Since his last marriage Mr. Halliday has resided on his present farm in Forest Township. He is an industrious citizen, unostentatious in his manner, and during his residence in the township he has won the respect and esteem of all. He is a member of the Second Advent denomination.

JAMES L. OGLE, one of the industrious and enterprising young farmers of Forest Township, was born in Clark County, Indiana,

April 3, 1858, the eldest son of Simpson O. and Mary (Prentice) Ogle, who were both natives of Indiana. He was reared on the home farm, his education being received at the common-schools, and being an apt scholar he improved every opportunity to store his mind with useful knowledge. Mr. Ogle was united in marriage November 24, 1879, to Miss Mary Elliott, a daughter of John and Rachel (Patten) Elliott, natives of Indiana. To this union has been born one child, a daughter named Mertie E. Mrs. Elliott now resides with his family on the old homestead farm of the late John Elliott which contains 150 acres of improved land under a good state of cultivation. Mr. Ogle is a young man of industrious habits and strict integrity, and bears the respect and esteem of the entire community in which he makes his home.

SIMPSON C. OGLE, a son of Levi and Sarah (Cooper) Ogle, is a native of Clark County, Indiana, born February 28, 1833. He was reared to agricultural pursuits, his education being such as the subscription schools of his native State afforded. He was married to Miss Mary A. Prentice, a daughter of Nathan L. and Rebecca (Patrick) Prentice, the date of their marriage being March 26, 1857. To Mr. and Mrs. Ogle were born eight children—James L., Sarah R. (deceased), Martha E., Florence M., Amanda C., Levi A., Fannie B. and Willy V. (deceased). After their marriage they lived on a farm on the Ohio River for two years, then removed to Louisville, Kentucky, where Mr. Ogle engaged in the ice business. When the war broke out he enlisted September 30, 1861, in Company I, Fiftieth Indiana Infantry, and the first two years of his service was on guard duty. His regiment was then ordered to the front under General Steele, and participated in the battles of Parker's Cross Roads, Little Rock and Salem River. Mr. Ogle was also at the siege of Fort Spanish at Mobile, Alabama, and in several skirmishes with Morgan. After serving his country for four years he was mustered out at Montgomery, Alabama. He then lived for a time in Hamilton and Clark counties, and in 1876 came to Clinton County, since which he has been a resident of Forest Township. Mr. and Mrs. Ogle are active members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and are always interested in every enterprise tending toward the public welfare. In his political views Mr. Ogle is a staunch Republican.

PAGE SIMS, a resident of Forest Township, is a native of Franklin County, Indiana, born September 12, 1814, a son of William and Elizabeth (Geiger) Sims, natives of Tennessee. His parents

were among the first settlers of Franklin County, Indiana, and in 1829 removed to Tippecanoe County, in which they were also pioneers, and there they passed the remainder of their life, the father dying at the age of sixty-five years while the mother survived him several years. Our subject remained with his parents until twenty-five years of age, assisting his parents on their frontier farm, receiving such education as the subscription schools of that early day afforded. In 1835 he was married to Miss Sarah Black, a daughter of William and Isabel Black, of Tippecanoe County, Indiana. Of the six children born to them four are living—Elijah, Lucinda A., Mary A. and Melissa J. William, the eldest child, died in the service of his country at Newport News, Virginia, after the seven days' battle of the Wilderness, and Elizabeth, the fourth child, is also deceased. In 1839 Mr. Sims came to Clinton County and purchased land on the Miami Reserve, and erected the first cabin built by a white man in that vicinity, and here he and his family struggled on through the trials and vicissitudes of pioneer life, and were at last rewarded by seeing their beautiful farm of 100 acres brought under a high state of cultivation, and their primitive log cabin replaced by a pleasant residence built in modern style and surrounded by shade and ornamental trees. Mr. Sims was bereaved by the death of his wife, January 3, 1877, who had shared with him for so many years the hardships and privations of their pioneer life and experienced with him the pleasures and comforts of their more prosperous home. Mr. Sims has always been Republican in politics, casting his first vote for Henry Clay. He has held the office of township assessor for several years with credit to his constituents. Mr. Sims has given to each of his children a good farm, retaining for himself the old homestead on which he first settled in Forest Township.

CHRISTIAN WILHELM was born in Somerset County, Pennsylvania, July 20, 1828, his parents, Moses and Catherine (Lang) Wilhelm, also being natives of Pennsylvania. He was reared to agricultural pursuits which have been his chosen vocation through life. He remained in Pennsylvania till twenty-four years of age, and in his youth attended the common schools, where he received but a limited education. He was united in marriage March 17, 1850, to Miss Mary A. Walter. Nine children have been born to them as follows—Jacob M., deceased; Louisa E., deceased; John W., a merchant at Forest; Phoebe A.; Ida B.; Cynthia E.; Elizabeth C., deceased; Franklin H., and one that died in infancy.

John W. married Molly, daughter of George Maish, of Frankfort; Franklin married Clara Parvis, of Forest, and Ida married Albert Erskine, a farmer. Phoebe and Cynthia are the only ones at home. In 1852 Mr. Wilhelm came to Clinton County, Indiana, where his wife died January 12, 1885. He had accumulated \$800 but he and his wife were both sick for some time and \$500 was consumed. He bought eighty acres of land for which he was to pay \$800, and was obliged to give his note for \$500. Through his untiring industry and excellent management Mr. Wilhelm has accumulated a handsome property, having added to his original purchase of eighty acres in Forest Township 390 acres, now owning 470 acres of choice well-improved land. He has erected a large brick residence where he and his family are surrounded with all the necessary comforts of life. Mr. Wilhelm is a worthy member of the Masonic fraternity, belonging to Middle Fork Lodge, No. 304, and is one of the respected citizens of Forest Township.



CHAPTER XX.

JACKSON TOWNSHIP.

GEOGRAPHY AND TOPOGRAPHY.—EARLY SETTLEMENT.—CATALOGUE OF THE PIONEERS.—EARLY EVENTS.—FIRST RELIGIOUS MEETING AND SCHOOL.—FIRST BIRTH, DEATH AND MARRIAGE.—MARRIED “FULL UP.”—ORGANIZATION. — POPULATION. — VALUATION AND TAXATION, 1845-’86.—POLITICAL. — STATISTICS OF AGRICULTURE.—CHURCHES.—BIOGRAPHICAL.

Jackson lies in the southern part of the county, and is bounded on the north by Center and Washington townships, on the east by Kirklin Township, on the south by Boone County, and on the west by Perry Township. It is the largest township in the county, containing forty-four sections and a greater part of the “Twelve-Mile” Prairie. It was formerly united with Center, the division being effected by order of the commissioners, in March, 1872; accordingly its history is closely connected with that of Center Township.

The soil is of a rich, dark loam, which admirably adapts it to the abundant production of wheat, corn and other small grains. The surface is generally very level, as the greater part of it is prairie, and consequently considerable attention has had to be given to artificial draining. Since the division of the township, whereby Frankfort came within the borders of Center Township, Jackson has had no village, consequently farming is the only industry that occupies the attention of its citizens.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

Among those who sought to bring the fertile plains of Jackson Township into a state of cultivation were Walter and Anthony Leek, who settled in 1828 on section 4. Others of the same year were William Hogin, who located on section 27; Mordecai McKinsey, on section 36; Job Harriman, on section 2; John Wright, on section 31; William Wynkoop, on the same section; Isaac

Cook, on section 11; Hiram Harrison, on section 32; Mr. Ross, on section 22; William Wagoner, on section 6.

It being now known that a flourishing colony existed here, during 1829 the number was largely augmented. Among those who came in that year were the following: Edward Cunningham, who settled on section 31; James Mundell, on section 11; John Martin, on section 32; Manuel Martin, on the same section; Nicholas Cunningham, on section 31; Elihu Buntin, on section 1; Jacob Martin, on section 32; David Martin, on section 32; Hezekiah Strange, on section 6; Robert Buntin, on section 6; Alex. Rogers, on section 14; Thomas Canby, on section 30; Samuel Mitchell, on section 23; James Allen, on section 32; Samuel Allen, on section 35.

During the year 1830 several more substantial men made their homes in the forests of Jackson. They were: John Morehead, who settled on section 28; John Coon, on section 5; Samuel Hutchinson, on what is known as the Farmer's tract of land; Abraham Cook, on section 30; Thomas Rogers, on section 12; others of 1831 were Isaac Miller, Henry Hopkins, R. Reagan, Abraham Chenoweth, Andrew McEntire, Elbridge Hopkins and Edward Miller.

Those of 1831 were William Jenkins, who settled on section 32; John, Thomas and Jefferson Chenoweth, Thomas Myers and Andrew Bowldin. Among those who came soon after, we name Joseph Coon, Benj. Lucas, Joseph Wood, Thomas and Samuel Lyons, John Kinder, Robert Wright, Lee Winscott, John Shoemaker, Moses Williamson, William Moorehead, Elijah Thurman, William Hodgen, N. McKensey, John and Andrew Buntin, Robert Dunn, William Boler, Robert Moore and William Breckenridge.

EARLY EVENTS.

The first religious meeting in the township was held at the house of John Harland in 1830, by the New Lights. Mr. Harland was the first preacher. The same year meetings were held by the Presbyterians at the cabin of Samuel Mitchell, Mr. James Carnahan preaching. The first church was built by the Baptists in 1840, on the Strange farm.

The first school was taught in the winter of 1829-'30, by a Mr. Groves.

James Hopkins, a son of Elbridge and Martha Hopkins, was born in 1830; he accordingly was the first white child born in Jackson Township.

The first death was that of Elizabeth Buntin, which occurred in 1829. She was buried in what is known as the "Buntin graveyard."

The first marriage celebrated within the borders of what is now Jackson Township was that of Nehemiah McKensey to Lenia Wagoner.

MARRIED "FULL UP."

In an early day a young couple, whose real names we will withhold for obvious reasons, after enjoying the pleasures of a rustic courtship, decided that an early marriage would bring forth much happiness. They accordingly repaired to a newly appointed "'Squire" who had not as yet received his commission from the Governor of the State. He was somewhat in doubt as to his legal right to perform the ceremony, and consulted his meager law library for enlightenment. He finally decided to give them a written certificate which read as follows: "This is to certify that Samel Rouns & polly An Crabtree are intitled to live together and do so as other Marid folks do nntill i get my comission when I will mary them *full up*."

ORGANIZATION.

Jackson Township was organized May 15, 1830, being one of the first in the county. At this time about one-third of Clinton County was included in its boundaries. However, as its population has increased, civil townships have been taken therefrom, the last division being made March 11, 1872, when a new township was formed under the name of Center, leaving Jackson with her present boundaries.

The first election was held at Samuel Mitchell's, the second Saturday in June, 1830. After this its elections were held at Frankfort until the division, since which they have been held at the Irwin school-house.

POPULATION.

The population of Jackson was the largest of any of the townships until it was divided. In 1850 it was 2,642; in 1860 it was 3,355; in 1870 it was 3,932, and in 1880 it was only 1,545.

VALUATION AND TAXATION, 1845.

These items, which are a matter of record in the history of Jackson Township, have changed considerably on account of the division. While they are larger in some instances at the present time

(1886) in many other there has been quite a reduction. Forty years ago they were:

Polls, 384; acres of land, 48,706.66; value of lauds, \$177,536; value of improvements, \$90,670; value of land and improvements, \$268,206; value of lots, \$48,411; value of personal property \$78,163; value of all taxables, \$394,708.

State tax, \$1,048.04; county tax, \$685.23; school tax, \$157.87; road tax, \$386.74; total taxes levied, \$2,278.88.

VALUATION AND TAXATION, 1886.

Polls, 213; acres of land 28,342; value of lands, \$473,345; value of improvements, \$54,140; value of land and improvements, \$527,485; value of personal property, \$139,335; value of telegraph property, \$635; value of railroad property, \$32,695; total taxable property, \$666,820.

State tax, \$1,002; capital tax, \$114.92; State school tax, \$1,291.83; county tax, \$3,248.18; township tax, \$724.58; tuition tax, \$1,594.08; special school tax, \$1,002; road tax, \$724.58; dog tax, \$176; county sinking fund tax, \$724.58; county interest fund tax, \$507.21; gravel road fund tax, \$362.29; bridge tax, \$470.98; total taxes levied in 1885, \$12,009.46.

POLITICAL.

In political sentiment Jackson is considered reliably Republican, although the vote was quite close in 1884 where Blaine's majority was only eight. We give here the vote of the township at the last general election November 4, 1884, for President and State and county officers:

<i>President.</i>		<i>Auditor of State.</i>	
James G. Blaine.....	184	Bruce Carr.....	184
Grover Cleveland.....	176	James H. Rice.....	176
Benj. F. Butler.....	9	Josias H. Robinson.....	9
<i>Governor.</i>		<i>Treasurer of State.</i>	
William H. Calkins.....	184	Roger R. Shiel.....	184
Isaac P. Gray.....	177	John J. Cooper.....	176
Hiram Z. Leonard.....	8	Frank T. Waring.....	8
		Andrew J. Taylor.....	1
<i>Lieutenant-Governor.</i>		<i>Attorney-General.</i>	
Eugene H. Bundy.....	184	William C. Wilson.....	184
Mahlon D. Manson.....	176	Francis P. Howard.....	176
John D. Milroy.....	9	John O. Green.....	9
<i>Secretary of State.</i>		<i>Superintendent of Public Instruction.</i>	
Robert Mitchell.....	184	Barnabas C. Hobbs.....	184
William R. Myers.....	176	John W. Holcombe.....	176
Thompson Smith.....	9	Samuel S. Boyd.....	9

<i>Supreme Judge.</i>		<i>Coroner.</i>	
Edwin P. Hammond.....	185	9	Daniel W. Heaton..... 191 16
Joseph A. S. Mitchell....	176		Walter L. Shores..... 175
<i>Reporter of the Supreme Court.</i>		<i>Surveyor.</i>	
William M. Hoggatt.....	185	9	Joseph H. Lovett..... 186 8
John W. Kern.....	176		James R. Brown..... 178
<i>Congressman.</i>		<i>Senator.</i>	
Charles T. Doxey.....	185	9	John H. Caldwell..... 191 14
Thomas B. Ward.....	176		De Witt C. Bryant..... 177
Henry T. Cotton.....	8		
<i>Circuit Judge.</i>		<i>Representative.</i>	
Allen E. Paige.....	177	177	Oliver Gard..... 191 15
<i>Prosecuting Attorney.</i>			Erastus H. Staley..... 176
William A. Staley.....	183	1	
William R. Hines.....	182		<i>Commissioner, First District.</i>
<i>Sheriff.</i>			Thomas Major..... 197 28
William D. Clark.....	187	9	John Enright..... 169
John A. Petty.....	178		<i>Commissioner, Second District.</i>
<i>Treasurer.</i>			James McDavis..... 194 22
Alex. B. Given.....	198	27	Arthur J. Clendenning... 172
Thomas R. Engart.....	171		<i>Commissioner, Third District.</i>
<i>Recorder.</i>			Andrew J. Sharp..... 189 14
Samuel Scott.....	192	17	John Pruitt..... 175
James A. Hedgcock.....	175		

STATISTICS OF AGRICULTURE.

The number of acres of wheat sown in Jackson Township for 1886 is 5,374; corn, 7,405; oats, 1,588. Number of acres in timothy, 1,347; clover, 945; wild grass, 1,766. Number of acres new land brought under cultivation for crops of 1886, 131; acres of timber land, 4,632.

There are 88,170 rods of drain tile in operation in this township.

In 1885 there were 730 gallons of sorghum and 240 gallons of maple molasses made. The number of gallons of milk taken from cows was 307,800. The number of pounds of butter made was 94,040.

Of the horse kind within the township there were 659; mules, 27; cattle, 1,358; milch cows, 542; hogs, 4,450; sheep, 1,086; pounds of wool clipped, 3,820; dozens of chickens used and sold, 1,385; turkeys, 97; geese, 3; eggs, 52,260.

The number of fruit-trees is as follows: Apple, 2,352; peach, 58; pear, 77; plum, 65; cherry, 785; crab apple, 169; grape vines, 777.

CHURCHES.

Prairie Center Presbyterian Church.—This church was organized in the spring of 1874 in the school-house, where they worshiped

for one year. Among the first members were: George Major and wife, A. C. Irwin and wife, Robert and Melissa Irwin, Thomas Moore and wife, John Fernald and wife, Mrs. William Jenkins and Eliza Jenkins, Mrs. and Miss Strouse, Benj. Fernald and Mrs. Breckenridge. The first pastor was Rev. James Haige. In 1875 they built a neat brick church at a cost of \$2,600, which is located on section 21, in the northeast part of the township. Its present membership is about twenty and the pastor is Rev. J. A. Campbell. The church officers are: Samuel Snoddy and Thomas Moore, Elders; R. H. Irwin and George M. Major, Deacons; A. C. Irwin and Thomas Moore, Trustees. At one time the membership numbered about sixty but many have moved away or died leaving them with but few members. Those remaining are active and consistent and faithful to this good cause in which they have enlisted.

Sugar Creek Presbyterian Church was organized August 14, 1854, with the following members: John A. Brookie and wife, R. S. Irwin and wife, Roland Rogers and wife, Mary Sims, Jane Ashman, Samuel Bynum and wife, W. Maddox, James Sims and wife, Mary A. Hodge, Cathrine and Mary Brookie, Sarah McKensy, J. W. Allen and wife, John Rogers, Sarah M. Brookie. The first pastor was Rev. J. Wilson. They built their present church in 1873. It is a neat frame building and is located on section 6, in the eastern part of the township. The present membership numbers 103. They are out of debt and in a flourishing condition. The pulpit is supplied (1886) by Rev. W. P. Koutz. The church officers are: R. A. Brookie, S. G. Irwin and Henry Strange, Elders; H. R. Brookie and H. S. Irwin, Deacons.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

GEORGE ASHMAN, deceased, was born in Huntingdon County, Pennsylvania, October 15, 1792. His parents, George and Ellen (Cromwell) Ashman, were natives of Pennsylvania and of English ancestry. He was reared on a farm, and April 19, 1826, married Miss Jane Scott, daughter of James Scott, also a native of Pennsylvania. He continued farming in his native State until the spring of 1840, at which time he removed to Clinton County, Indiana, and located on the land adjoining the Antioch church and school-house in Jackson Township. Here he resided during the remainder of his life. They were the parents of seven children—George and Richard survive; James, John, Ellen, David H. and

Margaret R. are deceased. Mr. Ashman died May 5, 1849. His wife died October 9, 1870.

GEORGE ASHMAN, son of the preceding, was born in Huntingdon County, Pennsylvania, February 27, 1834. When six years of age he came with his parents to Clinton County, and passed his youth working on his father's farm and attending the common schools. His education was completed at Thorntown Academy; in Boone County, Indiana. After the death of his father he remained with his mother five or six years, then started out for himself, first working by the month and then renting land. In 1855 he went to Guthrie County, Iowa, and entered a tract of land, remaining in that State two years. In the fall of 1864 he enlisted in Company D, Seventy-second Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and was subsequently discharged on account of physical disability. September 2, 1864, he was married to Mary E., daughter of Aaron and Louisa Leslie, the former a native of Kentucky and the latter of France. They have had four children—Emma, George C., Oliver J., and one died in infancy. In 1857 he purchased his present farm which contains ninety-six acres of improved land. Both are members of the Presbyterian church. Mr. Ashman is a Prohibitionist.

JOHN BARNETT was born in Rush County, Indiana, June 5, 1827. His parents were John and Bertha (Ames) Barnett who came to this State from Kentucky in an early day. His father died when he was ten years old, and at that early age he began maintaining himself by working out on a farm until he grew to manhood. He was married March 19, 1848, to Nancy J. Points, a native of Rush County. In 1852 they removed to this county and settled in Sugar Creek Township upon an unimproved farm, where he resided two years, then went to Burlington and engaged in the mercantile trade two years. He then removed to Kirklin Township and followed farming until 1868, then came to Frankfort and engaged in the clothing trade which he continued until 1877. In October, 1868, his wife died. They were the parents of eight children, six living—Melissa A., Charles A. (deceased), Mary J., Sarah V. (deceased), Laura J., Amos E. and William E. (twins), and Medora C. Mr. Barnett was again married in October, 1869, to Mrs. Anna C. Major, widow of Thomas Major, and daughter of Nathan and Anna (Chamberlin) Platt, who came from New Jersey to this county in 1828. In March, 1869, Mr. Barnett moved upon his

present farm, which contains 170 acres of improved land. Politically he is a Republican.

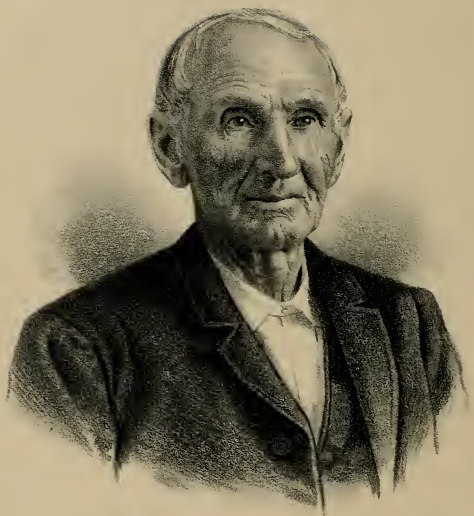
JAMES BERRY was born in Preble County, Ohio, January 22, 18—, son of James and Mary (Owen) Berry. His father was a native of Pennsylvania, and a son of John Berry, who came from England and settled in Juniata County, and married Elizabeth Merritt, a native of New Jersey. He came here one year previous to the Revolutionary war, was one of the first volunteers, and served through the entire war, over seven years. The mother was a daughter of William Owen, a native of Ireland; his father was born in Wales, and came to America and settled in Pennsylvania, in 1812. The father of our subject came to Preble County, Ohio, and settled in a dense wilderness, where he passed the remainder of his life. James was reared on a farm and resided with his parents until their death, when he succeeded them in the property. January 19, 1849, he married Miss Louisa Burchard, a native of New York and of German ancestry. In the spring of 1862 Mr. Berry removed to this county and settled in Ross Township where he remained three years, then purchased his present farm in this township, which contains 310 acres of improved land. They are the parents of eight children—William, Mary E., Emma S., Edward K., James M., Amanda, Effie B. and Elmer. Mr. and Mrs. Berry are members of the Presbyterian church.

AMOS D. BROCK was born in Johnson County, this State, in 1824. His father, Elias Brock, was born in North Carolina, February 8, 1800, and came to Ohio, thence to Johnson County, this State, where he was married to Mary Durbin, a native of Kentucky. In 1836 they came to this county and purchased 240 acres of wild land, and later entered forty acres from the Government. He died February 18, 1839, leaving his wife with seven children, of whom Amos was the eldest. Two had previously died; four now survive. Mrs. Brock died March 25, 1872, at the age of seventy years. Amos and his maiden sister have since resided on the old homestead. He has from time to time added more land until he now owns 740 acres of improved land. Miss Brock is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. Politically Mr. Brock is a Democrat.

HARVEY R. BROOKIE was born in Carroll County, Indiana, January 11, 1837. He is the son of William and Margaret (Dougherty) Brookie. When four years of age his mother moved to Clinton County, where he was reared on a frontier farm. He resided with

his mother until her death, then purchased the interest of the heirs, and now owns the old homestead, consisting of 117 acres of land. Mr. Brookie was first married September 29, 1869, to Miss Martha, a daughter of Robert Wingate, who was born in Clinton County. By this union were two children who died in infancy. His wife died June 3, 1874, and June 10, 1875, he was again married, to Miss Nancy, daughter of Alexander Sims, of Jackson Township. Mr. and Mrs. Brookie are members of the Presbyterian church, and he is a staunch Republican.

JOHN A. BROOKIE was born in Oldham County, Kentucky, February 6, 1821, and is the second son of William and Mary (Dougherty) Brookie, natives of Kentucky, and of Scotch-Irish ancestry. William Brookie's father was a son of John Brookie, a soldier in the Revolutionary war; he was shot in the right shoulder at Lexington, Kentucky, which crippled him for life. William Brookie served in the war of 1812. After his marriage he emigrated to Madison County, Indiana, where he followed carpentering for a time, then returned to Kentucky, where he remained until 1834, when he again came to Indiana, locating in Clinton County. Here he resided four years, then returned to Carroll County, where he died in 1837. His wife survived him until 1868. They were the parents of thirteen children, ten of whom lived to be grown—Mary A., James D., John A., Sarah A., Robert A., Catherine E., Eliza F., Lonisa J., Amanda D. and Harvey R. Mr. Brookie was a member of the Social Reform church, and his wife of the Presbyterian church. Politically he was an old-line Whig. John A., the subject of this sketch, was fourteen years of age when he came to Clinton County, and a year later removed to Carroll County, where he resided until the death of his father. His mother then, with her family, returned to Clinton County. John remained with his mother until he was twenty-five years of age. May 13, 1850, he was united in marriage with Miss Mary, a daughter of David and Elizabeth McCullin, the former of Irish and the latter of Welsh descent. Mrs. Brookie was a native of Mason County, Kentucky, where her father died when she was three years of age; after which her mother moved to Adams County, Ohio, and in 1845, to Clinton County, Indiana. After his marriage Mr. Brookie purchased a part of the old homestead on the Twelve-Mile Prairie, where he lived six years, then settled upon his present farm, which was then a dense wilderness, and improved 280 acres, forty of which lie in Boone County. They



Elihu Buntin.

are the parents of eleven children, eight still living—Eliza M., Mary E., Harvey R., Esther A., Alina J., Thomas A., William A., Mattie E. The deceased are—James R., John E. and an infant. Mr. Brookie and wife are both members of the Presbyterian church. Politically he is a Republican; was formerly an old-line Whig.

ROBERT A. BROOKIE was born in Woodward County, Kentucky, June 11, 1826, the third son and fifth child of William and Mary (Dougherty) Brookie. When he was about eight years of age his parents emigrated to Clinton County, Indiana, where his youth was spent in helping to clear a heavily timbered farm. He remained at home until twenty-two years of age. June 21, 1848, he was married to Miss Amanda F., daughter of Alexander Rogers, who was born in Kentucky in 1801, and when a young man removed to Adams County, Ohio, where he married Miss Catharine, a daughter of Hugh Fenan who came from Ireland. Mr. Rogers resided in Ohio about ten years, then removed to Daviess County, Indiana, where he lived four years, and in 1828 came to Clinton County, entered a tract of land and resided upon it until the fall of 1865, then removed to Linn County, Iowa, and died three weeks later. His wife died in February, 1861. R. A. Brookie settled upon a portion of the land which his father had previously entered, soon after his marriage. Here he resided eight years, then purchased his present farm, and has since followed agricultural pursuits. Mr. and Mrs. Brookie have had five children—Mary C. (deceased), John H., William (deceased), Sarah E. and David L. Both are members of the Presbyterian church. Mr. Brookie is a true Republican.

ELIHU BUNTIN was born in Nicholas County, Kentucky, September 12, 1808. His parents, Andrew and Elizabeth (Lothridge) Buntin, were natives of Kentucky. The former was a son of James Buntin, who came from South Carolina, and was among the early settlers of Kentucky. He was killed by the Indians. The mother was a daughter of John and Martha Lothridge, natives of Virginia, and of Irish descent. Elihu remained with his parents until he reached his majority. Being of limited means and unable to obtain a home in his native State, he emigrated to Indiana in the fall of 1829, and purchased 160 acres of land of J. R. Shoemaker, giving his obligation in payment. He immediately commenced clearing and improving his land. In 1834 he returned to Kentucky and, September 25, married Eliza A., daughter of Thomas and Sarah Maddox; the former was a native of Germany

and came to Kentucky in an early day. Immediately after marriage Mr. and Mrs. Buntin came to their pioneer home in this township, where by hard work and close attention to business he soon had his land in a high state of cultivation. From time to time he was able to add to it until he had 700 acres of improved land. In connection with his farming he engaged in dealing in live stock, in which he was remarkably successful. He was bereaved by the loss of his wife July 28, 1838. He was again married January 23, 1840, to Miss Margaret, daughter of George and Sally (Green) Maddox, and they had two children—George Andrew, born July 22, 1842, was among the first to go forth in defense of his country; he enlisted in Company D, Seventy-second Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and gave his life to the service, dying in Gallatin, Texas, January 4, 1863. Sarah E. is the wife of Francis M. Clark. Politically Mr. Buntin is an uncompromising Republican. In boyhood he formed the idea that slavery was a curse to the country, and used every effort to drive it from the land.

ROBERT CARRICK, a native of Clinton County, was born in Ross Township, June 24, 1836. His parents' names were John Carrick and Rebecca (Major) Carrick; the former was born in Butler County, Ohio, in 1805, of Irish parentage. In 1832 he emigrated to this county and entered 160 acres of land in Ross Township which he improved. Robert was the third of eight children, three of whom survive, to wit—Robert, Andrew, and David. The names of the deceased are—William, Thomas, Mary J., Newton and Sarah E. Andrew and David reside on the old farm. The parents were members of the United Presbyterian church. Mr. Carrick died April 16, 1855, and his wife in 1877. Robert remained on the farm with his parents until his marriage, October 18, 1860, to Miss Ann E., daughter of Edward and Nancy Cunningham, who were among the early settlers of this county. After his marriage Mr. Carrick resided in Ross Township until 1866, when he purchased the farm on which he now lives, in Jackson Township, consisting of eighty acres now in a high state of cultivation. Mr. and Mrs. Carrick are the parents of six children, four of whom survive—Alice, Florence, Emma, and Newton; Bertha and Edward are deceased. Mrs. Carrick died on the 24th day of August, 1877. On the 26th day of March, 1879, he was married to his present wife, Mrs. Jennie Thompson, widow of Frank Thompson, of Carroll County, Indiana. She was a daughter of John Gillam and,

like her husband, a native of Indiana. In 1868 Mr. Carrick was elected real estate-appraiser for Clinton County. At a joint convention of the Republicans of Tippecanoe and Clinton counties, held at La Fayette, September 14, 1886, he was unanimously nominated for joint representative for these two counties in the State Legislature. Mr. Carrick is one of the solid, substantial citizens of the county, possessing the respect and esteem of all who know him. In politics he is a Republican. He and his wife are members of the Presbyterian church.

THOMAS DURBIN was born in Green County, Kentucky, May 11, 1813. He was a son of Amos and Susan (White) Durbin, the former a native of Maryland. He served five years as a spy under General Wayne during the Indian war, rendering great service to his commander and making several narrow escapes. At one time he lost a finger while in an encounter with an Indian. After the war he returned home and soon went to Pennsylvania, where he married a daughter of David White, who was a native of Wales and came to America settling in Pennsylvania during the Indian troubles. His daughter remained in the fort nearly three years. After their marriage they went to Kentucky and afterward removed to Johnson County, Indiana, where Thomas was reared to manhood. He married Miss Martha, daughter of David Forsythe, who came to Indiana from Kentucky at an early date. Mr. and Mrs. Durbin came at once to Clinton County and settled upon land which he had previously entered. He now owns 200 acres of land in a good state of cultivation. He has given each of his children a home. They had four children—Amos, Susan, Sarah and Nancy A. Mr. Durbin was bereaved by the loss of his wife, who died May 6, 1851.

JAMES L. IRWIN was born in Ross County, Ohio, February 4, 1825, the youngest of eleven sons of Samuel and Esther (Dean) Irwin. When four years of age his parents removed to Montgomery County, Indiana. When he was nine years of age his father died, and soon after he started out to seek his own fortune, working by the month at any labor which he was able to obtain. August 22, 1850, he married Miss Elizabeth Hutton, daughter of Hiram and Sarah (Gilmore) Hutton, who came from Ohio to Indiana in an early day. Mrs. Irwin was born in Tippecanoe County. They settled upon a farm in Montgomery County, where they resided until 1862 when they came to this township. They have had four children; one still survives—Hiram S. The deceased

are—Robert M., Sarah F., and an infant. Mrs. Irwin died in January, 1861. Mr. Irwin was again married June 9, 1864, to Jane Ann, daughter of William and Elizabeth (Lick) Jenkins, who came from Ohio to Indiana in 1831, where Mrs. Irwin was born. They were the parents of five children, only one living—Etta L. The deceased are—Maggie, Clara B., Julia, and Lucy M. Mr. Irwin has a fine farm of 117 acres, all improved. They are members of the Presbyterian church and Mr. Irwin is a Republican.

ROBERT S. IRWIN was born in Ross County, Ohio, January 14, 1818. He was the ninth son and the eleventh of thirteen children of Samuel and Esther (Dean) Irwin. In September, 1829, his parents removed to Indiana, and when he was seventeen years of age his father died. The two following years he resided with his mother. He came to Jefferson, this county, and went to school to John B. Crothers. He then followed teaching for a time. September 24, 1840, he was married to Rebecca Gray, a daughter of John Gray, who came from Butler County, Ohio, to this county in an early day. After his marriage he continued teaching until 1843, then settled upon a farm two miles west of Frankfort, where they resided seven years. He then purchased a part of his present farm in this township. Mr. and Mrs. Irwin had six children, five of whom are living—Sarah M., John S. (deceased), Isaac N., Samuel G., Robert W. and Mary J. Mrs. Irwin departed this life December 5, 1855, and May 29, 1856, he married Mrs. E. M. Smiley, whose maiden name was Pendergrest, a native of Ohio. By this union were four children—Mary E., Elizabeth E., Rosa A., and Clara B. The second wife died April 13, 1878. In 1856 Mr. Irwin served as magistrate four years; has also been township trustee two terms. His farm contains 300 acres of improved land. He is a member of the Presbyterian church and politically is a Republican.

JOSIAH M. JENKINS, a native of Ohio, was born March 5, 1836. When a child his parents came to this county, where his father had previously entered land. His youth was spent in assisting his father in clearing his farm and attending subscription school. He remained with his parents until his marriage, April 21, 1864, to Miss Isaphene, a daughter of George Koontz, of Washington Township, after which he settled upon his present farm, which is a part of the old homestead of his father, and has followed farming and stock-raising, making a specialty of blooded stock. His farm contains 430 acres of improved land. Mr. and Mrs. Jenkins are

the parents of five children, viz.—Mattie, Harrison, Addison, William and Frank. Katie is deceased. Mrs. Jenkins is a member of the Presbyterian church. Mr. Jenkins has always been a Republican in politics.

REV. JOHN KINDER was born in Perry County, Indiana, November 6, 1817, the fourth son and fifth child of John and Jane (Malone) Kinder, the former a native of Pennsylvania and of German ancestry, the latter a native of Virginia and of Irish origin. They came from Kentucky to the Territory of Indiana about the year 1812. In 1823 they removed to Putnam County, where they resided until 1836. They then came to this county and entered eighty acres of land on section 8, in this township. He afterward purchased fifty acres on section 6, which was entered by our subject, where they followed farming until their death. Both were members of the Baptist church, where he officiated as deacon several years. He died July 10, 1858, at the age of eighty years, his wife surviving him only one month. She was aged eighty-four years. The youth of John Kinder was spent in assisting his father on the farm and in attending the subscription schools. He was first married June 18, 1835, to Miss Sarah A., daughter of Abraham and Margaret (Gent) Reagle, who came from Tennessee to Kentucky, thence to Indiana in 1834. The first season after his marriage he worked for his father, and with his earnings entered forty acres of Government land, which he sold the following July, and again entered fifty-six acres, on which he erected a home and cleared a portion of it. In 1837 he removed to Frankfort, where he resided two years, working on the first brick court-house erected in the county. He then rented land four years; then purchased a half interest in sixty acres in Perry Township, upon which he resided four years. He again purchased the first land he had entered in the county. He now has 220 acres including the home farm. They were the parents of thirteen children, four living—Jane, Elizabeth, Joseph and Rebecca. The deceased are—Mary Ann, Nancy P., Albert, John; the others died during infancy. March 22, 1857, his wife died, and January 28, 1858, he married Electa M., a daughter of William and Mary Strong, natives of Trimble County, Ohio, coming to this county in 1852. Of their seven children, six are living—James W., Samantha, Milo E., Squire D., Lewis R. and Ulysses G. Gilbert E. is deceased. In 1834 Mr. Kinder united with the Regular Baptist church and was elected clerk, which office he held several years. He was ordained in the

ministry in 1842, and has preached forty-four years to the same congregation without compensation. Politically he was formerly a Whig and cast his first vote for Henry Clay; he is now a Republican.

S. W. LYON was born on the farm where he now resides August 25, 1847, and is the only surviving child of Samuel Lyon, who was born in North Carolina in 1792, and removed with his parents to South Carolina where he lived until fourteen years of age, then went into the Mexican war under his father. After this he followed farming until 1831, when he sold his property, including his slaves, and removed to this State. He entered eighty acres of Government land in this county, afterward adding 168 acres. When over forty years old he married Miss Mary, daughter of Isaiah Mundell. By this union there were three children, only one now surviving. James died at the age of six years and May at fourteen. Mrs. Lyon died in 1854 and Mr. Lyon in 1858. After his father's death, Samuel, the subject of this notice, lived with his uncle, John Brown, three years, and afterward lived with his guardian, Stewart Breckenridge, for five years. He had then reached an age when he was at liberty to choose his own guardian, and selected William Salisbury, with whom he lived until he reached his majority. He then took possession of his own estate, and has since been engaged in agricultural pursuits. August 27, 1872, Mr. Lyon was united in marriage with Miss Clarissa, daughter of Nicholas Strain, who was born in Montgomery County, Indiana, October 14, 1855. They are the parents of four children—Rosa Ulla, born May 25, 1873; Maggie E., born July 18, 1875; Fleeta C., born March 12, 1880, and Verna Wilson, born March 4, 1886. Politically Mr. Lyon is a Republican.

GEORGE M. MAJOR was born in Ross Township, this county, December 22, 1843. He is the only living child of Josiah and Mary (Seawright) Major, of whom mention is made elsewhere in this work. When a child his parents moved to Center Township, where the mother died soon after. He then went to live with his uncle, the Hon. George Major, of Ross Township, with whom he resided two years. His father was then married a second time and George M. returned home. He was reared on the farm and educated in the common schools. July 3, 1863, he enlisted in Company I, One Hundred and Sixteenth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and served until the following March when he was honorably discharged. April 11, 1867, he was married to Margaret A. Douglass, daughter of Will-

iam and Eliza (Coulter) Douglass, and a native of Preble County, Ohio. After his marriage he lived in Madison Township until 1872 when he removed to this township and purchased his present farm of 128 acres of improved land. They have had three children—Lorena J., Samuel S., and Mary E., who died at three years of age. Mrs. Major died July 23, 1877, and March 5, 1879, he was married to Miss Sarah A. Irwin, daughter of A. C. Irwin, of this township. He is a member of the Presbyterian church, and politically is a Republican.

THOMAS MAJOR was born in Ross Township, this county, September 2, 1840, the third son and sixth child of John and Mary (Carrick) Major. He remained on the farm with his parents until his marriage, October 24, 1864, to Miss Almeda, daughter of Stephen and Mary (Ross) Allen, a native of Washington Township. They settled upon their present farm on section 28, where they have since resided and pursued agriculture. Their farm contains 140 acres of improved land. They are the parents of three children—David R., Ada M. and Mary E. Politically Mr. Major is a staunch Republican.

NEHEMIAH McKENSEY, deceased, was born in North Carolina, March 1, 1795. His father, George W. McKensey, came from Scotland before the Revolutionary war, in which he served as a soldier and was taken prisoner by the enemy. Nehemiah was quite young when his parents removed to Warren County, Ohio. He remained with them until he was eighteen years of age, then enlisted and served through the war of 1812 under General Harrison. In 1815 he came with Abraham Elliott's family to Indiana, and while on the way married a daughter of Mr. Elliott. They settled in what is now Vigo County, where they lived a short time, then moved to Montgomery County, thence to Boone County, and located on the land where Thorntown now stands. In 1830 they removed to Clinton County and entered 320 acres of Government land, which he improved and lived upon during the remainder of his life. He assisted in organizing and maintaining the first Christian church in the county, and officiated as deacon. They were the parents of nine children, viz.—Andrew J., Samuel (deceased), Abraham (deceased), George E., Urban C., Eliza (deceased), Joab, Wesley and Mordecai B. He died in 1874. His wife survived him until the following October when she died, aged eighty years.

URBAN C. McKENSEY, a son of the preceding, was born in

Montgomery County, Indiana, February 6, 1825. When five years of age his parents removed to Clinton County, where he was reared on a frontier farm, receiving his education in the subscription schools held in the primitive log school-house of early days. January 30, 1845, he was married to Miss Indiana, daughter of John R. and Mary (Lindsey) Shoemaker, who came from Kentucky to Bartholomew County, Indiana, where Mrs. McKensey was born. They afterward removed to Clinton County where Mrs. Shoemaker died February 25, 1848. After marriage Mr. and Mrs. McKensey resided in Johnson Township two years, then returned to Jackson and rented land for a time. He then purchased some land upon which he resided until 1856, then settled upon a part of the old homestead. He now has 130 acres of well-improved land. Mr. and Mrs. McKensey have had nine children, viz.—Nehemiah, Mahala (deceased), John R., James A., Mahala, Mary, Martha, Marcia C. and Perry T. Both are members of the Christian church, and politically he is a Republican.

JOHN MOORE was born in Hamilton County, Ohio, February 28, 1818, son of Robert and Margaret (Jenkins) Moore, of Irish ancestry. In the spring of 1831 Robert Moore and his family emigrated from Pennsylvania to Rush County, Indiana, and in 1834 removed to Clinton County and entered 120 acres of Government land, where he passed the remainder of his days. Here John grew to manhood. Of their nine children, four sons and two daughters are living. He died December 18, 1867, at the age of seventy-four years. His wife died February 28, 1839, aged forty-two years. July 18, 1837, John was married to Miss Mahulda, daughter of Thomas and Rachel (Bodkins) Douglas, who came from Adams County, Ohio, and settled in Jackson Township, Clinton County, in 1836. After his marriage Mr. Moore again settled in the wilderness upon land which he entered, and through honest toil and industry accumulated a competency. He resided on the farm which he first entered until 1872, then purchased the farm where he now resides, which consists of 239 acres. They were the parents of fourteen children, eleven of whom are living—Thomas, Emily, Rachel, Robert, William F., James, Clarissa J., Eliza, Martin L., John B., Charles, Alice and Mahulda B. One child died in infancy. Robert died while serving his country during the late civil war. He died April 7, 1865, at Grafton, Virginia, aged twenty years. Mr. and Mrs. Moore are members of

the Presbyterian church at Frankfort. In politics he is a Republican.

THOMAS MOORE was born in Jackson Township, April 27, 1838, and is a son of John Moore. He was reared on a farm and only received a common-school education. He resided with his parents until his marriage, which occurred September 14, 1861, to Miss Martha, daughter of John Major. He settled upon his present farm, which then consisted of thirty acres, to which he has since added 160 acres. They are the parents of nine children—William, Annie E., Amy A., Nettie M., Frank, Lloyd, Bessie G. (died in infancy), G. Earl and T. Walter. Mr. and Mrs. Moore are members of the Presbyterian church, and Mr. Moore is a staunch Republican.

ADAM MUNDELL was born in Lawrence County, this State, February 9, 1812. His father, James Mundell was a native of Kentucky, and of Irish descent. His mother, Mary (Smith) Mundell was a native of Germany. They were married in Kentucky and immigrated to the Territory of Indiana in a very early day. In 1828 they removed to this county and entered a large tract of Government land with which he furnished his eight children a home. His father died about the year 1838. Adam remained with his parents until his father's death. He was married in 1856 to Miss Ellen, a daughter of Alexander Boyers, an early settler of this county. After their marriage they settled upon their present farm, which contains 200 acres of land. They were the parents of two sons—James and Joseph; the latter is deceased. Mr. Mundell lost his wife by death in 1881. He is a member of the United Brethren church, and has been a life-long Democrat. He cast his first vote for James Monroe.

ALEXANDER SIMS was born in Scotland, April 12, 1820. When he was thirteen years of age, in 1833, his parents, James and Ann (Primrose) Sims, emigrated to America, their destination being Clinton County, two elder brothers having settled here two years previous. On their way from Cincinnati the father died, leaving the mother with five children and her eldest daughter's husband, James Hodge, to continue the journey. Mrs. Sims here entered eighty acres of land which her sons improved, and four or five years later she died. In 1837 Alexander went to learn the cooper's trade with his uncle, Alexander Sims. He served his apprenticeship and worked as a journeyman seven years. He then went into the business for himself and followed it thirty-nine years, in con-

nection with farming, and by industry has accumulated a good property. His farm contains 120 acres of improved land. He retired from active business in 1885. April 12, 1841, Mr. Sims was married to Miss Eliza, daughter of William Doty, who came from Highland County, Ohio, in 1834, and settled in Madison Township. Eight children have been born to them—Margaret A., James, Nancey E., George W., Eunice Phebe, Ruth, Mary Alice and John W. Ruth and Mary A. are deceased. Mrs. Sims died January 9, 1883. Mr. Sims is a member of the Presbyterian church, and in politics is a Democrat.

HEZEKIAH STRANGE, deceased, was born in Montgomery County, Kentucky, November 13, 1801. His parents were Stephen and Anna (Crook) Strange, of English and Welsh descent. He remained in his native county until he attained his majority. He then went to Shelby County where he was married December 1, 1825, to Miss Nancy, a daughter of William and Catharine Cook, who were natives of Virginia, and among the early settlers of Kentucky. Hezekiah followed farming in Kentucky until the fall of 1827, when he emigrated to Hendricks County, this State, and the following year to this county, where he entered 160 acres of unimproved land in Jackson Township. He cleared and improved this land and subsequently added thirty-seven and a half acres. Mr. and Mrs. Strange were the parents of eight children, seven of whom are living. Their names are—Stephen, William, Jesse, Seth, Mary E., James (deceased), Henry and Dicy Elizabeth. Mr. Strange accumulated a large property, and his honesty and integrity of character won him many warm friends. He served as school trustee under the old school law for many years. On his farm was built the first church in the township, being a log building, characteristic of the olden time. He died January 19, 1883, aged eighty-two years, and his wife died March 13, 1885, at the same age—sixty-eight years of happy married life together. Their golden wedding was celebrated by more than eighty friends and relatives.

HENRY STRANGE, farmer and stock-raiser, was born on the farm where he now lives, October 8, 1843, the seventh child of the preceding. Until he reached his majority his time was spent assisting his father on the farm and attending school. At the age of twenty-one he began teaching school, and taught one year. He was united in marriage with Miss Margaret Jane Hardwick, May 4, 1865. She was a daughter of Wesley and Susan A. (Hutchins)

Hardwick, who came from Kentucky to Hendricks County in an early day. Mr. and Mrs. Strange settled upon the old homestead, and were the parents of seven children—Francis A., Frederick W., Charles L., Jesse O., Mary L., Lillian A. and William W. Charles L. was accidentally killed December 10, 1872; Lillian A. is also deceased. In 1872 Mr. Strange was elected to the office of justice of the peace, an office he held for twelve years, and has been a member of the Democratic central committee for several years. The entire family are active members of the Presbyterian church, in which Mr. Strange is an elder and also clerk of the session.

SETH STRANGE, fourth son of Hezekiah Strange, was born in this township April 8, 1836. He was reared on a farm and resided with his parents until his marriage, December 11, 1856, to Miss Eminence, a daughter of Abraham C. and Sarah Cook, who came from Shelby County, Kentucky, to this county where Mrs. Strange was born. When she was fourteen months old her parents returned to Shelby County where they have since resided. After marriage Mr. and Mrs. Strange lived in Cyclone one year. He then purchased his present farm of seventy-nine and a half acres and has since followed an agricultural life. Politically he is a Democrat.



CHAPTER XXI.

JOHNSON TOWNSHIP.

GEOGRAPHICAL DESCRIPTION.—EARLY SETTLEMENT.—PIONEERS.—FIRST EVENTS.—ITEMS OF EARLY HISTORY.—POSTOFFICE.—ORGANIZATION OF TOWNSHIP.—RAILROAD FACILITIES.—POPULATION.—AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.—POLITICAL.—VALUATION AND TAXATION, 1845-'86.—SCIRCLEVILLE VILLAGE.—BUSINESS.—SOCIETIES.—HILLISBURGH.—MASONIC LODGE.—BIOGRAPHICAL.

Johnson is located in the eastern part of the county and is bounded on the north by Forest Township, on the east by Tipton County, on the south by Sugar Creek and Kirklin townships and on the west by Michigan Township. This township was not as early inhabited by the white man as many of her sister townships, for the reason that it was originally a part of the "Miami Reserve." In 1838 a strip seven miles wide lying along the western part of this reservation was purchased from the Miamis by the United States Government and subsequently ceded to the State of Indiana for the completion of the Wabash & Erie Canal from the mouth of the Tippecanoe River down, and Johnson Township being included in this concession, her land soon after came into the market. Settlement was not rapid on account of the land being low and wet and it was supposed to be worthless, except for grazing, for a long time, but after considerable money and labor had been expended in draining, this was seen to have been an error, for no better land is to be found in Clinton County than this township possesses. The soil is of a dark rich loam and is well adapted to wheat and corn, which are now its principal products.

The township is watered by Kilmore Creek, one branch of which has its rise within her borders in the southwest part and flows in a northeasterly direction.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

Three brothers, George, William and Charles Thomas, were the first white men to settle in Johnson. To them is due the honor of

clearing the first land and raising the first crop in this township. They came in 1839 and held undisputed sway until 1841, when immigration turned in that direction, and in that year came the late William Burget, who settled on the farm now owned and occupied by his heirs on section 27; Jacob Kinkindall, who located on land now owned by John Pruitt; John Bradburn, settling on the farm since owned by William Williams; John Stevens, on the William Davis farm, and John Kirkindall, on the farm now owned by A. Williams.

In 1842 came Isaac McLelland and located on the land now owned by the heirs of Mr. Orr; David Galbraith, on the A. Hillis farm, and John Merritt, on the farm which he still owns.

Among the settlers who came in 1843 were Uriah Edwards, who settled on the Weaver farm; Adam Merritt, on the farm owned by the widow Orr; William Hobbs, on the W. Gossard farm; Joseph Munnell, on the land now owned by G. H. Wilson; and Mr. Rockwell, on the farm of the late John E. Hillis. During the next three years the settlement increased very rapidly.

FIRST EVENTS.

The first religious meeting was held in the cabin of William Burget, in 1844, by the Baptists. Soon after, the denomination known as Christians held meetings at the cabins of David Galbraith and Isaac McClelland. The first preachers were Lewis Wolcott and Solomon McKinney. The first church was built by the Christians in 1850. It was a hewed log structure with puncheon floor, and was a truly primitive church.

The first school-house was built in 1844, on the farm of Mathew Orr. It was a log building, indicative of pioneer days, and was erected by William Burget, Mathew Orr and Isaac McLelland from their own private resources, and they were really the founders of the educational interests of this township. With their own money they hired Peter Stowers to teach the first school in the winter of 1844-'5, he receiving as compensation for his services \$10 a month and his board. Isaac McLelland was the first school examiner. Some of the early teachers were Elijah Boxley, Nelson Purdom, William Lowden, Geo. H. Merritt and Alfred Carver.

The first marriage in the township was that of Samuel Thompson and Lucinda Bradburn, in 1844.

The first white child was born October 7, 1841, Jane Burget, daughter of William and Lida Burget.

Mr. Nutter died in 1844 and this was the first death which occurred in the township.

The first postoffice was located at Burget's Corner, and William Burget was the first postmaster. The first store was opened by William Burget, in which the postoffice was kept. The building which was erected for this purpose now stands in Scireleville and is used for a saloon.

ORGANIZATION.

Johnson Township was organized in March, 1843, and the first election was held the following April at the house of William Burget, who acted as inspector. At this election Mr. Burget was elected to the office of justice of the peace, which office he held for eighteen years. The first trustees were Mathew Orr, Jacob Stroup and John Bristow. Their successors were Lewis Vencill, Geo. A. Kent and James Frier. The present township officers are: M. L. Clark, Trustee; H. A. Keever and James Sanlins, Justices of the Peace; O. C. Moon, Assessor.

The Lake Erie & Western Railroad traverses Johnson Township from east to west in the southern part, giving it six miles of railroad, with stations at Scireleville and Hillisburgh.

POPULATION.

The population of Johnson Township has probably had a more rapid and steady increase than that of any of its sister townships. In 1850 it had reached 777, which is a larger number than many of the others had attained, although they were several years older. In 1860 the population was nearly double the above figures, being 1,521; and in 1870 it was 1,666; and in 1880 it had reached 2,103, and was therefore the third in the county.

STATISTICS.

The number of acres of wheat sown in Johnson Township for 1886 is 4,085; corn, 4,024; oats, 131; number of acres in timothy, 690; clover, 894; wild grass, 1,120; acres of new land brought under cultivation for 1886 crops, 206; timber land, 2,143. There are 36,850 rods of drain tile in operation in this township.

In 1885 there were 1,290 gallons of sorghum and 54 gallons of

maple molasses made. The number of gallons of milk taken from cows, 90,300; pounds of butter made, 14,100; honey, 660.

Of the horse kind there are 436; mules, 24; cattle, 1,040; milch cows, 337; hogs, 1,975; sheep, 1,000; pounds of wool clipped, 1,215; dozens of chickens sold and used during the year, 486; turkeys, 9; geese, 20; ducks, 12; eggs, 12,975.

The number of fruit-trees are as follows: Apple, 3,785; pear, 97; plum, 12; cherry, 606; crab-apple, 34; grape-vines, 339.

POLITICAL.

Politically, Johnson is one of the reliable Democratic townships, and never varies from this sentiment except it be on some local issue. In 1884 Cleveland's majority was eighty-seven. Following is the vote of the township at the last general election November 4, 1884, for President, State and county officers:

<i>President.</i>		<i>Supreme Judges.</i>			
Grover Cleveland.....	216	87	Joseph A. S. Mitchell....	216	87
James G. Blaine.....	129		Edwin P. Hammond.....	129	
Benj. F. Butler.....	8				
<i>Governor.</i>		<i>Reporter of Supreme Court.</i>			
Isaac P. Gray.....	217	89	John W. Kern.....	216	87
William H. Calkins.....	128		William M. Hoggatt.....	129	
Hiram Z. Leonard.....	8				
<i>Lieutenant-Governor.</i>		<i>Congressman.</i>			
Mablon D. Manson.....	217	89	Thomas B. Ward.....	214	83
Eugene H. Bundy.....	128		Charles T. Doxey.....	131	
John D. Milroy.....	8		Henry T. Cotton.....	7	
<i>Secretary of State.</i>		<i>Circuit Judge.</i>			
William R. Myers.....	216	87	Allen E. Paige.....	216	216
Robert Mitchell.....	129				
Thompson Smith.....	8				
<i>Auditor of State.</i>		<i>Prosecuting Attorney.</i>			
James H. Rice.....	216	87	William A. Staley.....	214	83
Bruce Carr.....	129		William R. Hines.....	131	
Josias H. Robinson.....	8				
<i>Treasurer of State.</i>		<i>Sheriff.</i>			
John J. Cooper.....	216	87	John A. Petty.....	217	86
Roger R. Shield.....	129		William D. Clark.....	131	
Frank T. Waring.....	8				
<i>Attorney-General.</i>		<i>Treasurer.</i>			
Francis T. Howard.....	216	87	Thomas R. Engart.....	203	62
William C. Wilson.....	129		Alex. B. Given.....	141	
John O. Green.....	8				
<i>Superintendent of Public Instruction.</i>		<i>Recorder.</i>			
John W. Holcombe.....	216	87	James A. Hedgcock.....	219	88
Barnabas C. Hobbs.....	129		Samuel Scott.....	131	
Samuel S. Boyd.....	8				
		<i>Coroner.</i>			
			Walter L. Shores.....	216	116
			Daniel W. Heaton.....	100	

<i>Surveyor.</i>			<i>Commissioner, First District.</i>		
James R. Brown.....	217	88	John Enright.....	216	85
Joseph H. Lovett.....	129		Thomas Major.....	131	
<i>Senator.</i>			<i>Commissioner, Second District.</i>		
DeWitt C. Bryant.....	215	83	Arthur J. Clendenning...	218	86
John H. Caldwell.....	132		James McDavis.....	132	
<i>Representative.</i>			<i>Commissioner, Third District.</i>		
Erastus H. Staley.....	209	75	John Pruitt.....	202	64
Oliver Gard.....	134		Andrew J. Sharp.....	138	

VALUATION AND TAXATION.

As a means of interesting comparison we give the items of valuation and taxation for 1845: Polls, 45; acres of land, 7,395.92; value of lands, \$8,840; value of improvements, \$2,050; value of land and improvements, \$10,890; personal property, \$4,417; total valuation of taxables, \$15,307.

State tax, \$52.96; county tax, \$41.51; road tax, \$8.09; total taxes levied, \$102.56.

VALUATION AND TAXATION, 1836.

Polls, 285; acres of land, 16,992; value of lands, \$253,315; value of improvements, \$26,010; value of land and improvements, \$279,325; value of lots, \$3,940; value of improvements, \$13,695; value of lots and improvements, \$17,635; value of personal property, \$93,795; value of telegraph property, \$445; value of railroad property, \$46,340; total value of taxables, \$390,755.

State tax, \$641.34; capitol tax, \$82.89; State school tax, \$807.13; university tax, \$20.72; county tax, \$1,926.16; township tax, \$414.45; tuition tax, \$621.68; special school tax, \$2,072.30; road tax, \$414.45; dog tax, \$116; county sinking fund tax, \$414.45; county interest fund tax, \$290.11; gravel road fund tax, \$207.23; bridge tax, \$269.39; total taxes levied, \$8,298.30.

SCIROLEVILLE.

This village is located on the line of the Lake Erie & Western Railroad, on sections 3 and 10. It was laid out in 1873 by Adam Scirle. Josiah Drake opened the first stock of general merchandise here and John Scirle was proprietor of the first drug-store. The present business interests are as follows:

General merchants, Richey Bros. and Marshall Thatcher; drug; gist, T. Heaton; tile factory, Alfred Weaver; saw-mill, Chappel Bros.; elevator, Allen Bros.; undertakers, Howard & Grove; blacksmith, H. H. Grove; hotel and livery, J. O. Scott & Son;

station agent, William Berryman; postmaster, Z. B. Hendricks; physicians, W. T. Cooper and W. G. Smith.

Scircleville has a population of about 300, and is the central trading point of the township.

SECRET ORDERS.

The Scircleville Lodge, I. O. O. F. was instituted in 1882, and among the charter members were J. M. Ritchey, J. A. Hayden, John Deever, J. W. Galbraith, J. O. Welshhamich, A. J. Sharp, H. C. Atchinson. The first officers were: J. M. Richey, Noble Grand; J. A. Hayden, Vice-Grand; John Deever, Secretary; J. W. Galbraith, Treasurer. The present officers are: Samuel Simpson, Noble Grand; Samuel Powers, Vice-Grand; R. W. Heaton, Secretary; L. C. Merritt, Treasurer. Present membership, thirty-five.

Joe Hooker Post, No. 97, G. A. R., was chartered August 28, 1882, and held its first meeting September 2 of the same year, with these charter members and first officers: William Hobson, Commander; Joseph Gross, Senior Vice-Commander; William M. Wicker, Junior Vice-Commander; W. G. Smith, Surgeon; S. J. Kever, Quartermaster; W. T. Cooper, Adjutant; J. R. Galbraith, L. D. Richards, J. A. Hayden, John Stroup, L. H. Stroup, Thomas Orr and E. Burget. Present officers: G. W. Epperson, Commander; J. Davis, Senior Vice-Commander; John Fox, Junior Vice-Commander; Thomas Chappel, Surgeon; W. B. Randall, Chaplain; W. G. Smith, Adjutant; S. J. Kever, Quartermaster; J. M. Cambridge, Officer of the Guard. Present membership, thirty-five. Condition, flourishing.

HILLISBURGH

is located on sections 6 and 7, on the line of the Lake Erie & Western Railroad and has a population of about 250. It was laid out in 1874 by John E. Hillis. Its business men are: A. J. Miller and Hugh Shearer, general stores; M. Shearer and James Stewart, drug stores; Jones Bros., blacksmiths; Sanlin & Son, saw-mill; A. J. Miller, grain elevator; Geo. Mann, grist-mill; John P. Moore, meat-market; A. J. Chiddick and W. B. Reynolds, physicians.

Hillisburgh has two churches—Methodist Episcopal and Christian. The former has a membership of about twenty-five, with Rev. John Wayman as pastor. They have a neat brick church in which they worship, and bid fair to become a strong society. The

latter's membership numbers about fifty-six, with Rev. John Laman for their pastor. They have a large frame church building, erected in 1872, and are the strongest church organization in the township.

Hillisburgh has a fine brick school building, arranged for the graded system, with three rooms.

A. F. & A. M.

Hillisburgh has a prosperous lodge of the Masonic order, which was organized in 1877, with the following gentlemen among its charter members: J. Sanlin, Dr. D. M. Cook, Hugh Shearer, William Frazier, Samuel Boyer and Mr. Walker. Its first officers were J. Sanlin, Worshipful Master; Dr. Cook, Secretary; A. J. Sharp, Senior Warden; Hugh Sharp, Junior Warden. It has a membership of thirty-three and is in a good condition. Its present officers are: G. A. Strong, Worshipful Master; William Barner, Senior Warden; J. Q. Grant, Junior Warden; Jerome Clark, Secretary; A. J. Sharp, Treasurer.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

SAMUEL MERRITT, grain dealer of Scircleville, is a native of Coshocton County, Ohio, born February 23, 1827, a son of Adam and Catherine (Haines) Merritt, the former of English and the latter of German ancestry. They came to Clinton County, Indiana, in 1842, and settled in Johnson Township, being among the first settlers in this locality, where they passed the remainder of their days. Our subject accompanied his parents to Clinton County in 1842, remaining with them on the home farm in Johnson Township till twenty-three years of age. He was united in marriage April 26, 1851, to Miss Dorinda Heaton, a daughter of James Heaton of Michigan Township, Clinton County. To this union was born one child, Francis E., who was killed by the accidental discharge of a gun. Mr. Merritt was bereaved by the death of his wife February 21, 1855, and after her death he went to Cass County, where he remained a year. He then returned to Clinton County, and acted in the capacity of clerk in the stores of Gaddis & Merritt and B. F. Douglass, of Michigantown, until his second marriage, which occurred April 28, 1858, with Miss Elizabeth Gaskill, a daughter of J. W. and Abigail Gaskill, residents of Center Township, Clinton County. By his second marriage Mr. Merritt has had nine children, as follows—John W., William A.,

James D., Sanford (deceased), Seabury, Ellie (deceased), Lula (deceased), Emma and Jennie. In 1860 Mr. Merritt was elected county sheriff, in which position he served efficiently for two years. After retiring from office he followed farming for five years, when he embarked in the mercantile business at Scircleville, in which he continued till 1884. He commenced buying grain in 1877, in which business he has since continued, and is now devoting his entire attention to the grain business. In 1878 he was elected to the office of township trustee, which position he filled two terms with credit to himself and to the satisfaction of his constituents. When he entered upon the duties of his office he found the township about \$6,000 in debt, and at the expiration of his last term he had removed the debt and had a surplus in his hands of \$1,200. In his political views Mr. Merritt affiliates with the Republican party. Now, after enduring mud, in rainy weather, for forty-four years, he is superintending the construction of a gravel road across Johnson Township, the first that has ever been constructed in the eastern part of Clinton County.

ANDREW J. MILLER, general merchant, Hillisburgh, Indiana, has been a resident of Clinton County since August 25, 1883. He was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, October 23, 1845, a son of Frederick and Hannah D. (Rousenberger) Miller, his father born in 1813 and his mother in 1816. His father died in 1881, and his mother is now living in Bellefontaine, Indiana. Their family consisted of seven children—Andrew J., Luther F., George W., John C., Hannah D., Mary and Katie. The family came to America in 1854 and settled in Logan County, Ohio, where they were living at the breaking out of the war of the Rebellion. July 4, 1862, Andrew J. enlisted and was assigned to Company E, Forty-fifth Ohio Infantry. He served three years, his time expiring July 4, 1865. He participated in all the battles of the regiment, being in the hospital only thirty days. He was with Sherman from Buzzard's Roost to Macon, and from his regiment returned to look after General Hood, and afterward was at the battles of Franklin and Nashville. After the war he went to Ford County, Illinois, and from there, in 1875, to Iroquois County, where he lived eight years. Mr. Miller was married in January, 1868, to Mary M. Bentley, who was born near Constantine, Michigan, in January, 1846, a daughter of Wheeler and Miranda (Loomis) Bentley. They have had six children, of whom five are living—Minnie, Nora, Luther F., Charles and Clarence. William

died aged six years. In politics Mr. Miller is a Republican. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

HUGH SHEARER, general merchant, Hillisburgh, Indiana, came to Clinton County May 2, 1859, and bought a farm in Michigan Township where he lived until 1864, when he sold out and went to Howard County, Indiana, and a year later went to Delaware County. In 1869 he returned to Clinton County and again bought a farm in Michigan Township, which he owned two years to a day, then moved to Kirklin Township, and in 1883 moved again to Michigan Township, where he lived about two years and then exchanged his farm for property in Hillisburgh and forty acres of land in Johnson Township. In January, 1886, he opened a store and carries a general stock of merchandise suitable for farmers. Mr. Shearer was born in Miami County, Ohio, July 24, 1824, and was married January 17, 1843, to Sarah Ann Shephard, who was born in Miami County, February 4, 1826, a daughter of John and Elizabeth (Carroll) Shephard. September 22, 1856, Mr. Shearer moved to Tippecanoe County, Indiana, where he built a steam saw and grist mill and also engaged in general merchandising. When he was married he had only \$10, and when he left Ohio, had \$130. It cost him \$24 to move his family and goods, and with the \$106 left he bought a stock of goods, and when he left Tippecanoe County sold out for \$1,050, having increased his stock and taken care of his family with the profits. Mr. and Mrs. Shearer have had twelve children; eight are living—Davis R., Mathias C., Minerva A., John A., Florence E., Dulcina F., Marcella B. and Manson A. Three children—Sarah K., Orren W. and one unnamed died in infancy, and Elvira R. lived until her marriage, and at her death left one child. The father of Mr. Shearer, Abram Shearer, was born in 1774, in North Carolina, of German descent. He was married in his native State to Anna Byrkett, who was born in 1776, a daughter of Joseph and Mary Byrkett. They moved to Ohio in an early day, passing through Cincinnati and Dayton when there were only three houses in either place, and lots that are now worth thousands of dollars in Cincinnati, could then be bought for \$10. The father was a farmer and cooper. In 1827 he and Peter Harrison built a flat-boat and took it down the river and sold it, and on their return the canoe, containing ten persons, was capsized. All were saved except Mr. Shearer and his eldest son, Absalom. The mother died in Miami County in 1842. Mr. Shearer is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. He is independent in politics.

CHAPTER XXII.

KIRKLIN TOWNSHIP.

GEOGRAPHY AND TOPOGRAPHY.—EARLY SETTLEMENT.—LIST OF THE PIONEERS.—“COMPETITION IS THE LIFE OF TRADE.”—“A LITTLE MIXED ON THE FORMS.”—EARLY EVENTS.—FIRST CHURCHES AND SCHOOLS.—ORGANIZATION.—FIRST MARRIAGE, BIRTH AND DEATH.—IMPROVEMENTS.—RAILROAD.—POPULATION.—POLITICAL.—STATISTICS OF AGRICULTURE.—VALUATION AND TAXATION OF PROPERTY, 1845-'86.—TOWNSHIP OFFICERS.—KIRKLIN VILLAGE.—HISTORY.—BUSINESS.—SCHOOL.—LODGES.—CHURCHES.—BIOGRAPHICAL.

Kirklin lies in the southeastern part of the county, and is the second from the east in the southern tier of townships. It is bounded on the north by Michigan and Johnson townships, on the east by Sugar Creek Township, on the south by Boone County, and on the west by Jackson Township. It contains thirty-five square miles, and is in general five and a half miles from north to south, and six from east to west. A considerable portion of the township is watered and drained by Sugar Creek, and its several branches, which flow in a southwesterly direction through the center of the township.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

This township was named in memory of Nathan Kirk, to whom is due the honor of being the first white man in the eastern part of Clinton County. Some claim that Kirk was the first man in the county, but it is probable, from the most reliable authority, that William Clark settled on the west end of the Twelve-Mile Prairie a few days earlier.

It is positively known that as early as 1826, while Clinton was designated as “Washington Territory,” Nathan Kirk settled on the east end of the Twelve-Mile Prairie, on the farm owned by the heirs of Richard McEntire. Being an active, industrious man, his humble pole cabin, of crude and hasty construction, soon appeared in the forests, which for several years afterward was a

favorite stopping place for travelers and those in search of land.

Until about the year 1829 Mr. Kirk was the only inhabitant of the township. In that year came Thaddeus Panburn, Daniel Hunter and William Wynkoop. The first two were in the employ of Mr. Kirk and never made entry of land. The exact location of the latter is to us unknown.

In 1830 William Harris, of whom we will speak in the history of Sugar Creek Township, moved to Kirclin Township, and settled on section 2, and others of the same year were Henry Percifield, who settled on section 23; John Russell, on section 6; David Galbraith, on section 10, and John Foster, whose exact location is unknown.

In 1831 came John Gallaher, and located on section 6; Joseph Bickley, on section 1; John Wheeler, on section 33; Barney Step, on section 28, and John Mitchell, whose place of settlement could not be ascertained.

In 1832 Benjamin Bickley, father of C. H. Bickley, settled on section 1; William Boils, on section 2, and Adam Vencill, on the same section.

In 1833 A. Hollcraft, still a prominent citizen of the township, settled on the farm where his son-in-law, Robert Cramrock, lives. This gentleman has taken an active part in the affairs of the township, and by his industry and careful management is classed among her largest land-holders. We mention here the fact that Mr. Hollcraft has in his possession a relic of considerable value, being bound in a single volume—the copies of the *Maryland Gazette*, as published from the year 1776 to 1781. This carries the reader through the greater part of the struggle of the colonies for independence. Hence there is found within its pages much of rare and varied importance.

Continuing our list of early settlers, we mention as coming in the year 1833 John Thompson, Edward Miller, John Bland, James Hollcraft and Anson Beech. The latter was a minister of the Methodist Episcopal church, and is now living at Thorntown in rather destitute circumstances.

In 1834 came John Davis, Isaac McClelland, Jacob Boils, Isaac Newhouse, William Davis and John McClelland.

Among those who came in 1835 and 1836 we name John Furgeson, David Bogan, Ambrose Whitaker, — Williams, James Parks, Cornelius Hall, John Condry and Lewis Hall. Prominent

among those who came soon after 1836 we mention Andrew and William Bogan, John Fulkerson, Jacob and Cleland Harley, George Wimbourough, S. Moore, Uriah Jones, James Davis, James Bogan, James Clark, John Swisher and a Mr. Brackenridge.

"COMPETITION THE LIFE OF TRADE."

In the winter of 1839 and 1840, an event transpired which did more to benefit the township financially than anything which occurred before, or perhaps since. Coon, as was always the case in a new country, were very plenty. Their skins, when dressed, sold from 6 to 25 cents apiece. Walker & Co. were the only buyers. At the time mentioned above, however, John Fury, agent of the Northwestern Fur Company, came and contracted with Nathan Kirk to act as agent for him in buying fur. Mr. Kirk was rather reluctant to engage in such an enterprise, but, being assured by Mr. Fury of abundant means to compete successfully with any firm, his agents were soon scouring the country in every direction in search of fur. Walker & Co., not wishing to be driven from the field without a show of resistance, began to advance the price of skins. So great was the strife between the contending parties that soon the current price of a good coon skin was *one dollar and fifty cents*. It was an easy task to catch in a single night from one to six coons. This was a rare opportunity for every able-bodied man to better his financial condition, and it is almost needless to say that all profited by it. In the spring an immense amount of fur had been collected by Mr. Kirk. This was to be conveyed to market by wagons. Three of the wagons bore each a coon skin nicely dressed, trimmed in blue ribbon, with the following inscriptions: "Competition is the life of trade," "John Fury against the world," "I am not to be bought for a *quarter*." As the teams passed through the villages and cities on their journey they were loudly cheered, and general excitement pervaded the country.

A LITTLE "MIXED" ON THE FORMS.

The old residents tell a story on Joe McKinney, the first justice of the peace, as follows:

McKinney had been recently elected to his responsible office, and was as innocent as the new-born babe of any knowledge of the forms of law. When, therefore, Asa B. Keach was to be married and called upon the "squire" to make ready to tie the knot a

few hours later, McKinney found it necessary to consult his books. Having found the proper statutes, he repaired for consultation to the saloon of Jim Hollcraft, near by, where it was deemed best to rehearse the approaching ceremony, with the assistance of several by-standers. It took a number of rehearsals to satisfy the "squire" that all would go smoothly. Between times all hands would "liquor up." After two dummies had been married many times, and most of the men were well under the "influence," the company repaired to the house of the bride. Here the now confident justice of the peace requested the contracting parties to "jine right han's," and then began, promptly and dignifiedly, "You do each of you solemnly swear,—" when Hollcraft broke in with disgust, "Oh!—, Joe, what do you mean by *swearing* the couple?" Confusion resulted, but in the end the parties were duly married, and without the useless addition of an oath.

EARLY EVENTS.

The first religious meeting in the township was at William Boils's, in 1832, by the Methodists—Anson Beach preaching. The next denomination was the Missionary Baptist, who held their meetings at the house of George Wimborough, about 1839, Mr. Hill being the preacher.

The first church was built on the Joseph Bickley farm, by the Methodists, in 1840 and 1841. Previous to this, school-houses had been used as places for worship.

In 1846 and 1847 the Christians, or Disciples, built a church on the Clark farm. Messrs. Lockhart and McKinney were the early preachers of this denomination.

About the year 1836 the first school in the township was built on the Joseph Bickley farm. The next was on the land of Isaac Miller, the year following. About the same time (1837), another was built on the Thompson farm.

Kirklin Township was organized at the March term of the Commissioners' Court in 1837. At the same time, an election was authorized to be held at Nathan Kirk's. A. Hollcraft was appointed to act as Inspector; Joseph McKinney was chosen Justice of the Peace; James Hollcraft, Constable; Messrs. A. Hollcraft, Sample and Hamilton, Trustees.

As early as 1831, through the enterprising spirit of Nathan Kirk, a saw-mill, to which was attached a corn cracker, was built

on Sugar Creek, on section 10. Some years later a regular grist-mill was put in operation by Mr. Thompson at the same place..

The first marriage in the township was that of James Hollcraft to Nancy McKinney.

The first birth and death occurred in the family of Nathan Kirk.

IMPROVEMENTS.

In improvements, Kirklin has nearly kept pace with its sister townships. It possesses a large body of fertile land which has been brought into a good state of cultivation by the energetic and enterprising citizens. Many large modern dwellings have taken the place of the rude log cabin of the pioneers, and here and there have been erected neat brick school-houses and pleasant frame churches.

RAILROAD.

The Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railroad crosses this township diagonally from the northwest to the southeast corners, with two stations within its borders. Kirklin is the principal station and Cyclone is the other. This railroad was built through this section of the county in 1883 and has proved a valuable enterprise to the citizens of Kirklin Township, giving new life and impetus to the little village of Kirklin, and affords ample means for transportation.

POPULATION.

The population of Kirklin Township has not had a rapid increase but a steady natural growth. In 1850 it was 740; in 1860 it was 955; in 1870 it was 1,266, and in 1880 it had reached 1,461.

POLITICAL.

In political sentiment, Kirklin is one of the reliable Republican townships. In 1884 Blaine's majority was only 112. We give here the vote at the last general election, November 4, 1884, for President and State and county officers:

<i>President.</i>			<i>Lieutenant-Governor.</i>	
James G. Blaine.....	306	112	Eugene H. Bundy.....	306
Grover Cleveland.....	194		Mahlon D. Manson.....	195
Benj. F. Butler.....	9		John D. Milroy.....	8
John P. St. John.....	1			
<i>Governor.</i>			<i>Secretary of State.</i>	
William H. Calkins.....	306	111	Robert S. Mitchell.....	306
Isaac P. Gray.....	195		William R. Myers.....	195
Hiram Z. Leonard.....	8		Thompson Smith.....	8
Robert S. Dwiggins.....	1		Benj. F. Carter.....	1

<i>Auditor of State.</i>			<i>Sheriff.</i>		
Bruce Carr.....	306	111	William D. Clark.....	311	117
James H. Rice.....	195		John A. Petty.....	194	
Josias H. Robinson.....	8		<i>Treasurer.</i>		
Eli Miller.....	1		Alex. B. Given.....	316	127
<i>Treasurer of State.</i>			Thomas R. Engart.....	189	
Roger R. Shiel... ..	306	111	<i>Recorder.</i>		
John J. Cooper.....	195		Samuel Scott.....	312	122
Frank T. Waring.....	8		James A. Hedgecock....	190	
Andrew J. Taylor.....	1		<i>Coroner.</i>		
<i>Attorney-General.</i>			Daniel W. Heaton.....	313	123
William C. Wilson.....	306	111	Walter L. Shores.....	190	
Francis T. Howard.....	195		<i>Surveyor.</i>		
John O. Green	8		James H. Lovett.....	312	122
Samson I. North.....	1		James R. Brown.....	190	
<i>Superintendent of Public Instruction.</i>			<i>Senator.</i>		
Barnabas C. Hobbs.....	306	111	John H. Caldwell.....	317	125
John W. Holcombe.....	195		De Witt C. Bryant.....	192	
Samuel S. Boyd.....	8		<i>Representative.</i>		
Ryland T. Brown	1		Oliver Gard.....	314	123
<i>Supreme Judge.</i>			Erastus H. Staley.....	191	
Edwin P. Hammond....	306	110	<i>Commissioner, First District.</i>		
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STATISTICS OF AGRICULTURE.

The number of acres of wheat sown in Kirklin Township for 1886 is 4,004; corn, 4,690; oats, 352; number of acres in timothy, 1,203; clover, 1,134; wild grass, 4,178; acres of new land brought under cultivation, 318; timber land, 3,458. There are 28,540 rods of drain tile in operation in this township.

In 1885 there were 290 gallons of vinegar, 178 of sorghum and 48 of maple molasses made. The number of gallons of milk taken from cows, 14,310; pounds of butter made, 3,752; pounds of cheese, 452.

The number of the horse kind in this township is 567; mules, 67; cattle, 966; milch cows, 385; hogs, 2,184; sheep, 205; pounds of wool clipped, 580; dozens of chickens sold and used, 530; turkeys, 8; geese, 5; ducks, 6; eggs, 5,522; pounds of honey, 150.

The number of fruit trees is as follows: Apple, 3,429; peach, 38; pear, 176; plum, 202; cherry, 457; crab apple, 40; grape vines, 416.

VALUATION AND TAXATION, 1845.

An interesting matter of record in the history of Kirklin Township are the items of valuation and taxation in 1845, compared with those of 1886. For the first named year they were:

Polls, 98; acres of land, 19,894.75; value of lands, \$52,373; value of improvements, \$14,628; value of land and improvements, \$67,001; value of lots, \$5,395; value of personal property, \$19,508; total value of all taxables, \$91,904.

State tax, \$248.45; county tax, \$163.90; school tax, \$6.61; road tax, \$89.44; total taxes levied, \$508.60.

VALUATION AND TAXATION, 1886.

Polls, 381; acres of land, 22,000; value of lands, \$291,050; value of improvements, \$51,485; value of land and improvements, \$342,535; value of lots, \$8,295; value of improvements, \$33,955; value of lots and improvements, \$42,250; value of personal property, \$161,465, value of telegraph property, \$325; value of railroad property, \$46,465; value of all taxable property, \$546,250.

State tax, \$835.34; capital tax, \$106.47; State school tax, \$1,048.30; university tax, \$26.63; county tax, \$2,485.69; township tax, \$1,126.95; tuition tax, \$758.19; special school tax, \$2,530.87; road tax, \$911.92; dog tax, \$239; county sinking fund tax, \$532.37; county interest fund tax, \$372.65; gravel road fund tax, \$266.18; bridge tax, \$346.03; total taxes levied, \$11,968.65.

TOWNSHIP OFFICERS.

The officers of Kirklin Township for the year of 1886, are as follows: W. A. Huffine, Trustee; A. W. Ward, Hiram Searcy and A. P. Parker, Justices of the Peace; W. D. Amos, Assessor; F. M. Hollis, G. W. Barnett and Newton McKay, Constables.

KIRKLIN.

This village was laid out in 1837, by Nathan Kirk, for whom it was named. As early as 1830 Mr. Kirk opened a tavern at the crossing of the New Castle and Michigan State roads. The New Castle road was laid out first, and on the opening of the Michigan road it was thought that where the latter would cross the former a

town of considerable importance would spring up. Hence, when the Michigan road was being laid out, several men were waiting anxiously to make entry of the land at the crossing. Nathan Kirk, however, having his horse concealed in the wood near by, as soon as he observed the place of crossing, mounted his horse and rode hastily to Crawfordsville, where he entered the land desired. The town for a number of years and frequently at the present, is designated as "Kirks X Roads." In point of size, Kirklin perhaps never reached the dimensions expected by her founder. Mr. Kirk, on whose land the town was laid out, built the first house on block 10 which was never subdivided into lots, and which was in the western part of the present village. During the year 1837 several other buildings were added making it a promising village. Edward Miller erected a log store, the first at this point, which was torn down many years ago. William Wynkoop built a frame hotel on the west side of the road, or Main street; this is still standing in the center of the village. William Benson built a store which has been moved some distance east and is now used for a furniture shop; he also built a dwelling on the present site of the principal brick block. One Wells put up a dwelling where is now Kane's meat market. The next building to go up was Hiram Dougherty's cabinet shop. James Hollcraft (first justice of the peace of the village) also built a residence and saloon this same season in the south part of the village.

Other early comers were John Foster (afterward son-in-law of Nathan Kirk), William Handlin, M. Z. Saylor (first physician of the village), Peter B. Kennedy, John Heffner (first blacksmith), William Davenport and Columbus Kemp. Kemp was the first tanner of the village, carrying on his business in a shop erected by Davenport.

Kirkland has at the present time (1886) a population of about 600, and its business interests are conducted by a class of energetic and enterprising citizens who are as follows: E. McKenzie, D. B. Mason, Bickley & Co., C. H. Beach, general merchants; Huffine & McClamroch, hardware and groceries; Searcy & Hayes, Peter Roder and R. W. Thompson, hardware; Kutz & Stowers and W. W. Wilds, druggists; G. M. Wilds, dry-goods; Mrs. Reeves and Mrs. Wells, millinery; S. T. Proctor and W. V. Tutor, restaurant and bakery; Frank Hopkins, meat market; J. C. Harding, wagon-maker; R. L. Harding, harness-maker; M. C. Council, jeweler; J. W. Wills and Cox & Spray, livery; F. D. Clapp, grain-buyer; A.

F. Nickey, grist-mill and grain-buyer; Guirl & Palmer, saw-mill; R. Stoops, stove factory; Thomas Hodge, tile factory; F. W. Moss, hotel; F. M. Hollis, shoemaker; Mrs. Searcy, dress-maker; P. T. Gorham, postmaster; W. G. Dickey, station agent; J. B. Pate, telegraph operator; James Niles, livery; Mrs. J. M. Merchant, millinery; Henry Kane, drayman; Gallaher & Major, blacksmiths; J. E. Wills, barber.

The village was incorporated in 1878, and its present officers are: W. A. Huffine, S. L. Kutz, J. K. Hinkle, W. G. Dickey and Charles Wills, Trustees; H. V. Stevenson, Clerk and Treasurer; Michael McIntire, Marshal.

In 1883 there was erected here a large brick school building, containing four rooms, at a cost of \$5,600. The school is in session about nine months of the year, and there are in attendance about 200 pupils who are divided into three grades, thus giving employment to three teachers. This village is not behind its sister villages in educational matters.

SECRET ORDERS.

Kirklin Lodge, No. 443, A. F. & A. M., was instituted May 29, 1872, with the following first members: A. C. Littleton, Worshipful Master; W. A. McDonald, Senior Warden; Nathen Hendricks, Junior Warden; Francis Boyer, Rev. J. L. Miller, T. Stowers, Dr. D. Stowers and E. W. Bogan. Considerable interest is manifested to make this lodge well up in its work. Its membership is about forty, and its present officers are: Hiram Searcy, Worshipful Master; William Gray, Senior Warden; A. W. Ward, Junior Warden; J. N. Irvin, Secretary; Clark Mathews, Treasurer; S. M. Hollis, Senior Deacon; Luther Cloud, Junior Deacon; James Waddle, Tyler.

Kirklin Lodge, No. 299, I. O. O. F., was chartered November 20, 1867, with the following charter members and first officers: John Barnett, Noble Grand; P. T. Gorham, Vice-Grand; C. H. Smith, Secretary; G. T. Purdy, Treasurer. The lodge at the present has twenty-seven members and is in good condition. They own their hall and are out of debt. The present officers are: H. A. Langton, Noble Grand; F. W. Moss, Vice-Grand; G. W. Barnett, Secretary; Samuel Steward, Permanent Secretary; J. P. Ferguson, Treasurer; J. N. Niles, Deputy Grand Master.

Chickamauga Post, No. 48, G. A. R., was mustered March 23, 1882, with the following charter members and first officers: James

Southard, Commander; W. W. Wilds, Senior Vice-Commander; W. H. Wiley, Junior Vice-Commander; Samuel West, Adjutant; W. H. T. Holmes, Surgeon; R. S. Wright, Chaplain; E. McKenzie, Quartermaster; U. E. Hordesty, Officer of the Guard; N. Bennett, Officer of the Day; F. M. Hollis, Sergeant-Major; J. P. Furgeson, Quartermaster-Sergeant. The post now has thirty-one members and is in good condition. Its present officers are: R. E. Burns, Commander; J. P. Furgeson, Senior Vice-Commander; M. Wellman, Junior Vice-Commander; C. T. Madison, Quartermaster; W. A. Huffine, Chaplain; W. F. Baldwin, Officer of the Day; William Gray, Officer of the Guard; John Stephenson, Surgeon; W. H. Wiley, Adjutant; John Whittaker, Quartermaster-Sergeant.

CHURCHES.

The Presbyterian Church was organized in 1867, with Rev. J. B. Logan as its first pastor. Among the early members were: G. M. Myers and wife, L. Fitzpatrick and wife, Dr. Elisha Bogan, J. T. Wilds and wife, and Mr. and Mrs. Kingsoliver. They erected a large frame church the same year. The present pastor is W. P. Koutz, and the membership numbers about fifty-five.

The Methodist Episcopal Church was the first church organized in the township. It was first located about a mile from town. Anson Beech was the first preacher. They worshiped for some time in a school-house, and in 1840 built a church known as "Salem Church." The present pastor is Rev. Jesse Hill, and the membership numbers about forty-five.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

C. H. BEACH, general merchant, of Kirklin, was born on a farm in Butler County, Ohio, a son of Caleb S. and Maria (Roseboon) Beach, both natives of Butler County, Ohio, the father born March 26, 1814, and the mother about the year 1820. When he was three years of age he was taken by his parents to Boone County, Indiana, who settled on the farm where they have since made their home, which is located near Mechanicsburgh, in Washington Township. There our subject grew to manhood, receiving his primary education in the schools of the district, and later spent two years at the Northwestern Christian University, in the meantime teaching school during his leisure time, to defray his expenses. After leaving the above institution he taught school during the winters, six

or eight terms, and in the summer months followed farming. In 1875 he became associated with his brother, John R., in the mercantile business at Mechanicsburgh, remaining with him till 1881, when in September of that year he came to Kirklin, Clinton County, and established his present business, which he has since followed with success. Mr. Beach was married August 27, 1876, to Anna E. Rogers, a daughter of James Wilson Rogers. She was born in Jackson Township, Clinton County, September 29, 1853, and was partly reared in Clinton County, and for some years lived in Iowa. Her parents are now living at Manson, Perry Township, this county. Mr. and Mrs. Beach have an adopted child, Pearl G. Brookie, their niece, who was born June 26, 1878, both her parents dying within a month of each other. In politics Mr. Beach is a Prohibitionist. His grandparents, Usual and Martha (Bagley) Beach, both died in Butler County, Ohio. His grandfather, whose ancestors were English, was a native of New Jersey.

C. H. BICKLEY, engaged in farming and buying and selling stock, is one of the enterprising citizens and successful agriculturists of Kirklin Township, where he has a fine farm of 297 acres on the northeast quarter of section 1. He was born in Kirklin Township, Clinton County, January 14, 1832, a son of Benjamin and Pernelia A. (Hamilton) Bickley, the father born in Russell County, Virginia, and the mother a native of Pike County, Kentucky, where she lived till her marriage. The father of our subject was a son of Charles Bickley, who was born in Virginia, of English origin. Benjamin Bickley was reared in his native State. He subsequently went to Kentucky where he was married, and soon after his marriage, in 1831, came by wagon to Clinton County, Indiana. Here he settled on the farm which is now owned and occupied by our subject, and which he had entered from the Government. He commenced the improvement of his land, and built a log cabin, 18 x 20 feet, in which he lived till his death. He died of fever in August, 1834, his wife dying a week or two after, and both were buried on the homestead farm in Kirklin Township. Their only child, our subject, was but two and a half years old when he was left an orphan. He was then taken to the home of Mr. and Mrs. Hollcraft, by whom he was reared. On attaining his majority he engaged in buying and shipping stock, which he followed till the breaking out of the late war. In August, 1861, he enlisted in Company K, Tenth Indiana Infantry, to serve three years. He was in General Thomas's division, but the only battle in which he

took part was at Mill Springs, Kentucky, he having been in the hospital most of the time while in the service. He was discharged at Tusculum, Alabama, for disability, when he returned to Clinton County and was engaged in the mercantile business at Kirklin most of the time during the next five years. He also followed mercantile pursuits at Hillsboro for two years. He then returned to Kirklin and for a year carried on a grocery, when he sold out his business and in the spring of 1878 came to his present farm and is engaged in buying and selling stock. Mr. Bickley was married February 1, 1877, to Miss Maggie Moss, who was born in Illinois in 1850, a daughter of Francis and Jane (Latham) Moss, the father a native of England, coming to this country May 8, 1846, and the mother born in the State of Illinois. They are now making their home in Kirklin Village. In politics Mr. Bickley is a Republican.

JOSEPH BICKLEY.—Among the early settlers of Clinton County was Joseph Bickley, who came from Russell County, Virginia, in October, 1831, and settled one mile north of Kirklin. The first night after his arrival two immigrant families stayed with him in his little cabin and he continued to "keep tavern" until the death of his wife in 1852. Many of the leading men of the northern part of the State were his guests during those years, among whom were General John Tipton, Senator Daniel D. Pratt, Judge Horace P. Biddle, Senator Graham, N. Fitch and Colonel Cyrus Vigus, of Logansport; General Joseph Orr, of La Porte; General Milroy, Colonel Shryock and many others. In 1868 he removed to Lebanon, Indiana, where he died in 1874, aged eighty-one years.

E. J. BOND, section 19, Kirklin Township, has a fine farm of 390 acres, 120 acres being on section 19, 150 on section 18 and 120 in Michigan Township. He came to Clinton County, November 1, 1860, and settled on the farm where he has since lived. Fifty acres were improved, but where his residence now is was heavily timbered. He moved his family into a log house, in which they lived a few years and then moved into a log house that he built on the opposite side of the road from his present residence, that he and his workmen might be near their work. This house was built in 1873, and, together with the beautiful grounds, is one of the pleasantest places in the county. Mr. Bond was born in Virginia, a son of Edward and Sally (Robinett) Bond, natives of Maryland, his father born December 9, 1777, and his mother February 25, 1782. They were married in their native State, but soon after moved to Virginia and thence to Clinton County, Ohio, where the

mother died in 1848 and the father in 1852. E. J. Bond was reared in Clinton County, Ohio, and after attaining his majority went to Whitley County, Indiana, where he lived seven years. He then returned to Clinton County, Ohio, and remained until his removal to Clinton County, Indiana. He was married in Greene County, Ohio, July 19, 1844, to Margaret L. Slagle, daughter of John Slagle, who was of German parentage. She was born in Greene County, February 22, 1826, and there grew to womanhood and was married. Mr. and Mrs. Bond have had nine children, the eldest three and the eighth being born in Clinton County, Ohio, the youngest in Clinton County, Indiana, and the rest in Whitley County, Indiana—Marion M. was born July 19, 1845; Mary J., April 11, 1847, died September 19, 1866, a short time after her marriage; David P., February 1, 1849; Sarah E., December 25, 1850; Desty A., May 20, 1852; James P., September 24, 1854; Jesse B., November 24, 1856; George E., June 24, 1858, and Stephen A., January 16, 1866. In politics Mr. Bond is a Republican. He and his wife are members of the Christian church.

JAMES P. BOND, an enterprising farmer of Kirklin Township, is a native of Clinton County, Ohio, born September 24, 1854, a son of Elias J. and Margaret (Slagle) Bond. He was brought by his parents in early childhood to Clinton County, they locating in the northern part of Kirklin Township, and there he grew to manhood, being reared to agricultural pursuits. Mr Bond was united in marriage September 15, 1872, to Miss Mary Ann Rickets, who was born in Clinton County, in Sugar Creek Township, October 7, 1852, a daughter of John and Aurilda (Reed) Rickets. To Mr. and Mrs. Bond have been born two children—Lou Favre, born January 24, 1874, and Harry B., born September 28, 1881. Mr. Bond's farm contains eighty-three acres of valuable land, eighty-two acres located on section 26 and one acre on section 23, his residence being on the line between the two sections. Mrs. Bond's father was a native of Kentucky. He subsequently went to Rush County, Indiana, and later located in Clinton County, where he was married to Aurilda Reed, a daughter of John and Mary Reed, the father born in the State of Virginia, dying in hospital during the late war, and the mother dying in Clinton County, Indiana. Mrs. Bond was the third child in a family of ten children. Mr. Bond, in his political views, is a Republican.

MARION U. BOND, section 30, Kirklin Township, has a good farm of seventy-three acres, and also owns twenty acres on another sec-

tion. He is the eldest of nine children of E. J. and Margaret L. (Slagle) Bond, and was born July 19, 1845, in Clinton County, Ohio. He was fifteen years old when his parents moved to Clinton County, Indiana. He remained at home until after the breaking out of the war of the Rebellion and, August 2, 1863, enlisted and was assigned as a recruit to Company B, One Hundred and Sixteenth Infantry. His regiment was first sent to Detroit, Michigan, to guard arsenals, and subsequently were sent South and assigned to General Wilcox's division in East Tennessee and North Carolina, and participated in the battle at Knoxville. He was taken sick with the measles and was sent home on furlough. After his recovery from the measles it was found that he was left with weak lungs and bronchitis, and was thus incapable of performing the duties of a soldier, and reporting at La Fayette, Indiana, he was discharged, and never having regained his former health he now draws a pension from the Government. He was married March 15, 1865, to Mary A. Whalen, who was born in Bracken County, Kentucky, in November, 1842. Her father died in Kentucky, and the family subsequently moved to Clinton County, Indiana, the mother being now a resident of Michigan Township. Mr. and Mrs. Bond have had eight children; seven are living—Gazaro (wife of John Russell), Luedna, John W., Milford M., Gertrude, Clarence E. and Lotta M. Judiah E. died aged about four years. In politics Mr. Bond is a Republican.

JAMES N. BOULDEN was born on Blue River, Indiana, November 29, 1827, a son of Andrew and Frances (Ford) Boulden, and died February 10, 1872. When a lad he came with his parents to Clinton County, Indiana, the family locating on the south line of Jackson Township. There the father entered land from the Government, and the first summer the family lived in a shelter made of rails till their log cabin was built in the following fall. James N. was reared to manhood on a farm in Clinton County. He was united in marriage August 6, 1852, to Miss Sarah A. Elmore, who was born in Jackson Township, Clinton County, where she was reared and married, a daughter of Providence and Lydia (Saulsbury) Elmore, both natives of Ohio, the mother born in Greene County, May 10, 1800. Mr. Boulden was reared to agricultural pursuits, and was engaged in farming and stock raising till his death. Like his father, he was a man of strong convictions, and was a staunch Abolitionist, hating tyranny of all kind. He was a kind and affectionate husband and father, and a good citizen, and

his death was a source of regret throughout the township. He left a widow and nine children—Asa H., born October 2, 1854, married to Jane Hardesty; Horace G., born February 18, 1856, married October 21, 1881; William A., born September 22, 1857, married to Elizabeth Garwood; Mortimer D., born December 17, 1859; Jeffrey O., born August 21, 1863; Hattie M., born April 21, 1865; Charles E., born January 10, 1867; Forest M., born August 4, 1868; Edna S., born April 20, 1870. In politics Mr. Boulden was a staunch Republican, and his children affiliate with the same party. His father, Andrew Boulden, was born in the State of Maryland, of English descent. He left his native State when a young man, and for a time lived in Blue River, Indiana. He was married in Blue River, and there his elder children were born. A few years after coming to Clinton County he entered some prairie land which is now owned by Marcus Boulden, where both parents lived till their death, the father dying about 1855, aged sixty-two years, and the mother in 1844. Mrs. Boulden's father left his native State shortly after his marriage, locating in Davis County, Indiana. In 1832 he came with his wife and five children to Clinton County, and settled in Jackson Township, where Mr. Elmore entered land. He lived in Jackson Township till his death, which occurred in 1842, when about forty-five years of age, his widow surviving until November 15, 1852. The Saulsbury family is of Irish descent. The grandparents of Mrs. Boulden, William and Lydia Saulsbury, lived in Ohio till their death.

GEORGE CAIN, an enterprising farmer of Kirklin Township, was born in Coshocton County, Ohio, November 19, 1846, a son of Watson and Sarah (Miller) Cain, who were both natives of Coshocton County, the father born in November, 1809. George Cain lived at his birthplace till twelve years of age, when he accompanied his parents to Clinton County, where he was reared to manhood and educated in the district schools, and for a time taught school while he pursued his studies. He was married December 18, 1879, to Miss Love Wallace, who was born in Kirklin Township, this county, May 22, 1855, a daughter of David and Bessie (Kntz) Wallace. They have had four children born to them—Bessie, born May 3, 1880; Critty, born July 4, 1881; Zera, born February 3, 1883, died October 3, 1885, and an infant, unnamed, born February 3, 1886. George Cain is administrator of the estates of Solomy Medsker and Elias Riley. In politics he is like his father, a Democrat. Watson Cain came to Clinton County in 1830 with

his wife and one child, Edward, and settled on an unimproved tract of land when the principal inhabitants of the country were Indians. Here he lived for five or six years, clearing his own land, and clearing land for others, when he returned to his old home in Coshocton County, where he remained several years engaged in farming, principally on rented land, and during this time five children were born to them. The Cain family came from Virginia. The grandfather of our subject, James Cain, came from that State when a young man and settled in Coshocton County, Ohio, where he reared a family of four sons and three daughters, all now deceased but Watson Cain, the father of our subject, who was a soldier in the Revolutionary war. George Cain's Great-grandfather Miller was a native of England. He came to America and settled in Coshocton County, Ohio, in an early day. The mother of our subject was a daughter of Edward and Peggy Miller, and died in Kirklin Township several years ago, aged ninety-five years. Her father was quite wealthy, and came with his brother, Isaac Miller, to Clinton County, where each bought a section of land. Her father also owned a square mile of bottom land at the head of Muskingum River. At his death he left his family in very comfortable circumstances.

MORGAN C. FRAZIER, a farmer living on section 4, Kirklin Township, was born in Jackson Township, this county, January 28, 1842, a son of James and Nancy (Hedrick) Frazier, natives of Kentucky, the father born November 2, 1802, and the mother May 13, 1808. The parents were reared and married in their native State. They came to Clinton County about 1840, when their eldest child, Lydia E., now wife of James Hopkins, of Harrison County, Missouri, was about two years old. They first settled on a tract of forty acres, which was partly improved, a small part being cleared and a double log house built on the place. Here the father toiled for eight years when he sold his farm and bought the old grist-mill at Mechanicsburgh, Indiana, which he operated for three years, when he sold it and bought another farm of fifty-two acres which was quite well improved, and to this he added by subsequent purchases till he had 144 acres. After living on this farm for several years he again sold his farm and bought eighty acres about four miles west of the former farm, living there but six months when he sold this land at an advance of \$800 on the purchase price. He purchased property in Throntown about the close of the war, but his investments were unsuc-

cessful as his property rapidly depreciated in value after the war closed. His parents are now living in good health at Thorntown, the father being now eighty-four years old. Five children were born to them in Clinton County—Rebecca E., died of diphtheria when a child; Morgan C. Frazier, the subject of this sketch; Mary S., wife of John M. Conyers, of Lebanon; Sarah C., wife of George C. Young, of Thorntown, and Oletha L. died, aged four years. Morgan C. Frazier, whose name heads this sketch, has made farming and carpentering the principal work of his life. At the age of nineteen years he enlisted, August 13, 1862, in Company D., Seventy-second Indiana Infantry, but was with his regiment only till October, 1862. He was discharged February 12, 1863, at Nashville, Tennessee, on account of disability, when he returned home, and worked at the carpenter's trade for five months. He then re-enlisted in the One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Indiana Infantry, a 100 days' regiment, and most of his term of service he was engaged in guarding prisoners. He remained with the regiment nearly six months and was discharged September 29, 1864. He then returned home and followed farming for a year, after which he followed the carpenter's trade for a year. He and Nicholas Bennett then purchased a small stock of groceries and dry-goods at Mechanicsburgh, where they carried on business together for a year when they sold out. Mr. Frazier then worked at the carpenter's trade for three years, but is now devoting his attention to agricultural pursuits, in which he has met with fair success, and has now sixty-seven acres of land on section 4, besides twenty acres on section 33 of Kirclin Township. Mr. Frazier was married November 28, 1867, to Emily E. Conyers, who was born in Hamilton, Butler County, Ohio, May 8, 1840, coming to Boone County with her parents, John R. and Mary L. (Bennett) Conyers, in 1860, where she lived till her marriage. Mr. and Mrs. Frazier have had three children—Ulah C., born September 27, 1868, died December 12, 1869; Effa May, born November 20, 1870, and Jennie R., born May 15, 1873. Mr. Frazier has been justice of the peace for two years, and has served two terms as constable in Boone County, Indiana. His grandfather, James Frazier, was a native of Ireland, where he was reared a shepherd boy. He died in Kentucky, being at his death aged ninety odd years. His Grandmother Frazier was a native of Germany. The maternal grandfather of our subject was Michael Hedrick. His father was a great hunter in his day, and our subject has seen as many as a half dozen deer

in the yard at one time, which had been killed by the father while on a hunting expedition.

SAMUEL HARDING, a retired blacksmith of Kirklin Township, is a native of Union County, Indiana, the eldest son of Thomas K. and Rachel (Knott) Harding, the father born in Butler County, Ohio, in February, 1811, and the mother a native of North Carolina, born in January, 1811. The father was reared to manhood in his native county and there learned the blacksmith's trade. He came to Union County, and was married in Brownsville to Rachel Knott, and to them were born ten children, nine born in Union County, and the youngest born in Clinton County. They came with their family to Clinton County, March 10, 1845, and settled on the line between Kirklin Township and Boone County. Samuel Harding, our subject, worked by the month on a farm till twenty-one years of age, when he commenced to learn the blacksmith's trade. He bought the blacksmith's shop of William Handlin, and brought the first stock of iron to Kirklin, where he followed blacksmithing until 1885 when he retired to his farm, where he has since resided. He was associated with his brother, John Harding, for a few years, and in 1878 one of his sons became a partner, and is now carrying on the business alone. Mr. Harding received a diploma from a professor of veterinary surgery of Philadelphia, and is now one of the best veterinary surgeons in Clinton County. June 22, 1854, Mr. Harding was married to Miss Delila Thompson, a daughter of John and Ann Thompson. They have five sons and three daughters living—John A., Robert L., Orlando V., Orien T., Francis M., Kate R., Lilla L. and Mary P. A daughter, Winnie R., died aged thirteen years. In politics Mr. Harding affiliates with the Democratic party. In religious views he is a Presbyterian.

JOHN G. HART, deceased, was born in the State of Pennsylvania, December 20, 1820, a son of John R. and Mary Hart. When he was fifteen years of age his parents moved to Ohio, and about a year later he accompanied them to Clinton County, Indiana, the family then locating in Kirklin Township, on the land now owned by William J. Ferguson. Here the father entered land on a land warrant which he obtained for his services in the war of 1812. He sold this land about the close of the late civil war, and removed to the home of his youngest son, Silas Hart, near Kokomo, where he lived till his death, January 29, 1872. The mother of our subject was a native of the State of Pennsylvania, remaining there

till after her marriage. She died in Kirklin Township, this county, November 15, 1850, and is buried in the Bogan Cemetery. Of the children born to the parents four are still living—Miriam, Mary, William and Silas. Four children are deceased, their names being John G., Elizabeth, Keziah and Sarah. John G. Hart was about sixteen years of age when he came to Clinton County. He began life on his own account on a farm in Kirklin Township, which he rented from his father for several years. He then bought eighty acres of heavily timbered land where he commenced to make a home. He built a log house, which was destroyed by fire with its entire contents a few years later. He then built a good hewed log house, in which he lived till his death, April 5, 1880. He is buried in Bogan Cemetery. His wife, whose maiden name was Harriet Wallace, was born in Ohio about six years after the birth of our subject, and has been a resident of Kirklin Township since twelve years of age. She was a daughter of David and Nancy (Bogan) Wallace. To Mr. and Mrs. Hart were born four sons—David E., John W., Cyrenus and Perkins Van L., of whom the latter died in infancy. David E. Hart, the eldest son, was born December 4, 1845, in Kirklin Township, on the farm which his grandfather, John R. Hart, entered about the year 1836, and has always lived in this neighborhood, being educated in the district schools. He lived ten years on his grandfather's farm, when he went with his parents to their new farm in the woods. He was married September 6, 1866, to Mary M. Cobb, who was born at Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1844, coming with her parents, Abraham and Amanda Cobb, to Boone County when a girl, where she has since lived. To this union have been born eleven children—Dora O., Ulysses O. (deceased), John A., William Wesley, Edward, Emma (died in infancy), Viola (deceased), Effa, Milo F., Sylvia and Murry. In his political views Mr. Hart is a Republican. Like his parents, he is a member of the Christian church.

NATHAN HENDRICKS, deceased, was born in Morgan County, Virginia, May 8, 1820, a son of John and Sally (Roadrock) Hendricks, who were born, reared and married in the State of Virginia. They subsequently moved to Clarke County, Ohio, with their family, which then consisted of four children. The father died in Clarke County in May, 1835, aged sixty-one years, the mother surviving her husband till April, 1853, when she died at the age of sixty-three years. Nathan Hendricks was seven years old when his parents settled in Clarke County, and there he was reared to

manhood. He was married in that county October 2, 1839, to Sarah Hunter, who was born in Clarke County, Ohio, September 17, 1820, a daughter of Jonathan and Mary (Shaw) Hunter. To this union have been born twelve children, of whom only four survive—John, born February 11, 1843, served in the late war nine months, when he was discharged on account of poor health, married and has one son, Burtie L., born April 17, 1885; Lewis T., born August 26, 1855, living in Kentucky, was married in February, 1875, to Mary L. Scott, and has two daughters, named Katie and Candace; Francis M., born September 26, 1859, married Hattie Roush, and Harriet E., born February 11, 1862, wife of Robert Sperlock, has one child, Grovie S., born October 21, 1884. Eight children are deceased—James M., born August 23, 1840, died October 6, 1866; Benjamin, born March 20, 1845, died of typhoid fever at Huntsville, Alabama; Mary J., born January 14, 1847, was married in January, 1868, to Lewis King, who died May 13, 1882; she died June 17, 1882, leaving one child, Ella, aged fifteen years; Sarah Ann, born January 14, 1850, died aged eight months; Daniel, born October 2, 1851, died August 26, 1852; Oliver S., born June 14, 1853, died September 6, 1854; Charles W., born September 11, 1857, died September 3, 1860, and Olive L., born October 31, 1864, died January 16, 1865. Mr. Hendricks moved to Champaign County, Ohio, a year after his marriage, remaining there six years, when he returned to Clarke County, where he lived on the farm of his father-in-law for eighteen months. He then removed with his family to Logan County, Ohio, and four years later, September, 1853, came to Kirklin, Clinton County, Indiana. After living here eighteen months, he took his family to Jefferson County, Iowa, where he lived on a rented farm for six months. He then returned to Clinton County, Indiana, and bought the farm in Kirklin Township which is still occupied by his widow. His first purchase was 200 acres, for which he paid \$9 per acre. Two log shanties had been erected on this land, and a small part cleared, and in one of these shanties the family lived for more than a year. Mr. Hendricks then built a hewed log house, living in it a year or more, when he erected a comfortable frame residence, in which he lived from October, 1861, till January, 1878, moving from there to their present brick residence, which was built in 1877. Mr. Hendricks lived in this house till his death, which occurred April 9, 1878. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity, and was buried in Hendricks Cemetery with

Masonic rites. He was a successful agriculturist, and at his death left 335 acres of choice land. In his political views he was a Democrat. He was an upright and honest citizen, and was respected by all who knew him for his many manly qualities. Mrs. Hendricks is an estimable lady, and is much respected throughout the township. On her sixty-fifth birthday she was given a surprise party by her neighbors. Her father, Jonathan Hunter, was born in Virginia, March 14, 1761, where he lived till twenty-eight years of age. Her mother was also a native of Virginia. She died in 1835, aged about forty-three years. Her grandfather, James Hunter, died in Virginia, his wife, Nancy Hunter, dying in Ohio.

JACOB A. HESSER, residing on section 4, Kirklin Township, was born in Logansport, Indiana, October 27, 1845, a son of Theodore and Lucinda (Camby) Hesser, the father born in Pennsylvania, March 23, 1818, and the mother born in Ohio, July 9, 1826. Her parents removed to Indiana in 1830. Theodore and Lucinda (Camby) Hesser were married November 6, 1842, at Logansport, Indiana, the father locating there when twenty-two years of age. To them were born the following children—Jacob A., our subject; Amanda M., born August 1, 1848; America C., born February 25, 1850; George T., born February 26, 1858, and died April 11, 1865; Orion E., born April 9, 1861. The parents came with their family to Frankfort, Clinton County, Indiana, in 1852. During the late war the father enlisted in 1861, in Company G, Eighty-sixth Indiana Infantry, and after being in the service eighteen months was promoted to First Lieutenant of his company. He was discharged in 1865, and he returned to his home in Clinton County, where he died of disease contracted while in the army, his death occurring September 8, 1876. His widow is now living with her son, Orion E. Hesser, in Bement, Illinois. Our subject's paternal grandfather, Jacob A. Hesser, served in the war of 1812 and was honorably discharged. He delighted to gather his grandchildren around him and tell them of the battles of 1812-'14. He died in his eighty-fourth year. The Hesser family is of German descent on the father's and French on the mother's side. Our subject's maternal grandfather, Samuel Camby, was born May 4, 1762, and died at the home of Theodore Hesser April 11, 1858, in his ninety-sixth year. A week before his death he walked from Kirklin to Frankfort, a distance of eleven miles. He had a family of thirteen children, five still living, three of whom are engaged in stock-

raising in Washington Territory. Jacob A. Hesser was reared to manhood in Frankfort coming here with his parents when about seven years of age. For a time he followed the carpenter's trade, and subsequently was employed for three years on the two papers, *Crescent* and *Banner*. In 1861 he enlisted with his father in Company G, Eighty-sixth Indiana Infantry, being only sixteen years old when mustered into the service at Indianapolis. He was sent to Covington, Kentucky, where he joined General Buell's corps. His first engagement was at Perryville, and from that time was on the march until the battle of Stone River. He was wounded in his left arm at Stone River, January 2, 1863, a minie-ball striking three inches below the elbow and coming out at the elbow joint. He went from the battle-field to Nashville, being twenty-four hours before he got his arm dressed after receiving the wound, thence to Louisville Hospital, where he was discharged February 20, 1863. In June, 1864, he was in the Government employ on the railroad for six months between Nashville and Chattanooga, Tennessee, then returned to Frankfort, Indiana. April 7, 1865, he re-enlisted in Company F, One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Indiana Infantry, and received an honorable discharge August 4, 1865. He then returned to Frankfort, Clinton County, where he carried on a restaurant about three years. He then clerked about three years in Smith & Co.'s grocery, and in 1870 engaged in the grocery business on his own account. In 1871 Samuel Irwin became associated with him, and they continued the business together a little more than a year, when Mr. Hesser sold his interest to his partner. He then clerked in a grocery in Frankfort about a year, when he bought fifteen acres of land one and a half miles east of Frankfort, and began raising small fruit and garden truck. He continued in this business for five years when he sold his place, and in 1883 bought his present farm in Kirklin Township. He first located in a small, one-room house, 12 x 16 feet in size, where he and his family spent the summer of 1883, while he and his wife built their present comfortable dwelling, and the following summer he erected a barn. Mr. Hesser was united in marriage February 11, 1872, to Florence E. Coleman, who was born near Frankfort, Indiana, December 28, 1857, a daughter of Henry Coleman, a native of Ohio. Her mother was also born in Ohio, and died when Mrs. Hesser was seven years old. The father subsequently married again, and is still living in Frankfort. Mr. and Mrs. Hesser have two children—Ada B., born December 25, 1874, and Henry T.,



H. Hallcraft.

born September 30, 1876, both born in Clinton County. In politics Mr. Hesser is a Republican.

ABRAHAM HOLLICRAFT, a retired farmer, section 12, Kirklin Township, was born October 5, 1807, in Washington County, Pennsylvania, a son of James and Elizabeth (Litel) Hollcraft, the former born May 1, 1780, and the latter April 9, 1785. His mother died September 6, 1826. In 1833 he and his father came to Clinton County, Indiana, and entered Government land. The father died July 31, 1843, at the house of his son Abraham. Mr. Hollcraft has sold his original entry of 200 acres, his present farm being partially improved when he bought it. He now owns 160 acres on section 12, eighty acres on section 11, eighty acres on section 14, forty acres on sections 17 and 21, 120 acres on sections 35 and 21, and the north half of section 7, making in all 800 acres. He and his father came to Clinton County with teams, making the trip from Clinton County, Ohio, in eleven days. When he reached his land he had \$22.50 with which to build his house, but, undaunted, he went to work and in a month's time had a comfortable cabin 18 x 20 feet in size. For two or three days his family was at the house of a cousin and then went to the cabin of his father, which had been built before they came. They moved into their own home December 2, 1833, and this cabin served them several years, but in the fall of 1856 gave place to a substantial frame residence in which they lived until 1868, when they moved to their present home. Mr. Hollcraft is the only person now the head of a family that was living in Clinton in 1833. He is in the enjoyment of good health, and although he does not engage in active farm labor has the oversight of his estate. He has been twice married. First in Clinton County, Ohio, November 8, 1832, to Mary McGill, who was born in Pennsylvania, March 14, 1809, a daughter of Fenton and Jane McGill. The former was born July 13, 1778, and died August 13, 1824, and the latter was born November 3, 1778, and died August 21, 1828. Mrs. Hollcraft died February 1, 1868, leaving one daughter—Elizabeth Jane, who was born July 19, 1835, and is now the wife of Robert McClamrock and has seven children. One daughter, Mary Ann, was born November 27, 1842, and died September 29, 1843. November 12, 1868, Mr. Hollcraft married Indian Harriet (Campbell) Kursey, a native of Bath County, Kentucky, daughter of Williamson and Nancy (Choshow) Campbell, and widow of J. J. Kursey. Her parents both died in 1876, their deaths occurring only about two

weeks apart, the father being eighty-five years of age, and the mother six years younger. Their family consisted of ten children, seven of whom are living. Mrs. Hollcraft was married to Mr. Kursey May 26, 1848. He was born in Nicholas County, Kentucky, March 4, 1800, and died January 26, 1868. Mr. Hollcraft ascribes his success in life to his first business venture in Clinton County. Having a little money he went into the country and bought all the coon skins he could find, which he sold at quite an advance on the purchase price. This he continued until other parties had put up the price of skins, thus making the profits too small to make it a paying enterprise. In all his business dealings Mr. Hollcraft has been strictly honorable, and his valuable property has been obtained by good management, and honest hard work. He is now one of Clinton County's respected pioneers, whose places are fast becoming vacant, but who are remembered by the many evidences of their thrift and enterprise.

WILLIAM A. HUFFINE was born in Greene County, Ohio, October 28, 1848, a son of George and Rachel (Smith) Huffine, who were born, reared and married in the State of Pennsylvania, the father dying in Greene County, Ohio, in 1857. The mother is still living, making her home with our subject. He came with his mother and four sisters to Clinton County, Indiana, in 1858, when he settled in the village of Kirklin. He received a fair English education, which he completed at the academy at Thorntown, Boone County, Indiana, after which he engaged in teaching school, which he followed for seven winter seasons, teaching five winters in Boone County and two in Kirklin Township. During the late war he enlisted in the 100 days' service, in Company I, One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Indiana Infantry, and was on guard duty till his discharge. He then re-enlisted for one year in Company C, One Hundred and Fiftieth Indiana Infantry, and was in Virginia in the Shenandoah Valley. He was discharged in 1865, being mustered out at Indianapolis. He then returned to his home in Kirklin, where he has since resided with the exception of a few months. For a time he was engaged in mercantile pursuits in Frankfort with H. C. Atchinson, who is now engaged in business at Hillisburgh. Mr. Huffine is at present engaged in the general mercantile business in the village of Kirklin, being associated with Thomas McClannoch. He was married February 13, 1871, to Miss Sarah E. Thompson, a native of Clinton County, Indiana. They are the parents of four children—Hershel C.,

Charles C., Grace L. and Mabel M. During his residence in this township Mr. Huffine has taken an active interest in the advancement of its interests, and is a much respected citizen. He has served for some time as township trustee, which position he still holds.

ISAAC N. IRWIN is a native of Clinton County, born August 29, 1845, a son of Robert S. and Rebecca (Gray) Irwin. He remained with his parents during his youth and at the time of the breaking out of the war of the Rebellion was attending the Lebanon Academy, at Lebanon, Boone County. February 22, 1864, he enlisted in the defense of his country and was assigned as a recruit to Company G, Eleventh Indiana Infantry, that regiment being home on veteran furlough. They were sent to New Orleans and put under command of General Canby, and assigned soon after to the Nineteenth Army Corps, remaining around New Orleans until August, 1864, when they were sent to the Shenandoah Valley, serving under General Sheridan until that part of the country was vacated by the rebels. The Eleventh was on the skirmish line when Sheridan came up on his famous ride. The regiment had surrendered that morning but had cut themselves out, and, after the arrival of General Sheridan, they were taken from the skirmish line and placed in line of battle. They shot their sixty rounds, made a charge on the rebels who were behind a stone fence, and routed them. Soon after this the Nineteenth Corps was divided and the brigade to which the Eleventh belonged was ordered to General Sherman. On reaching Baltimore they found General Lew Wallace in command. Having been the first Colonel of the Eleventh he wanted to retain them with him and persuaded General Grant to assign another regiment to General Sherman and they remained at Baltimore until the close of the war, being mustered out July 27, and discharged at Indianapolis, August 9, 1865. After his discharge Mr. Irwin returned home and the following year attended Lebanon Academy. He was married September 27, 1866, to Miss Rebecca J. Ball, a native of Clinton County, born February 3, 1846, daughter of James and Rebecca C. Ball. Her father was born in Kentucky, February 10, 1816, and died in Clinton County, Indiana, when she was a child. Her mother was born in Dearborn County, Indiana, December 23, 1826. Mr. and Mrs. Irwin have six children—Everett F., born July 27, 1867; Loretta B., born September 1, 1869; Robert M., born March 3,

1871; Charles, born January 7, 1873; Fannie, born April 21, 1876; Elizabeth, born January 23, 1878.

JAMES KING was born in Rock Castle County, Kentucky, December 20, 1808, a son of William King, who was a native of Virginia. His grandfather was a native of Scotland and came to this country prior to the Revolutionary war and in that struggle for independence fought with the colonies. When he was twenty-five years old he came to Indiana, and located in Rush County, where for a time he worked with his brother-in-law, John Cooper, at wagon-making. After his marriage he rented a farm, and a year later, in December, 1836, moved to Clinton County and entered eighty acres of land on section 33, Sugar Creek Township. At that time the country was heavily timbered and the roads were almost impassable. Their first home was a one-story log cabin, 16 x 18 feet in dimensions, which Mr. King had built the fall before bringing his family to the county. In this house they lived four years, when they built a two-story hewed-log house 18 x 20 feet in size. In 1863 they bought and moved to a farm about a mile from their first location where Mr. King died October 17, 1884. He was married in 1835, to Mary Winship, who was born in Fayette County, Indiana, January 17, 1817, a daughter of Jesse and Celia (Leforge) Winship, her father a native of New York, born April 22, 1787, and her mother of New Jersey, born May 23, 1793. They came to Indiana when young and were married in Brookville, and in 1821 moved to Rush County, where they both died in 1854, the mother August 12, and the father in November. Mr. and Mrs. King had a family of eight children—Thomas S., born January 25, 1836, died May 4, 1839; William L., born March 21, 1838; Jesse W., June 10, 1841; Celia, October 22, 1843, is the wife of W. H. Winborough; Mary J., January 16, 1847, is the wife of David Alter; Louisa, December 25, 1849, is the wife of George T. Williams; Martha A., June 29, 1852, died February 11, 1853; and John C., November 15, 1856.

JOHN C. KING is a native of Clinton County, Indiana, born in Sugar Creek Township, November 15, 1856, a son of James and Mary (Winship) King. When he was six years old his parents moved to Kirklin Township, and this has since been his home. He was studious, and when twenty years of age began teaching school, having fitted himself for a teacher, his only schooling being that obtained in the district school of his neighborhood. He taught six winter terms and four terms during the summer, his

work on the farm being done by a hired man. In the spring of 1882 he began the manufacture of tile in company with W. H. Cast, and this business has been a profitable one, making annually from \$2,500 to \$2,800. Mr. King has always given considerable attention to agriculture, and in connection with his tile manufactory oversees the cultivation of his farm. He was married November 9, 1879, to Alice G. Cast, a native of Kirklin Township, born March 14, 1857, daughter of A. O. and Sarah (Barnett) Cast. They have a family of four children—Bernice E., born August 28, 1880; Sciatha C., born August 24, 1881; Mary Grace, born September 13, 1883; Lotta M., born September 25, 1885. In politics Mr. King is a Republican.

JESSE W. KING is one of the active and enterprising agriculturists of Kirklin Township where he has 100 acres of choice, well-improved land, eighty acres being located on section 32, the remainder of his land being on section 5. He was born in Sugar Creek Township, Clinton County, June 10, 1841, and there he grew to manhood, and has always lived in sight of his birthplace. He was reared to agricultural pursuits, and has made that his life work in which he has met with good success. He was married here October 11, 1866, to Miss Sarah C. Ballenger who was born in Kirklin Township, this county, a daughter of Milton and Priscilla (Thomas) Ballenger, natives of Bourbon County, Kentucky, the father born July 7, 1811, and the mother October 18, 1815. Mr. and Mrs. King have six children—Nora A., born July 25, 1867; Burt O., born November 29, 1868; Perley F., born June 20, 1872; Orpha P., born August 27, 1874; Bernie M., born May 17, 1880, and Glen B., born September 23, 1883. In politics Mr. King is a Republican. Mrs. King has been a member of the Methodist church since fourteen years of age. Her parents were members of the Baptist church. They were married in Rush County, Indiana, October 2, 1834, and about the year 1842 came to Clinton County and settled in Kirklin Township. When Mrs. King was about a year old they moved back to Rush County, and three years later returned with their family to the old homestead in Kirklin Township, where the father died December 10, 1869, aged fifty-eight years and five months. Mrs. Ballenger is still living and makes her home in Kirklin Township. Mrs. King's paternal grandparents were Edward and Charlotte (Yarborough) Ballenger, the former born in the year 1787, and the latter April 30, 1786. They were married January 26, 1810. Both died in Indiana, the

grandfather in Rush County in 1866, and the grandmother in Boone County in June, 1858. Jesse W. King, our subject, is a son of James and Mary (Winship) King. His father was born December 20, 1808, in Rock Castle County, Kentucky, of Scotch and English ancestry. He came to Rush County from his native State when twenty-six years of age and was there married to Mary Winship, who was born January 17, 1817, in Fayette County, Indiana, but was reared from girlhood in Rush County. They came to Clinton County in 1835 with one child and settled in Sugar Creek Township, where they lived till 1863, moving thence to Kirklin Township, where the father died October 17, 1884. The mother has since lived with her son, John C. They were the parents of nine children of whom only two, Thomas and Martha, are deceased. There were five children born to Mrs. King's parents, of whom four are yet living. Mr. King's paternal grandparents were William and Mary (Evans) King, the former coming to Rush County, Indiana, from Kentucky, where he lived till his death, the grandmother dying in Clinton County. His maternal grandparents Jesse W. and Celia Winship, both died in Rush County, Indiana.

JACOB C. MATHEWS, an enterprising farmer, residing on section 31, Kirklin Township, is a native of Indiana, born in Jennings County, July 24, 1847, a son of John C. and Martha O. (Hollis) Mathews, the father born in Maryland about 1794, of Welsh descent, and the mother being of English ancestry. Jacob C. was reared on a farm in his native county, living there till he enlisted in the war of the Rebellion, January 2, 1864, in Company H, One Hundred and Twentieth Indiana Infantry. His first battle was at Kenesaw Mountain, after which he was in all the engagements to Atlanta, being under fire for nine months. He was at Franklin when the rebels charged the Union lines seventeen times. He also participated in the battle of Nashville, where he was struck by a ball which only grazed his neck. At Duck River he was stunned by the bursting of a shell. At that place he fired about 360 shots at the rebels, who were in very close proximity to him. He marched from Nashville to Tennessee River, where the regiment took boats for Cincinnati, going thence by cars to Washington, District of Columbia. The hardships endured while marching from Duck River to Franklin were so great that on reaching Washington Mr. Mathews was obliged to go to the hospital. He was discharged from Douglas Hospital, of that city, June 2, 1865, when he returned to Jennings County, where he followed farming for several years. He

subsequently went to Decatur County, Indiana, where he lived on a rented farm for one year, moving thence to Hamilton County, Indiana, where he was engaged in agricultural pursuits for ten years. He then, in March, 1885, came to Clinton County, Indiana, and has since followed farming on the northwest quarter of section 31, Kirklin Township, where he has eighty acres of choice land. Mr. Mathews was married October 21, 1872, to Ida M. Davis, who was born in Union County, Indiana, April 4, 1854, but from her fourth year was reared in Decatur County. She was a daughter of John T. and Mary A. (Dare) Davis, her parents being natives of Union County, the father born in February, 1829, and the mother October 16, 1833, living there till after their marriage. Mr. Davis is still living in Decatur County, Iowa. Mr. and Mrs. Mathews have seven children—John C., born July 9, 1874; Samuel T., born November 21, 1875; Ida May, born March 28, 1878; William H., born March 31, 1880; Mary M., born January 16, 1882; Leven B., born February 16, 1884, and Ernest F., born January 28, 1886. In his political views Mr. Mathews affiliates with the Republican party. John C. Mathews, father of our subject, was born in Maryland, where he lived till after his marriage. He died in the year 1854. Our subject's mother was his second wife, and was eighteen years younger than her husband. She was also a native of Maryland, born February 16, 1812, and is still living on the old farm where the father died. He was a member of the United Brethren church, and a much respected citizen.

DARIUS MCKENZIE, general merchant and farmer, came to Clinton County in May, 1866, and first engaged in selling books on commission. In 1867 he, in company with John Harding, opened a small store and engaged in general merchandising. In 1868 he bought Mr. Harding's interest and continued the business alone several years, when he sold out to Charles H. Bickley, with the understanding that at the end of a year if Mr. Bickley desired it he should buy it back. During that year he dealt in stock, and then was obliged to resume merchandising. He has been a successful merchant, and has acquired a good property. His first purchase of real estate was fifteen acres. To this he added until he now owns 140 acres, located on section 7, Kirklin Township, and all under cultivation. Mr. McKenzie was born in Harrison County, Indiana, December 20, 1840, living at his birthplace until twenty years of age and depending on his own resources from his twelfth year. His parents, Alexander and Phebe (Haines) Mc-

Kenzie, were natives respectively of Virginia and Pennsylvania, of Scotch-Irish descent. His mother died in 1847, aged forty-two years, and his father in 1878, aged seventy-three years. Mr. McKenzie was married October 28, 1872, to Miss Jemima McIntyre, a native of Ohio. They have had two children, but one is living—Ethel May, born May 4, 1880. One died in infancy, unnamed. In politics Mr. McKenzie is a Republican, and has been the candidate of his party for official positions in the county. He has served as trustee for Kirklin Township six years. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. McKenzie enlisted in the war of the Rebellion June 12, 1861, and was assigned to Company K, Seventeenth Indiana Infantry. He accompanied his regiment to Cincinnati and thence to Parkersburg, Virginia. From there to Charleston they had a few skirmishes, being under command of General McClellan. They went to Webster, Virginia, and thence marched to Philippi, Laurel Hill and Rich Mountain. At this time the three months' men were relieved by the three years' men, and some of the former re-enlisted and were assigned to other regiments. The regiments were also, about this time, formed into divisions, the Seventeenth being under command of General Reynolds. They engaged in several skirmishes, but their first hard battle was at Green Brier Bridge, Virginia. After the battle at Green Brier they went into winter quarters at Beverly, and were four months in the Cheat River Valley, remaining there until January, 1862, when they were ordered to Louisville, Kentucky, and were transferred to General Nelson's division, under command of General Buell. They then marched to Camp Wickliffe, Kentucky, and were in camp until February, and while there were thoroughly drilled by General Nelson, often at double quick with their knapsacks. From there they were ordered to Bowling Green in pursuit of General Breckinridge, the division following the rebels to Nashville, where the Union forces encamped. At Nashville the Seventeenth was transferred to Wood's division and remained there four or five weeks, then went to Pittsburg Landing, reaching there Sunday evening, and crossing the river the next morning at daylight, too late to participate in the engagement. From there followed the army to Corinth and after the evacuation of the latter place General Buell's command marched to Stevenson, Alabama. When General Bragg started on his raid for Louisville, General Buell started in pursuit on a parallel road. At Munfordville the rebels captured General Wilder and 300 men, who

were sent as recruits for the Seventeenth. The Union forces entered Louisville ahead of the rebels, and from there went to Perryville, where they had a severe battle, the Seventeenth, however, not participating, being held in reserve by General Thomas. The army then went to Gallatin, Tennessee, crossing the Cumberland River, and marching to Silver Springs, General Buell making his headquarters at Nashville. At Silver Springs he was relieved by General Rosecrans, and a short time after occurred the battle of Murfreesboro. About this time Morgan made his raid on the railroad in the rear of General Rosecrans's army, and General Wilder was detailed to follow after him with his brigade of infantry. They marched day and night, driving Morgan off the road and went to work to repair it, cutting trees and making ties, and soon got it in running order. General Wilder then returned to Murfreesboro and reported to General Rosecrans, when the latter, seeing the need of more cavalry, ordered him to return to his brigade and mount it, and in one month's time the brigade was mounted and following after Morgan. They were known as Wilder's mounted infantry, and were used from that time on the flanks of General Rosecrans's army. On the road to Winchester, the latter part of May, 1863, they were put in advance with orders to charge the rebels wherever found, which they did successfully, driving them to Hoover's Gap, and there they dismounted and brought on an engagement, the brigade losing heavily, the loss of the Seventeenth being 113 men killed and wounded. They held their position several hours, when General Thomas came to their support. He rode up on a high hill where the whole brigade could see him. As soon as he came in sight the brigade raised a yell at the sound of which the rebels retreated. The brigade was then ordered to the left of the army and sent to tear up the railroad to Winchester. General Bragg retreated, being pressed by General Rosecrans, and General Wilder was caught between Bragg's army and the Cumberland Mountains. A heavy rain coming on, the brigade was obliged to swim the streams and make their way over the mountains. This was the severest march they experienced. The brigade was in the battle of Chickamanga, but at that time Mr. McKenzie was in the hospital. General Rosecrans fell back to Chattanooga from Chickamanga and General Wilder crossed the Tennessee River at Harrison's Landing and pursued General Wheeler, who was a day ahead of the former's brigade, which overtook him, however, at the foot of the Cumberland Mountains, where they were joined by General Crook's divis-

ion, and after a hot pursuit and many battles, at Farmington, Tennessee, 800 prisoners were taken, together with Wheeler's artillery and pack mules, and the rest of his army were routed and fled across the river perfectly demoralized. Wilder's brigade was then assigned to General Crook's division, and with him went to Chattanooga and Charleston, Tennessee. General Crook was then promoted and the division placed in command of General Lang, an officer in the regular army. An order was soon after issued by the War Department to give all soldiers who would veteranize, a furlough for thirty days, and all save about twenty-five men of the Seventeenth re-enlisted, Mr. McKenzie being among the number. After re-enlisting the regiment received orders to March to Pulaski, Tennessee, where they turned over their horses and all equipments except their guns, and were sent to Indianapolis, where they were mustered out January 1, 1864. After their furloughs had expired they rendezvoused at Indianapolis, taking with them enough recruits to make their number 1,000, and from there went to Louisville, where they drew their horses and were again fully equipped. From Louisville they went to Chattanooga and joined General Sherman on the left of General Grant's army, and were the first to cross the pontoons over the Chickamunga Creek. They were the extreme left wing of General Sherman's army, and had orders to turn the right wing of Bragg's army. At this time all the cavalry was placed in command of General Girard. They then went to Ringgold and here tore up the railroad and burned Bragg's wagon train. Before they had finished their work, General Bragg fell on them and they retreated to Cleveland, Tennessee, where they were attacked by a rebel division under General Wright, who was on his way to assist General Longstreet against General Burnside, and being greatly outnumbered our forces fell back to Chattanooga and accompanied General Sherman to Knoxville to assist General Burnside. Here General Sherman organized his forces for the Atlanta campaign, and on the way they had many skirmishes and heavy fighting at Resaca, Kenesaw Mountain and Peach Tree Creek. After the latter battle, Wilder's brigade was assigned to General Stoneman's division and was sent in the rear of Johnston's army around Atlanta, being absent about two weeks, and at the battle of Atlanta were on the left of General Sherman's army. From there they went to Jonesboro, and thence after Hood to Rome, Georgia, and with Sherman on his march to the sea, having many severe engagements with rebel cavalry on the way. At Ter-

rapin Creek, Georgia, October 28, 1864, when the Seventeenth Indiana was the only regiment engaged in the skirmish with General Ferguson's brigade, Mr. McKenzie was struck in the right arm with three minie-balls, completely shattering it, and was also shot in the right side near the fifth rib, the ball passing nearly through his body, the ball being cut out of the left side of the backbone. He also received a flesh wound, a ball passing from his right to left side under the skin of the breast, but his other wounds being so severe he did not know of this until the next day. He was then taken prisoner, being at the time not more than 100 yards from the rebels. About twenty-five rebels rushed up to him, each claiming the honor of having shot him, and all said he was the "bravest Yank" they ever saw. They took off his shoes and pants, leaving only his drawers, took his silver watch, worth about \$35, and about \$8 in greenbacks, and promissory notes amounting to \$60. He had three linen handkerchiefs, sent him by friends, which he asked them to leave him as he prized them, but was refused. As soon as they had left, General Ferguson rode up and asked what command he belonged to. He answered, the Seventeenth Indiana, and then begged him to send him a surgeon. When the surgeon came he was exhausted from loss of blood, having laid on the field two hours. The doctor gave him a stimulant and at 10 o'clock the rebel ambulance came for him. He was placed with his back against another Union soldier who was moaning with his wounds. The road was rough, and by the driver's careless driving the ambulance was turned over and both men rolled out and were thrown on a large boulder. As their faces came together, what was his surprise to find his comrade was his Second Lieutenant, James Fisher. They lay there about ten minutes, when a squad of rebel cavalry rode up and turned the ambulance back and placed them in it. They were taken to a little town named Ladiga, and to a doctor's office, where was also another man of their regiment. Between 3 and 4 o'clock in the afternoon the doctors came and examined their wounds. They gave Mr. McKenzie chloroform and took off his arm. He asked them why they did it, and received satisfactory answers from Dr. Peters, of Tennessee. He asked them to examine the wound in his side which was giving him so much pain he could scarcely endure it. After probing his wound the doctor expressed some surprise, intimating that it was very dangerous, and asked if he could endure to have it cut out, and was told that he could. Mr. Mc-

Kenzie says, when he commenced to cut the wound it seemed a relief, and when the bullet was taken out told the doctor he felt better and was then told he would get well. The ball was a regular ounce bullet. The doctor asked Mr. McKenzie for it, and was told he could have it, as he had had enough of it. He was in this room eight weeks, the rebels in the meantime going away, leaving the Lieutenant and Mr. McKenzie alone, the other soldier having died. There was no one to care for them except the citizens, and they were very slow to render them any assistance. His bandage came off his arm, inflammation set in and the flesh sloughed off, leaving the bone bare. The wound in his side affected his lung and gave him a constant cough. For three weeks he expectorated pus, and being unable to raise his head, and having no one to dress his wounds or remove his soiled clothes, the green flies swarmed around him, and one day and night he was completely covered with maggots. A little darky had been bringing him potato soup twice a day and water to put on his wounds, the doctor having left a sponge with him for that purpose. He told the boy if he knew any white man who had any sympathy for suffering humanity to tell him to come to him. The boy told Colonel Young, a conservative Union man, and he with a colored man came to him. They first got a straw tick and some bed quilts, and lifting him by his head and feet laid him on the bare floor, when, for the first time it was discovered that his back was a bed of sores from his shoulders to his hips. As soon as his body touched the floor he realized his condition, and he was unable to bear the pain, so they placed a quilt under him. They then swept the place and took a peck of maggots out of the bed. Colonel Young made him a comfortable bed, and after dressing his wounds and bandaging his arm put him on it. From that time he visited him every day, giving as a reason for not coming before that he was afraid. He remained there eight weeks longer, when he was taken to the prison at Kahawka, accompanied by Lieutenant Fisher. He was in the prison four months, when, in April, 1865, he was exchanged and was then taken to the City Hospital, Indianapolis, where he remained until September 13, when he was discharged. He then boarded at the Soldiers' Home eight months, and in the meantime attended Bryant & Stratton's Business College, from which he graduated, after which he came to Clinton County and located at Kirklin.

REV. JAMES L. MILLER has a good farm of 224½ acres on sections 31 and 32, Kirklin Township. He came to Clinton County

in 1865, and for three years had charge of Normandy, now Hillisburg Circuit of the Methodist church. He then bought 100 acres of land on the Michigan road in Kirklin Township, and engaged in farming a year, when he again took an appointment and traveled a year on the Miami Circuit. His health again failing he located on the farm where he now lives, having sold the farm on the Michigan road. He was converted and joined the Methodist Episcopal church when thirteen years of age, and in 1863 entered the ministry, a work he has always enjoyed. He still preaches occasionally when his health will permit, and is always ready to assist the weary and minister to the wants of the sick and troubled. He was born near Urbana, Champaign County, Ohio, November 2, 1832, a son of Christian and Elizabeth (Heath) Miller. His father was born in Londonderry County, Virginia, August 15, 1789, a son of Valentine and Sarah (Conrad) Miller, and grandson of Christian and Mary Miller. Valentine Miller was born in Germany, December 27, 1762, and when a lad accompanied his parents to the United States, and was married in Virginia, his wife being born in that State January 3, 1768. The mother of our subject was born in Virginia, January 9, 1793, and died in Grant County, Indiana, September 14, 1859, her husband surviving her nearly six years, his death occurring August 27, 1865. James L. Miller has been three times married. First, November 9, 1854, to Margaret L. Stevens, who was born November 15, 1835, in Grant County, Indiana, and died December 23, 1866, leaving five children—Leonidas A., born September 12, 1855, died September 4, 1878; John L., born October 2, 1857; Delphinia E., born July 24, 1860, is the wife of W. H. Keller; Emily S., born September 21, 1862, is the wife of Henry Ogle; Dora O., born July 15, 1865, is the wife of W. H. Walker. November 27, 1867, Mr. Miller married Ellen F. Foster, who was born February 2, 1842, and died June 1, 1884, leaving three children—Carrie C., born January 9, 1872; Okie Lonisa, October 7, 1874, and James E., June 26, 1880. May 17, 1885, Mr. Miller married his present wife, Miss Frances Taylor, who was born August 28, 1863, a daughter of David L. and Nancy O. (Barnett) Taylor, natives of Clinton County. In politics Mr. Miller is a Republican. His ministry has always been rewarded by revivals and additions to the churches he has served.

WILFORD W. MOORE lives on section 18, Kirklin Township, owning sixty acres on the northeast quarter, and twenty acres in the

southeast quarter. He was born in Bracken County, Kentucky, October 31, 1842, a son of John and Dulcina (McGinnis) Moore, the former a native of Kentucky, born in 1815, and the latter a native of Switzerland County, Indiana, born in 1821. Her parents, Samuel and Sarah (Earlewine) McGinnis, were natives of Kentucky, but moved to Indiana, where they spent the latter years of their lives. She is now living at Hillisburg with her son, John P. Moore. John Moore was a son of Levi Moore, who was a native of Pennsylvania, and after his marriage went to Kentucky, where his wife, the grandmother of our subject, died, and he subsequently married again. When our subject was three years old his parents moved to Rush County, Indiana, and subsequently until 1849 removed two or three times to and from Kentucky. In the latter year they moved to Clinton County and entered 160 acres of land in Johnson Township. They lived for a time in a log cabin which was on the farm now owned by A. Thatcher, and in the meantime the father and his four sons built a cabin on their own land. The land was wholly unimproved, part being prairie and part covered with timber and brush. Here the father died in 1857. W. W. Moore enlisted November 10, 1861, and was assigned to Company I, Tenth Indiana Infantry. His first engagement was at Mill Springs, Kentucky. Two months before his term of enlistment had expired the regiment was mustered out, and he was transferred to the Fifty-eighth Regiment, but was discharged from Tenth Regiment November 10, 1864. After his return home he lived on the old homestead until after his marriage, when he bought forty acres, to which he has since added the other forty of his farm. He was married October 30, 1865, to Elizabeth Cast, who was born in Clinton County, Ohio, May 27, 1843, a daughter of Horatio and Jane (Mount) Cast. Her parents came to Indiana in 1850, and settled on the farm where A. Thatcher now lives. Her father died at her home in 1874, aged seventy-nine years. Mr. and Mrs. Moore have two children—Loami S., born December 1, 1866, and Luella, born May 6, 1871. In politics Mr. Moore is a Republican.

ISAIAH MYERS, section 26, Kirklin Township, has a fine farm of 222 acres, on which he settled in the fall of 1880. He has made many valuable improvements on his farm, such as tiling and making additions to his residence and farm buildings. He, in connection with attending to his farm, has been a successful dealer in stock. He was born in Hocking County, Ohio, March 14, 1844,

a son of John G. and Elizabeth (Juniper) Myers. He was reared in Athens County, Ohio, whither his parents moved when he was a year old. He was married December 9, 1875, to Barbara Alroes, who was born in Crawfordsville, Indiana, May 3, 1855, a daughter of George Arnold and Elizabeth (Mankopf) Alroes. Her parents moved to Hocking County, Ohio, in her infancy, and there she grew to womanhood and was married. Mr. and Mrs. Myers have had six children—John G. F., born September 3, 1876; Clarence B., born September 27, 1878; Madge, born July 30, 1880, died August 23, 1882; Charles P., born April 7, 1882; George Arnold Henry, born July 17, 1884, died October 27, 1884, and Isaiah Stanley, born July 4, 1885. In politics Mr. Myers is a Democrat. He enlisted in the war of the Rebellion in October, 1861, and was assigned to Company G, Eighteenth Ohio Infantry, and served fourteen months, when, November 10, 1862, he was discharged on account of disability. After his recovery he again enlisted in the One Hundred and Forty-first Ohio, 100 days' service, and served 120 days in West Virginia, mostly on guard and picket duty and hunting guerrillas. Mr. Myers' father was born in Fairfield County, Ohio, September 6, 1817, a son of John G. Myers, who was born in Huron County, Ohio, in 1784, and a grandson of John Myers, a native of New England, of German descent. John G. Myers, Sr., died in Hocking County, Ohio, in 1854, and John G., Jr., the father of our subject, was killed by a train of cars May 10, 1882. The mother of our subject was born in Hocking County, Ohio, February 3, 1823, and died March 9, 1853, having spent her life in the neighborhood where she was born. She left six children—George, born June 9, 1842; Isaiah, Phoebe, born June 3, 1846, is the wife of Charles Arnold; Mary A., born August 31, 1848, died August 3, 1866; Emily, born November 8, 1850, died June 27, 1854, and William P., born February 25, 1853. The father married a second time, and to this union were born ten children—John A., born September 11, 1854, died August 3, 1866; an infant, born February 5, 1856, died at birth; Hattie, born April 26, 1856, died August 18, 1866; Benjamin and Bennett, born February 26, 1858; Cassius S., born September 21, 1862, died August 5, 1866; Charles, born March 4, 1864, died August 8, 1866; Ella and Allie, born July 31, 1867, Ella died September 21, 1876, and Allie, March 1, 1868; Mertie, born January 18, 1880. Mrs. Myers' father was a native of Hanover, Germany, and came to America when a young man. He enlisted in the war of the Re-

bellion, in the Seventy-sixth Ohio Infantry, and was afterward detailed to assist his brother, who was Surgeon in charge of the hospital at Memphis, and when on the way one of the car wheels was broken, and he received injuries which resulted in his death a few hours later. Her mother is a daughter of John C. and Barbara (Keller) Mankopf, and granddaughter of John J. and Mary (Funk) Keller, natives of Philadelphia, of German descent. She was born in Guernsey County, Ohio, April 1, 1834, and is now living in Athens County. Her family consisted of four children—Mrs. Myers is the oldest; Minnie E. was born September 16, 1858; John G. F., born March 21, 1860, died June 10, 1884; Ida S., born March 21, 1862, the wife of Charles Wilkes.

J. H. STEWART, general merchant, Cyclone, Indiana, was born in Muskingum County, Ohio, February 5, 1858, and when two years old was taken by his parents, Hugh and Lorena (Gordon) Stewart, to Bartholomew County, Indiana, where he lived twenty-three years. He was educated in the schools of Bartholomew County, and for a time attended school at Valparaiso, Indiana. After completing his education he engaged in teaching school, which he followed in all one summer and eight winters, beginning when seventeen years of age. He was married in Bartholomew County, December 27, 1882, to Dora Stucker, who was born in Champaign County, Illinois, November 8, 1863, a daughter of Francis M. and Emily J. (Bolt) Stucker, they being natives of Bartholomew County, Indiana. When she was an infant her father died, and her mother moved to Taylorville, Indiana, where she was reared. Her mother died in 1875, at the age of forty-five years. Mr. and Mrs. Stewart have one child—Mamie E., born October 6, 1883. Mr. Stewart established his present business May 1, 1883, commencing on a small scale in the front room of his dwelling, and in the winter of 1883 moved into his present quarters, and by his good management and his strict attention to the wants of his customers, he has built up a good trade, which is steadily increasing. His father, Hugh Stewart, was born in Jefferson County, Ohio, May 10, 1824, and when a mere lad he was taken by his parents to Muskingum County, Ohio, and moved to Bartholomew County, Indiana, in 1860, where he still resides. Our subject's mother was born November 25, 1822, in Muskingum County, Ohio, where she was reared and married. James Stewart, the grandfather of our subject, was born in Ireland, and was married in that country to Margaret Oliver, and to them were born ten

children, eight of whom were natives of Ireland. On coming to America, James Stewart settled in Jefferson County, Ohio. He and his wife subsequently removed to Muskingum County, Ohio, with their family, where they both died at an advanced age. Our subject's maternal grandparents were natives of Virginia and were of English descent.

TRAVIS STOWERS, an old and honored pioneer of Clinton County, living in Kirklin Township, was born May 22, 1811, in Giles County, Virginia, a son of Travis and Elizabeth (Blankinship) Stowers, the father a native of Culpeper County, Virginia, born March 27, 1777, and the mother born in Giles County, Virginia, in 1780. The father went to Giles County, Virginia, where he remained till after his marriage. He settled in Cabell County, West Virginia, when our subject was about six years of age. He subsequently removed to Johnson County, Indiana, where the mother died October 13, 1829. The father died in Johnson County, Indiana, in 1863. Travis Stowers, the subject of this sketch, left Cabell County when seventeen years of age for Johnson County, Indiana. He was married April 8, 1830, in Bartholomew County, Indiana, to Lucinda Hendrickson who was born in Adair County, Kentucky, in October, 1813, a daughter of John and Nancy (Clifton) Hendrickson, natives of Maryland and Kentucky, respectively, Mrs. Stowers coming to Johnson County with her parents when twelve years of age, where she grew to womanhood. To this union were born the following children: Samuel, born January 14, 1831, died aged one month; John Wesley, born January 4, 1832, living in Boone County, Indiana; William Henry, born August 23, 1833, died April 15, 1835; James H., born in February, 1838, died aged about one month; Josiah W., born in 1836, died January 18, 1861; Elizabeth Jane, born April 27, 1840, wife of John Kutz; David Riley, born in 1841, read medicine under Dr. Carter H. Smith, attended lectures at Indianapolis, commencing the practice of his profession at Kirklin, where he died after two years of illness, June 15, 1878, aged thirty-six years and six months, leaving a widow and five children; Nathan P., born November 23, 1842, died February 11, 1863; Richard A., born in August, 1846, enlisted in Company A, Eighty-sixth Indiana Infantry, in August, 1862, and was killed at the battle of Stone River; Mary A., born October 2, 1847, wife of John Bogan; Isaac F., born in July, 1849; Travis G., died before a year old in 1852; Samuel, deceased; Peter Jester, died aged

eight years, and Walter F., died aged six years. The mother who died February 15, 1863, and three of her children—Nathan, Peter and Walter—died of spotted fever within two weeks. Mr. Stowers came to Clinton County, from Johnson County, in January, 1835, and entered land from the Government, to which he removed in February of same year, his land being on section 18, one mile south of Kirklin, where he lived eleven years in the round log house he had built the year of his arrival. Here he experienced many of the hardships and trials of pioneer life, and had no neighbors within thirty miles east of him except Indians. He had worked the year previous to coming to Clinton County for \$120 and boarded himself, and by the strictest economy and by hunting and fishing he had saved enough money to purchase the eighty acres of land which he first entered in this county, this being the first home he ever owned. After improving his land he sold it for \$800, with the intention of going to Iowa, but changing his mind he bought 160 acres where he now resides, which he bought for \$200, there being no improvement on the place. Here he built another log house, which he has since shingled and clapboarded, and is still living in this house, intending to make it his home till death. Mr. Stowers has worked in this county for 50 cents per day, and has split rails for months, receiving for his work 25 cents per hundred. He says the commencement of his success in life was when he commenced dealing in furs, which he followed for seven years. He began life without capital, having but \$7 when he first reached Kirklin Township, but by strict frugality and persevering energy, combined with good business management, he has prospered far beyond his expectations, becoming one of the wealthy citizens of the county. Since coming to Clinton County he has given his children property to the value of \$14,000, and still owns 325 acres of valuable land, eight-five acres being in Sugar Creek Township and the rest of his land in Kirklin Township. On the death of his son, Richard A., at Stone River, the father started for his body, but on reaching Nashville he found that General Rosecrans could not let him go any further, when he and three other men paid a Colonel from Ohio to bring his body with three other soldiers who had been killed in battle. On receiving his son's body, he took it home and buried it in his private cemetery at Kirklin. Mr. Stowers was twice married, taking for his second wife Lucinda Wolf, October 22, 1863. She was born in Shelby County, Indiana, April 9, 1832, a daughter of John

and Jane (Whaley) Wolf, her father a native of Maryland and her mother born in Adair County, Kentucky. They moved to Boone County, Indiana, when Mrs. Stowers was quite young, where they lived till their death. By his second wife Mr. Stowers had five children—Stephen T., born August 11, 1864; Disa W., born in September, 1866; Sarah A., born in 1868; Roswell J., born January 24, 1871, and Lucinda, born November 12, 1872. In politics Mr. Stowers is a Republican. He and his wife are members of the New Light church. The Stowers are of English descent. Our subject's grandfather, William Stowers, was born in Culpeper County, Virginia, and died in Giles County, that State. He and his father, Mark Stowers, were soldiers in the war of the Revolution, the former serving in that war for seven years. Mr. Stowers is of German descent on his mother's side. His grandfather Peter Blankinship, was born in Franklin County, Virginia, and died in Cabell County. He was a son of Isham Blankinship, who was born in Franklin County, and died in Giles County.

ANSON THATCHER resides on section 17, Kirklín Township, where he has a fine farm of 280 acres, and also owns ninety-eight acres on section 18. He came to Clinton County in December, 1865, and lived in Johnson Township until the following spring, when he moved to his present farm. A small frame house was on his farm, and it was partly under cultivation. He has greatly improved his farm, and in 1883 built an upright part to his residence and a fine frame barn. He has 1,000 feet of tiling, good fences, and his buildings are among the best in the township. Mr. Thatcher was born in Dearborn County, Indiana, December 8, 1836, a son of Harvey and Milly (Barre) Thatcher. His father was born in New York State, in 1804, and when a boy accompanied his father, Elijah Thatcher, to Dearborn County, Indiana. Elijah Thatcher was killed by falling from a fence on which he was sitting talking to a neighbor; the rail turning threw him to the ground and broke his neck. Harvey Thatcher died in 1863. He was a devoted Christian man, and in politics was a Whig. The mother of our subject was born in Virginia, eight miles from the Blue Ridge Mountains, in 1806, and when a child accompanied her parents to Dearborn County, Indiana, and was there married about 1825. She is still living on the old homestead. The family consisted of twelve children—Eliza J., Ezra D., Elijah (deceased), Clarissa (deceased), Anson, Catherine, Mary A., Samuel, Susannah J., William and Elizabeth O. When Anson Thatcher was nine

years old his parents moved to Fayette County, and there he was reared, living there until 1865, although he had spent one summer in Clinton County prior to his removal here, coming in 1862 and working by the month, making his home with his brother Elijah. He was married June 23, 1863, to Phoebe Hinesley, who was born in Clinton County, Indiana, May, 1845. Her father was an early settler of Clinton County, it being his home thirty-eight years. Her mother died when she was but two years old. Mr. Thatcher has one son—Francis E., who was born September 10, 1865, and married Essie Ward. Mr. Thatcher had but limited educational advantages, and feeling the disadvantage of waiting until manhood to acquire his education his son has been given the benefit of the best schools, attending La Fayette College several terms. Mr. Thatcher is a representative man of his township, being enterprising and public spirited. In politics he is a Republican.

R. W. THOMPSON, dealer in hardware, agricultural implements and seeds, was born in Kirklin Township, Clinton County, Indiana, April 3, 1834, a son of John M. and Ann H. (Halliday) Thompson, the father born near Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, of Irish ancestry, and the mother a native of Warren County, Ohio, born in 1808, of English descent, and a grandson of William Thompson, who was born and reared in Pennsylvania, but died in Warren County, Ohio. The father was about a year old when he was taken by his parents to Clinton County, Ohio, and there he was reared and married to Ann H. Halliday, and to this union were born the following children—Sidney Ann, wife of George W. Myers, of Boone County, Indiana; Mary, wife of John Myers, of Boone County; Delilah, wife of Samuel Harding; R. W., the subject of this sketch; Drusilla was accidently scalded to death when about four years of age; Nancy J. married John Stevenson, who died in 1862, two years after his marriage, leaving one son, Horace V., who is now clerking in a dry-goods store in Kirklin; Samuel H., living in Kirklin; he enlisted in the late war, a member of the Eighty-second Indiana Regiment, returning home with a slight wound, and with health impaired; Sarah E., wife of W. A. Huf-fine, living in Kirklin, and Amanda, who lives with her sister, Mrs. Stevenson. The parents came to Clinton County with their family, which then consisted of four children. The father was a second time married, taking for his second wife Mrs. Nancy White, widow of Richard White, by whom he had three children—John L., living in Kirklin; Milford W., died aged two years, and Eliza

C., widow of Johnson Bogan, has two children. Mrs. Thompson had two children by her former marriage. R. W. Thompson, whose name heads this sketch, was reared to agricultural pursuits in Kirklin Township, receiving his education in the district schools. When he was twenty-one years old his father died, after which he managed the home farm. He was married December 4, 1859, to Eliza Whittaker, who was born in Kirklin Township, this county, January 6, 1841, and was here reared and educated, a daughter of Ambrose and Lucinda (Holcraft) Whittaker. Six children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Thompson—Charles A., born on the same farm as his father, October 4, 1860, died October 15, 1875; Flora D., born November 25, 1862, wife of Geo. M. Kutz, of Kirklin; Frank A., born January 21, 1865, a deaf mute, a graduate of the Indiana Institution for the deaf and dumb; Anna L., born in Iroquois County, Illinois, in October, 1869; Mary B., born at Boswell, Indiana, in May, 1872, and died in March, 1875, and Willie A., born September 13, 1877, in Benton County, Indiana. Mr. Thompson continued to reside on the home farm till 1865, when he went to Iroquois County, Illinois, and there engaged in farming and stock-raising, buying 160 acres of land there on which he lived for six years. He then sold his land and returned to Indiana, locating in Boswell, Benton County, where he built a hotel which he ran a year and a half. He also erected a business house and a livery stable at that place. He subsequently traded his hotel and livery for a farm adjoining the town, on which he lived till March, 1881, and during this time he lost \$1,500 by endorsing a note for a neighbor for that amount. On selling his farm in March, 1881, he came to the town of Kirklin and engaged in his present business, which he has since followed with fair success. In his political views Mr. Thompson is a Republican. Both he and his wife have been members of the Methodist Episcopal church for thirty years, and are among the respected citizens of Kirklin.

ALLEN WILLIAMS, residing on section 3, Kirklin Township, is a native of Indiana, born in Wayne County, March 8, 1812. When eleven years old he went with his parents, Isaac and Jane (Galbreth) Williams, to Henry County, Indiana, where he lived on a farm fourteen years, and in 1837 the parents came with our subject and their youngest daughter, the rest of the family being married, to Clinton County. The father then entered eighty acres of wild land on section 3, Kirklin Township, which is now owned by our subject, and to this land both father and son have added by

subsequent purchases, till Allen Williams is now the owner of 446 acres, having eighty acres in the southeast quarter and eighty acres in the northeast quarter of section 3, the rest of his land being located on section 2, of Kirklin Township. On coming to this county the first thing to be done was the erection of a log shanty, as the land on which the family located was at that time entirely unimproved. This was a very primitive dwelling 16 x 20 feet, one story in height, with puncheon floor, a clapboard door and the roof of boards. In this small cabin the family lived some ten years, and here the mother died at the age of sixty-three years. The father was a native of Virginia, born in 1771, living there till reaching maturity, and when a young man went to Kentucky, where he was married in 1796, to Jane Galbreth, who was born in that State in 1775. They were the parents of the following children—Polly, born June 15, 1796; Jane, born June 6, 1798; James, born January 15, 1800; David, born September 5, 1802; John, born August 20, 1804; William, born December 28, 1806; Wesley, born March 9, 1808; Allen, our subject, and Martha, born May 23, 1814, married Warden Hall, all the family being dead with the exception of Allen. The father died at the age of seventy years, and is buried in Kirklin Cemetery. Allen Williams, our subject, lived with his parents till their death. He was united in marriage February 2, 1843, to Mary D. Harley, a native of Virginia, born April 9, 1822, coming to Indiana with her parents when five years of age. On coming to Indiana her parents settled near Connersville, and when she was about twelve years old they removed to Clinton County, renting land near Frankfort for one year. They then entered eighty acres of land in Kirklin Township, which her father soon after sold. He subsequently entered 160 acres of land in this township, which is now owned by William Kelley, where the mother died. The father survived till 1879, dying in his eighty-first year. Both parents were born and reared in Virginia, knowing each other from childhood. They were the parents of the following children—David (deceased), William, Elizabeth, Mary D. (Mrs. Williams), John (deceased), Jerry (deceased), Ann, Huldah J., Caroline, Jacob L. (died of wounds received while serving in the late war), and a daughter who died in infancy. To Mr. and Mrs. Williams have been born seven children—Jasper, born November 10, 1843, died February 13, 1874; Louisa A., born December 10, 1845, died February 19, 1868; Minerva E., born March 20, 1847, died October 10, 1861; Marcellus O., born August 10,

1848, wife of William Rich; Maria, born October 15, 1854, wife of Ira A. Templeton; Clinton, born January 2, 1860, married Kate Harding, and Madora M., born April 6, 1862, died August 6, 1866. In politics Allen Williams cast his first vote for the Whig party, and since the organization of the Republican party has voted that ticket.

CHARLES WILLS is one of the active and enterprising business men of Kirklin, and established the first livery stable in the place in 1876, which he has since carried on, being at present associated with his son, Joseph W. Wills, and by their gentlemanly deportment and strict attention to the wants of their customers they are meeting with success in their business. Charles Wills was born in Middletown, Ohio, December 1, 1829. When an infant he was taken by his parents to Cincinnati, Ohio, where the father died of dropsy in 1832, and after his death the mother went to her relatives in Butler County, Ohio. Charles Wills was reared to agricultural pursuits, and for a time followed farming near Frankfort, Indiana, where he remained till coming to Kirklin in 1876. He has been twice married, taking for his first wife Miss Nancy Rice, born in Union County, Indiana, in May, 1830, and when quite young she was brought to Warren Township, Clinton County, where her parents, Jonathan and Elizabeth (Sawyer) Rice, both died. To this union were born the following children—Daniel Wesley, died May 23, 1886, aged thirty-five years, his death being caused by eating wild parsnip; Abraham Squirer; Mary Elizabeth, wife of Franklin Cain; John Ellis; Joseph William was born in Clinton County, June 15, 1858, and was here reared and educated in the district schools; Jonathan R.; Charles Samuel; Henry Manson and George Douglass (twins), both deceased; Albert Marion and Herbert Franklin. Mrs. Wills died in Kirklin Township, and is buried in Kirklin Cemetery. Mr. Wills was again married in May, 1885, to Louisa Price, a native of Indiana. In politics Mr. Wills affiliates with the Democratic party. The Wills family is of Irish descent. Mr. Wills's mother was a native of Ohio where she was reared and married to our subject's father, by whom she had two children—a daughter who died in infancy, and Charles, whose name heads this sketch. She was again married in Butler County to Ellis Squirer a year or two after the death of Mr. Wills, and soon after her second marriage, in 1835, the family came to Clinton County, Indiana, and lived in Jefferson for about six years. In 1841 they moved to a farm in Jefferson which Mr. Wills had

bought before his death. He purchased a quarter-section of school land which he commenced to improve. His death occurred on this farm. The mother is still living. Mr. Squirer died in 1876.

J. V. WYNKOOP, one of the successful farmers of Kirklin Township, residing on section 25, where he has a fine farm of 200 acres, is a native of Tippecanoe County, Indiana, born near La Fayette, March 23, 1828, and when he was three years old he came with his parents, William M. and Elizabeth (Van Meetre) Wynkoop, to Clinton County. He grew to manhood in Clinton County where he has since lived with the exception of a short time spent in California. He started for that State in the spring of 1850, accompanied by his brother Garrett and Mahlon and Simpson McIntyre, taking with them four Indian ponies and three mules, and a wagon. Simpson McIntyre died on the way, and five days later Garrett Wynkoop was taken sick with cholera, dying two hours after. They buried him on the bank of the Platte River about half a mile from Court-House Rock. They abandoned their team so as to take a shorter route which could only be traveled by horseback, and thus shortened the distance by about 300 miles. They reached Georgetown where they were engaged in mining for a month, making \$1.25 per day. They then went 600 miles farther north above the Platte River to the Weaverville mines, and there followed mining till the following spring when they started for home via the Panama route, going to New York, and from there to Philadelphia, where they exchanged their dust for gold. On reaching home Mr. Wynkoop bought his present farm with the money he had made at mining, and has since devoted his attention to agricultural pursuits. He was married October 6, 1853, to Minerva Jane Ballinger, who was born in Rush County, Indiana, near Milroy, July 18, 1835, a daughter of Milton and Priscilla (Thomas) Ballinger, natives of Bourbon County, Kentucky. Mr. Wynkoop is a public-spirited citizen, and takes an active interest in every enterprise for the good of his township. He has served efficiently as township trustee for two terms, assessor for the same length of time, and held the office of township clerk for two years. Mr. Wynkoop's parents were both natives of Berkeley County, Virginia, the father born in 1801, and the mother in 1805. They were reared and married in their native county, and to them were born the following children: Garrett, deceased; J. V., our subject; Elizabeth died in early childhood; Nathan H., who was a practicing physician in Texas, and a surgeon in the rebel army, was wounded in the thigh

at Arkansas Post, from the effects of which he died two days later; John, a farmer of White County, Indiana; William lives in White County, Indiana, on a farm adjoining his brother's; Adrian also has a farm adjoining his brother's in White County; Sarah M., wife of W. R. H. Davenport, both of whom died in Kirklin Township; Mary Ann, married Harry Ramsey and died in Hancock County; Eliza J., wife of John B. Ames, of Kirklin Township; Emma married David Hinesley and died in Colorado, and Naomi married John W. Amos and died in Warren County, Indiana. Mr. Wynkoop, father of our subject, had one child, Alice M., by a former marriage. She is the widow of Robert Ball, and is now living with her father. After their marriage the parents started for Indiana in a one-horse wagon, and while on their journey the horse died. The parents then camped out while James Van Meeter, who was with them, returned to Virginia for another horse. They finally reached Henry County and settled in the woods on the Blue River where the father started to make a home, and after living there a short time they removed to Tippecanoe County, where our subject was born. They came to Clinton County in 1831, and after living for a short time in Jackson Township moved to Kirklin Township, where the father built a log house located on Sugar Creek, which he used as a hotel. In 1839 he removed to Kirklin, where he had previously built a house on the ground where the present postoffice stands. He kept hotel till 1845 when he traded it for eighty acres of land near Logansport, to which he added by subsequent purchases till he owned 229 acres, besides which he owned 360 acres in Kirklin Township. He commenced life entirely without means, but by persevering energy and years of industry and toil he was very prosperous in all his undertakings, and at his death, which occurred February 2, 1863, he left an estate valued at \$20,000. The mother died in the year 1852. Mrs. Wynkoop's parents came to Indiana from their native State when children, and were married in Rush County in 1834, and to them were born five children—Rebecca A., wife of James Goodrich, of Warren County, Indiana, was born January 10, 1838; Aaron T., born May 20, 1841, died March 7, 1844; Sarah C., born April 14, 1844, wife of Jesse W. King; William E., born December 14, 1848, living in Cherokee County, Kansas, and Minerva Jane, wife of our subject, who is the eldest child. Her parents came to Clinton County in 1839, and settled east of Kirklin, where the father lived till his death, which took place December 10, 1869.

CHAPTER XXIII.

MADISON TOWNSHIP.

GEOGRAPHICAL DESCRIPTION.—FIRST SETTLEMENT. — PIONEERS. — FIRST EVENTS.—WINSHIP'S MILLS POSTOFFICE.—ORGANIZATION.—FIRST ELECTION.—FIRST AND PRESENT OFFICERS.—AGRICULTURAL.—POPULATION.—POLITICAL.—VALUATION AND TAXATION.—MULBERRY VILLAGE.—EARLY HISTORY.—BUSINESS MEN OF 1886.—MILLS.—HAMILTON.—BIOGRAPHICAL.

Madison Township is the second from the north in the Western tier of townships in the county. It contains parts of townships 22 and 23 north, range 2 west, and is bounded on the north by Ross, on the east by Ross and Washington, on the south by Washington, and on the west by Tippecanoe County. The township is six miles north and south by about four east and west, and has twenty-eight sections, or about 18,000 acres of land.

The name Madison was given this township in memory of the distinguished statesman and President, James Madison.

The township is watered by the south fork of the Wild Cat, which flows through it from east to west in nearly the center, affording excellent drainage and splendid water-power.

EARLY SETTLEMENTS.

The first permanent settlement was made in 1829 by the following gentlemen: Win Winship, Jacob Stutter, Charles Poulston and James Taylor. During the next three years a number of substantial men were added to the list of early settlers, among whom were Henry Miller, Duncan Ridge, a man by the name of Platt, Barney McKenally, William Gray, John Dunn, a Mr. Davis, Samuel Harper, James Hamilton, Jacob Baum, John Garlinger, Major Brown, Wm. Peters, Nicholas Buck, who settled on land now occupied by the village of Mulberry, David Lecklitner, Elisha Rogers, John Sloan, David Darland and Mr. Davis. Soon after came William Doughdy, Peter Liebenguth, Wm. Henry, John Clendenning, John W. Boggs and Henry Lewis.

These old pioneers settled here when the land was densely wooded, but by their earnest, honest toil the mighty giants of the forest soon gave way to fields richly laden with grains, and were converted into a more substantial shelter to those who were actively engaged in carving out of the wilderness these excellent farming lands.

FIRST EVENTS.

The first religious meetings were held in the cabins of the different families, or beneath the spreading branches of some grand old oak which afforded shade for those who were made glad by the worshiping of God in his mighty, holy temple, not made by mortal hands, but reared by him who careth for all his children. The first church was built in 1832, by the Associate Presbyterians, and their first preacher was a Mr. Reynolds.

The first school-house was built in 1834 by private individuals on the land of Mr. Baum. Another school-house was built a little later on the farm of Mr. Hamilton. The first school was taught by a gentleman named Cano.

The first postoffice in the township was located at Winship's Mills, with Mr. E. Winship as the first postmaster in charge.

Winship's mill was the first built in the township. It was a saw-mill with a corn-cracker attached.

This enterprise, which was begun in 1839, was fully appreciated, not only by the citizens of Madison Township, but by those of her sister townships, for here was an opportunity of having their corn ground, and their logs converted into lumber within their own midst, and much credit is due to the founder of this worthy enterprise which brought with it so much of comfort and convenience.

ORGANIZATION.

Madison Township was organized in 1839, and the first election held at Winship's Mills. John Clendening was elected first justice of the peace, and the first trustees were William Heury and John Sloan. The present Justice of the Peace is J. P. Hackard; Trustee, D. R. Bolyard; Assessor, William N. Jordan; Constable, W. C. Wade.

Madison is not behind in the matter of improvements and enterprise. Within her borders is to be found much excellent farming land, dotted here and there by substantial and modern brick and

frame farm houses. The highways are kept in good repair, and there are two gravel roads which traverse the township.

STATISTICS OF AGRICULTURE.

The number of acres of wheat sown in Madison Township for 1886 is 3,970; corn, 3,049; oats, 702; number of acres in timothy, 643; clover, 521; wild grass, 19; acres of new land brought under cultivation for 1886, 116; timber land, 3,431.

There are 24,696 rods of drain tile in operation in this township.

In 1885 there were 537 gallons of sorghum and 938 gallons of maple molasses made. The number of gallons of milk taken from cows was 104,895; pounds of butter made, 40,010.

Of the horse kind within the township there were 289; mules, 20; cattle, 1,146; milch cows, 394; hogs, 2,300; sheep, 246; pounds of wool clipped, 1,233; dozens of chickens used and sold, 611; turkeys, 10; eggs, 11,321.

The number of fruit-trees is as follows: Apple, 4,217; peach, 254; pear, 172; plum, 228; cherry, 614; crab apple, 169; grape-vines, 888.

POPULATION.

The population of Madison did not increase very rapidly at any period after the first tide of immigration had passed on, until the decade from 1870 to 1880, during which the number of its inhabitants increased more than 50 per cent. on account of new territory being added. The population in 1850 was 694; in 1860 it was 673; in 1870 it was 865, and in 1880 it had reached 1,313.

POLITICAL.

In political sentiment, Madison Township has always been reliably Democratic, and in 1884 Cleveland's majority in the township was sixty-nine. Following is the vote of the township at the last general election, November 4, 1884, for President and State and county officers:

<i>President.</i>		<i>Secretary of State.</i>		
Grover Cleveland.....	195	69	William R. Myers..... 196	69
James G. Blaine.....	126		Robert Mitchell.....	127
John P. St. John.....	2			
<i>Governor.</i>		<i>Auditor of State.</i>		
Isaac P. Gray.....	196	69	James H. Rice.....	196
William H. Calkins.....	127		Bruce Carr.....	127
<i>Lieutenant-Governor.</i>		<i>Treasurer of State.</i>		
Mahlon D. Manson.....	196	69	John J. Cooper.....	196
Eugene H. Bundy.....	127		Roger R. Shiel.....	127

<i>Attorney-General.</i>			<i>Recorder.</i>		
Francis T. Howard...	196	69	James A. Hedgcock.....	197	71
William C. Wilson.....	127		Samuel Scott.....	126	
<i>Superintendent of Public Instruction.</i>			<i>Coroner.</i>		
John W. Holcombe.....	197	69	Walter L. Shores....	196	69
Barnabas C. Hobbs.....	126		Daniel W. Heaton.....	127	
<i>Supreme Judge.</i>			<i>Surveyor.</i>		
Joseph A. S. Mitchell...	196	69	James R. Brown.....	181	52
Edwin P. Hammond....	127		Joseph H. Lovett.....	129	
<i>Reporter of Supreme Court.</i>			<i>Senator.</i>		
John W. Kern.....	196	69	De Witt C. Bryant.....	196	69
William M. Hoggatt....	127		John H. Caldwell.....	127	
<i>Congressman.</i>			<i>Representative.</i>		
Thomas B. Ward.....	197	73	Erastus H. Staley.....	192	64
Charles T. Doxey.....	124		Oliver Gard.....	128	
<i>Circuit Judge.</i>			<i>Commissioner, First District.</i>		
Allen E. Paige.....	194	194	John Enright.....	190	61
<i>Prosecuting Attorney.</i>			Thomas Major.....	129	
William A. Staley.....	197	71	<i>Commissioner, Second District.</i>		
William R. Hines.....	126		Arthur J. Clendenning...	188	55
<i>Sheriff.</i>			James McDavis.....	133	
John A. Petty.....	192	62	<i>Commissioner, Third District.</i>		
William D. Clark.....	130		John Pruitt.....	190	63
<i>Treasurer.</i>			Andrew J Sharp	127	
Thomas R. Engert.....	194	66			
Alexander B. Given....	128				

VALUATION AND TAXATION, 1845.

As an interesting matter of record in the history of Madison Township we give here the items of valuation and taxation of property in 1845—forty years ago.

Polls, 88; acres of land, 11,152.57; value of lands, \$42,621; value of improvements, \$17,984; value of lands and improvements, \$60,605; value of lots, \$1,249; value of personal property, \$14,496; total valuation of taxables, \$76,350.

State tax, \$209.85; county tax, \$139.53; road tax, \$74.37; total taxes levied, \$433.75.

VALUATION AND TAXATION, 1886.

Polls, 267; acres of land, 15,730; value of lands, \$301,570; value of improvements, \$70,805; value of lands and improvements, \$372,375; value of lots, \$3,935; value of improvements, \$25,175; value of lots and improvements, \$29,110; value of personalty, \$139,760; value of telegraph property, \$295; value of railroad property, \$34,740; total value of taxables, \$576,280.

State tax, \$785.16; capital tax, \$103.28; State school tax, \$1,-

001.72; university tax, \$27.07; county tax, \$2,463.48; township tax, \$270.69; tuition tax, \$1,421.22; special school tax, \$609.13; road tax, \$541.38; dog tax, \$134; county sinking fund tax, \$541.39; county interest fund tax, \$378.97; gravel road fund tax, \$270.69; bridge tax, \$351.90; total taxes levied, \$8,905.08.

MULBERRY VILLAGE.

This pleasant and enterprising village is situated in nearly the center of the township, on the line of the Lake Erie & Western Railroad. It was laid out by William Perrin and has a population of about 300. The first house built in the village proper was erected by Thomas Waldron, who is now a worthy citizen of Frankfort. He also opened the first store and sold the first goods.

When the postoffice was established at this point Mr. Waldron was appointed first postmaster. The present postmaster is Simon S. Ohl.

The general merchants of 1886 are J. M. Sims & Co., Slipher & Earhart, D. H. Yundt.

The druggists are Geo. R. B. Loveless, Koons & Yundt.

Physician, Dr. I. S. Earhart.

Grocery and bakery, John W. Morgan.

Meat-market, W. H. Weader.

Blacksmiths, John Weader, E. Rhodes, J. Cook.

Jeweler, John Siefert.

Tin shop, W. H. Burton.

In 1885 the Mulberry Milling Company was organized, and in the same year they erected a large modern flouring mill with a capacity of 100 barrels per day. This establishment is still in operation, affording an excellent market for the farmers of this vicinity. A planing mill and lumber yard is operated by M. Gangwer.

MULBERRY LODGE, NO. 359, I. O. O. F.,

was organized December 27, 1870, with the following charter members: Henry Hackard, Jonathan Jacoby, James Hackard, T. H. Wade, J. C. Elliott, R. W. Peters, D. F. Clark, Thomas Waldron, S. L. Dickover and D. R. Bolyard. The first officers were: J. R. Elliott, Noble Grand; T. H. Wade, Vice-Grand; D. F. Clark, Secretary, J. E. Elliott, Treasurer. The present membership is forty-two, and its officers are: W. M. Baker, Noble Grand; F. G. Housman, Vice-Grand; G. R. B. Loveless, Secretary; R. D.

Troxell, Treasurer. They meet in regular session every Thursday evening.

Mulberry has two churches, Methodist Episcopal, and Lutheran, or German Reformed.

HAMILTON.

This little village was laid out in 18—, by Jacob Stuttler and John Gallagher, and is located on sections 22 and 23. The first house was built here by John Jamison, who was a saddler by trade. He opened a little shop and carried a small stock of goods, therefore was the first merchant, and Waldron Drew the second. Harvey Blacklidge, who is still a resident, was the first blacksmith. Since Mulberry has been the central trading point of the township Hamilton has lost its former importance. It has about fifty inhabitants, and one general store, carried on by T. H. Wade; one blacksmith, Woodruff Blacklidge, and a shoe shop by A. Cornelison.

The United Brethren church was built in about 1839, as a union church, and the first preacher was the Rev. Mr. Potter, the first religious services were held in a school-house before the church was erected.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

JOHN M. APP, farmer, section 30, was born in Sheffield Township, Tippecanoe County, this State, May 4, 1849. His father, Joseph App, was born in Pennsylvania, February 2, 1815. When he first came to this county he operated a tannery in partnership with Edward Ryan. They moved to Sheffield Township and purchased an old saw-mill on the South Fork of the Wild Cat River, and built a grist-mill by the side of it. They operated the mills in partnership until 1868, when Mr. App bought Mr. Ryan's interest and ran the mills alone. He still carries on the same business. John M.'s mother, Julia Ann (Ryan) App, died October 17, 1883, aged sixty years. Mr. and Mrs. App had seven children, of whom John was the fourth. John was married February 22, 1872, to Eliza Ann Buck, daughter of Nicholas and Catherine (Burkhalter) Buck. Her father was born June 10, 1811, and is still living. The mother is also living. Mr. and Mrs. App have three children—Oscar N., born May 2, 1873; Julia Ellis, born July 11, 1875; and Marvin Burril, born February 11, 1879. Mrs. App is a member of the Lutheran church, and Mr. App of the United Brethren. Politically he is a Democrat.

DANIEL BAUM, farmer, northwest quarter of section 22, this

township, was born in Butler County, Ohio, March 26, 1818, son of Jacob and Anna (Coleman) Baum, the former a native of Maryland, and the latter of Pennsylvania. His father was born June 10, 1785, and lived at his birthplace, near Hagerstown, until seventeen years of age; then he went to Butler County, Ohio, with his step-grandfather, Rudolph Flenner, where he was married, and lived until 1831, when he came to this county and entered the land from the Government that Daniel now occupies. He paid \$200 for the land. They were the parents of five children—Martin, John, Daniel, Margaret and Mary Ann. John died in Ohio and is buried at Trenton. During the war of 1812 the father was drafted, but hired a substitute. He then hauled flour for the army from Abner Enix's mill. He died February 7, 1856, and his wife died in June, 1836. She came to Ohio with her brother-in-law when very young, and the record of her birth was lost. The parents and children that came to this county all died and are buried in the Associated Cemetery, in Washington Township, except Mary Ann, who died in Madison Township, and was buried in Tippecanoe County. She married William Slayback. Daniel was thirteen years old when his parents came to this county. They built a log house, 18 x 20, in the deep woods and occupied it many years. In 1841 their barn was built, and subsequently a house. In politics Mr. Baum is a Democrat.

WILLIAM BENNETT, farmer, section 23, Madison Township, was born January 4, 1822, in Switzerland County, Indiana. In 1828, his parents moved to Tippecanoe County, where they lived until 1834, then removed to this county and purchased 160 acres of land, half of which he entered from the Government. There was a saw-mill on the place, built by Garland House, and about five acres of clearing. His father was born in Central New York where he passed his youth and early manhood, then came to Switzerland County, where he was married. He was a blacksmith by trade, but did not follow it in Clinton County. He built a grist-mill on Kilmore Creek. It had two run of stone and he ran it for many years. It has not been operated since the war. The timbers have rotted and fallen down, and the old mill is almost obliterated. He died on the old homestead December 10, 1850, and is buried on the farm. The mother of our subject was also born in the State of New York. She moved to Switzerland with her parents, and after her marriage came to this county with her husband, where she died. They had six children, three sons and three daughters.

William was married in August, 1859, to Margaret Ann Mattox, who was born in Ohio, July 27, 1828. She was a daughter of Jacob and Ann (Lewis) Mattox, natives of New Jersey. They were married in Ohio and came to this county at an early day. Mrs. Bennett died March 30, 1877, leaving three children—Anna M., born March 18, 1862, wife of Alfred Cornelison; Thomas G., born July 19, 1865; Erasmus, born June 2, 1868. Hannah Jane, born May 24, 1860, died June 14, 1876, and is buried on the farm. Mrs. Bennett's father left an estate worth \$10,000. Mrs. Bennett was a member of the United Brethren church. Her parents were Methodists. Mr. Bennett is a Republican in politics.

SAMUEL M. BAILOR, farmer, section 7, was born in Madison Township, this county, June 7, 1838, son of Jacob and Elizabeth (Brand) Bailor. His father was born in Dauphin County, Pennsylvania, December 31, 1805, where he lived until 1829, when he went with his parents to Butler County, Ohio. He was married in that county October 27, 1835, and ten years later brought his family to Clinton County, Indiana, settling in Ross Township. He purchased the farm of McGill. Twenty acres were partly improved, the brush and smaller trees having been cleared out, but the larger trees were still standing. A 16 x 20 log cabin was on the place, which the family occupied until 1842, when the father built a frame wing on the east side. This frame part now stands; but the log cabin has given way to the commodious brick dwelling which was built in 1859. The family came with limited means, though the father had \$400 with which to pay for the 160 acres he bought. In 1833 the father, in company with six others, came on horseback to this county, and entered eighty acres of land six miles north of Frankfort, in Warren Township. He was a very hard-working man, and when dying left a large and valuable estate, giving each of his children eighty acres and left 200 acres in Tippecanoe County for the benefit of his grandchildren. He died February 1, 1884, lamented by all his friends and neighbors. The mother of Samuel M. was born in Maryland, near Hagerstown, June 18, 1808. When she was quite young her parents moved to Pennsylvania, and a few years later to Butler County, Ohio. She died August 23, 1877, and both parents are buried in Fair Haven Cemetery. The Bailors and Brands are of German origin. The Bailors came to America before and during the Revolutionary war. One of them was a Hessian soldier and fought for the British, but afterward deserted to the American army. Samuel M. was mar-

ried January 8, 1865, to Sarah A. McCoy, daughter of Benjamin C. and Lydia (Iddings) McCoy. Her mother died when Sarah was three years of age. Her father was born in Maine, March 23, 1814. When he was six or seven years of age his parents moved to Miami County, Ohio, and settled upon a farm in the woods, where he grew to manhood and lived several years after his marriage. He then moved to Howard County, this State, where the mother died. In a few years the father married a widow whose maiden name was Rachel Henderson. She first married John McCain, who died a few years after marriage. Mrs. Sarah A. Bailor was born in Miami County, Ohio, June 6, 1844. Mr. and Mrs. Bailor have had ten children, all living—Mary E., born October 2, 1865, in Sheffield Township, Tippecanoe County; Samuel M., born November 18, 1867, in the same township; Sarah E., born March 2, 1870, in Madison Township, Clinton County; Jacob C., born October 25, 1871; Lydia A., born June 23, 1873; George W., born June 20, 1875; Albert P., born July 28, 1879; Alma A., born August 23, 1881; Charles O., born May 26, 1883; and Wilbur Grant, born March 19, 1885. The last eight named were born in Madison Township. Mr. Bailor has held the office of school director, and in politics is a Republican; both are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

NICHOLAS BUCK, farmer, section 30, was born in Northampton County, Pennsylvania, June 4, 1811, son of Andrew and Eve (Box) Buck. His father was born in Northampton County, Pennsylvania, in 1769. He cast his first presidential vote for Thomas Jefferson in 1800. When Nicholas was three years old his parents moved to Perry County, Ohio, and seventy years later to Butler County. In the spring of 1832 he came to this township and entered eighty acres of land on section 17, a farm now owned by Osterday. His parents were getting old and he proposed to them to come West and make their home with him. They consented, sold their crops, and with a span of horses and a covered wagon they made the journey, being eight days on the road. When Nicholas came here he was accompanied by a man named Daniel Peters, and they made the journey horseback. While living in Butler County he learned the blacksmith's trade, and when he was twenty-one years of age he had earned enough to pay for his land and purchase a set of tools. He put up his shed under a hickory tree and went to work, and with these small beginnings he accumulated a large property; but in an evil hour he endorsed a paper

which ruined him financially. He lost \$10,000. He owned 160 acres of land near Mulberry, and 120 acres in Champaign County, Illinois. All was lost and he again commenced blacksmithing. This he continued until his health failed, and then sold out and purchased his present farm of fifty acres which he rents to his son-in-law, John App, and which yields him a support. His father died in 1844 and is buried in Fair Haven Cemetery. October 20, 1836, Nicholas married Catherine Burkhalter, daughter of Peter and Catherine (Beary) Burkhalter. She was born in Lehigh County, Pennsylvania, in 1817. They reared eleven children in that county, then moved to Butler County where they lived thirteen years; then, in 1831, came to Indiana, first settling in Sheffield Township, Tippecanoe County, where he cultivated a good farm and lived to a ripe old age. In 1885 Mrs. Buck made a visit to her old home, which was a great treat to her after an absence of sixty-five years. Mr. and Mrs. Buck have had six children—George W., born May 18, 1838, and lives in Dallas, Texas; Mary C., born April 29, 1840, married Alfred Slipher, and is now a widow; James A., born August 26, 1845, lives in Dallas, Texas; Susanna, born June 26, 1844, wife of Samuel P. Thomas; Eliza Ann, born December 1, 1853, wife of John App; an infant, unnamed, is deceased. The brothers and sisters of Mrs. Buck were—John, Henry, Peter, Solomon, Mary, Edward, George, Joseph, Reuben, Eli, and Elizabeth, who died in infancy. Mr. Buck had one brother, David, and two sisters, Lydia and an infant who died very young; also one half-brother, Peter. His ancestors were German. His grandfather was a Revolutionary soldier.

JONAS P. CLARK, one of the old pioneers of Clinton County, has lived in Madison Township since September 15, 1837. He first came to the county in 1828, and entered a tract of Government land. In 1832 he made a second visit and helped kill about two acres of trees on the bank of the creek. In 1836 he came again but had changed his mind about the location of his house, and hired a man to build on the site of his present residence, paying him \$20 for doing the work. Mr. Clark is a son of Stephen and Joanna (Miller) Clark, natives of Essex County, New Jersey, his father born in 1777, and his mother July 2, 1782. His parents moved to Butler County, Ohio, in 1804, and there the father died January 15, 1810, when Jonas was about nine years old. The mother lived until 1874, being ninety-two years of age at the time of her death. Jonas grew to manhood and was married in Butler

County, March 11, 1824, to Susanna Flenner, who was born in the State of Kentucky, October 18, 1803. They have had a family of three sons and four daughters, the latter being all deceased—Mary J., Stephen, Elizabeth, Rebecca, Susanna, David F., and John. Mrs. Clark died January 17, 1885, after a married life of nearly sixty-one years. Mr. Clark began life with no means, but by energy and good management he has accumulated a good property and now has sufficient to make him comfortable in his last days.

ARTHUR J. CLENDENNING, section 31, Madison Township, was born in Butler County, Ohio, August 10, 1830, a son of John and Nancy (Brown) Clendenning, his father a native of County Antrim, Ireland, and his mother of South Carolina. In 1833 his parents moved to Clinton County, Indiana, and here he was reared. He was married in October, 1875, to Ellen Lawson. They have four children—Elmer A., John A., Winnie P. and Maud E.

JAMES McDAVIS, farmer, came to this county in 1843 and settled in Madison Township about a mile north of Mulberry. He leased some land of James R. Elliott for eleven years. In 1854 he left the farm for two years, then returned and purchased forty acres opposite his present home, and soon after purchased the farm of sixty-two acres he now lives on, and has added to it from time to time till he owns 132 acres, situated on sections 22 and 23. He came to this county with only \$3 in money in his pocket, and all he owned, including horses and wagon, were not worth more than \$150. Mr. McDavis was born in Liberty Township, Butler County, Ohio, October 17, 1821, where he resided until he was twenty-two years of age. When he was five years old his father moved into a hotel at Princeton where the family lived three years, then removed to a hotel at Bethany, where the father died one year later at the early age of thirty-one years, leaving a wife and four children, of whom James was the eldest. The mother continued in the hotel until her family were grown to maturity, when she died, in October, 1874. The father of Mr. McDavis, William, was born in Vermont in 1799. He lived at his birthplace until nineteen years old, then emigrated to Butler County, where he lived and died, as before stated. The mother, Elizabeth (Sweet) McDavis, was born June 2, 1798, in Dutchess County, New York. The parents were of Scotch-English ancestry. Mr. McDavis served a few months at blacksmithing and carpentering, is very skillful in the use of tools, and makes most of his own repairs. He at one time kept a general store and agricultural implements at

Hamilton village, and was in business with Samuel Dickover two years. He has traveled over a greater portion of the United States. He was first married August 20, 1843, in Butler County, Ohio, to Miss Martha Fleming, daughter of John Fleming, who was born in said county December 14, 1822. Her parents died when she was ten years old, and she was left to care for herself when very young. She died September 10, 1865, and was buried in Dayton, Tippecanoe County, Indiana. She left two children—Frances E., born April 21, 1847; Jessie A., born July 24, 1860. Elizabeth A. was born September 14, 1851, and died at the age of six months. All were born in this county. Frances E. was married, and died July 14, 1874, leaving two children—Frank and Calvin. Jessie A. was married to John Mattox and is living in Ross Township. Their youngest boy is living at home. They are rearing an orphan girl named Ella Hamilton, whose parents died when she was eleven years of age. Mr. McDavis was married the second time March 26, 1867, to Martha L. Lindley, daughter of Dodd and Sarah (Skillman) Lindley, the former born in the State of New York in 1796, and died in 1846, in Butler County, Ohio; the latter born in 1801 near Trenton, New Jersey, and died in the same county in 1856. Mrs. McDavis was born in Butler County, August 25, 1833. Her parents were also married in this county. Mr. and Mrs. McDavis have one child—James, born September 14, 1871. Mrs. McDavis was reared a Baptist. Mr. McDavis is a Universalist, and politically is a Republican. He is president of the Dayton Gravel Road Company, and is a director in the Farmers' Fire Mutual Insurance Company, of Clinton, Carroll and Tippecanoe counties. He has twice been a candidate for county commissioner. He has never sought office, and his name has always been presented for candidacy without his consent.

STEPHEN S. EARTHART, farmer, section 21, lives on the old homestead of George Earhart (see sketch elsewhere), and was born in Sheffield Township, Butler County, Ohio, August 22, 1844. His parents were George and Susanna (Slipher) Earhart. He came to this county with his parents when he was six years of age, and now lives where his father first settled. He was reared and educated here, and has passed his life here. In June, 1867, he was married to Eliza A. Miller, daughter of Eli and Maria (Rex) Miller, born in Lehigh County, Pennsylvania, the father in 1813 and died in 1876; the mother died in 1877, and both are buried in Fair Haven Cemetery. Mrs. Earhart was born February 4, 1846, on the

old homestead. Mr. and Mrs. Earhart have three children—Jenetta A., born June 26, 1868; Alla L., born February 16, 1877, and Earl B., born August 13, 1884. Both are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and in politics Mr. Earhart is a Democrat. He is engaged in farming and stock-raising. He is breeding shorthorns, registered, and Poland-China hogs. He commenced stock raising in 1879, and is carrying it on quite extensively; has found it more profitable than general farming. He has now twenty-five head of pure blooded shorthorns, and has seventy-five head of Poland-Chinas. Last year he sold over 100 head at public sale. He has the only registered Poland-China in the county.

GEORGE GANGWER, farmer, section 19, was born November 16, 1837, son of THOMAS and Hettie (Steckel) Gangwer, natives of Lehigh County, Pennsylvania, the father born in 1811, and the mother in 1810. His father was a stone mason by trade, and also worked at farming. All of his children, except the youngest, were born in Lehigh County. The family emigrated to this county in 1850, and first settled on a partly improved farm owned by Mr. Sliphers, one of the first settlers of the county. The following spring they rented a farm of Lewis Kern, in Perry Township, and lived there several years. The father then purchased a farm in this township of Mr. Stahley. He owned a small farm in Pennsylvania, which he sold for \$600, with which he paid for eighty acres in this township. There were two old log cabins on the place when he bought it, and the family lived in these two houses. He afterward built a frame house with a good cellar under it. Here the father lived until his death, which occurred when he was fifty-four years of age. At his death the farm sold for \$5,000. George was named after his great-grandfather, who expressed great pleasure that one of the family should bear his name. He gave him 50 cents and three eggs for Easter. He died in Lehigh County, aged nearly 100 years. George's grandfather was named William. October 15, 1868, our subject was married, in this township, to Sarah Anna Helfrich, daughter of George and Hettie (Grove) Helfrich, who were born, reared and married in Lehigh County, Pennsylvania, the father December 25, 1816, and the mother in 1820. The daughter was also born in that county, March 14, 1847. She came with her parents to Tippecanoe County in 1865. Mr. and Mrs. Gangwer were the parents of seven children—Oliver G., born October 15, 1870, in this township; Clara E., born June 12, 1880; Matilda, born January 28, 1882; Nathan J., born

August 26, 1868, and died January 19, 1878; James, born in Ross Township, July 7, 1874, and died January 30, 1878; Albert W., born November 18, 1875, and died January 29, 1878; Mary J., born March 2, 1877, and died August 8, 1877; all are buried in Fair Haven Cemetery. Mr. Gangwer has served as supervisor of Ross Township, and is at present the Republican candidate for assessor of Madison Township. They are members of the Lutheran church.

MONROE GANGWER, a manufacturer of and dealer in all kinds of lumber, lath and shingles, was born in Lehigh County, Pennsylvania, January 3, 1844; son of Thomas and Esther (Steckel) Gangwer, natives of the same county. The father was born in 1813, and died in 1868; the mother was born in 1812 and died six months before her husband. He was married July 21, 1870, to Medora A., daughter of William G. and Mary Elizabeth (Dorland) Parke, born January 3, 1852. Her father was born in Butler County, Ohio, in 1825, and the mother in Montgomery County in 1827. Both parents are living in Mulberry. They came to this county in 1829. Mr. and Mrs. Gangwer have four children, viz.—Addie, born June 16, 1872, in Madison Township; Frank P., born October 16, 1873; Earl V., born October 2, 1880, and Robert T., born August 7, 1882. Mr. Gangwer has been engaged in the lumber business more than twenty years. He operated a saw-mill in White County, this State, previous to coming to Clinton County. He erected his present mill in 1880 and has all the facilities and improvements for manufacturing lumber. Mr. Gangwer served as supervisor in 1880-'82. In politics he is a Democrat, and himself and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

MOSES JACOBY was born in Lehigh County, Pennsylvania, July 20, 1820, a son of John and Elizabeth (Kern) Jacoby, natives also of Pennsylvania, the father born in Lehigh County and his mother in Berks County. His paternal ancestors were German and came to America prior to the war of the Revolution. The father lived in his native county until 1823 when he moved to Butler County, Ohio, where he died in 1836 and was buried in Hickory Flats Cemetery. The mother died at the home of our subject, in Clinton County, in 1856, aged seventy-eight years, and is buried in the Fair Haven Cemetery. Moses Jacoby was three years old when his parents moved to Butler County, Ohio. February 16, 1843, he married Christian Kauffman, who was born in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, August 26, 1823, a daughter of Joseph and Chris-

tian Kauffman, natives of the same county. Her father was a soldier in the war of 1812, and drew a pension from the Government until his death, which occurred November 10, 1874, at the home of Mr. Jacoby. Her mother died in Rossville, June 21, 1861, aged sixty-five years, eight months and twelve days. Both are buried in Fair Haven Cemetery. Moses Jacoby and his wife went to house-keeping in a log house 18 x 26 feet in dimensions, which he had built prior to his marriage on a tract of uncultivated land. When he had been in Clinton County five years he was elected assessor of Ross Township. He was afterward a justice of the peace eight years, trustee of Ross Township six years, secretary of the Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company, of Tippecanoe, Clinton and Carroll counties, sixteen years, and has been appointed administrator of several large estates in Clinton County. He is a member of the Evangelical Lutheran church, and in politics affiliates with the Democratic party. Mr. and Mrs. Jacoby have had a family of twelve children—Ann Maria was born August 15, 1844, married Reuben H. Peter, and died in 1864; George, born September 8, 1845, died October 19, 1846; John, born July 7, 1847, married Sarah A. Miller, and lives in Madison Township; Sarah C., born January 16, 1849, died November 13, 1850; James C., born November 23, 1850, is pastor of the Lutheran church at Westpoint, Nebraska; Henry F., born September 21, 1851, died October 11, 1853; Harriet G., born September 27, 1854, is the wife of David Rothenberger, of Madison Township; Mary F., born December 30, 1856, is the wife of N. E. Baker, of Tippecanoe County, Indiana; Theresa A., born May 15, 1859; Martin L., born September 27, 1861, died March 5, 1866; Sophronia A., born November 15, 1865, died December 2, 1865. The children who have died are all buried in Fair Haven Cemetery.

WILLIAM JACOBY was born in Butler County, Ohio, June 22, 1832, a son of Peter and Mary (Peter) Jacoby, natives of Lehigh County, Pennsylvania. In September, 1832, his parents moved to Clinton County, Indiana, and settled in Ross Township. The father died December 11, 1864, aged fifty-three years. When William was a youth he worked with his father, and when eighteen years of age, his health being impaired, he went to Hancock County, Illinois, and was there when the war of the Rebellion broke out. He enlisted in Company B, One Hundred and Eighteenth Illinois Infantry, and served until March 31, 1863, when he was discharged on account of disability. In January, 1864, he

returned to Clinton County. He was married May 13, 1869, to Mary C. Boyer, who was born in Adams County, Pennsylvania, August 27, 1849. They have had six children, four of whom are living—Wilda N., Arthur C., Alva E. and Myrtle A.

WILLIAM N. JORDAN, a resident of Mulberry Village, came to Clinton County in 1875. He was born in Rockingham County, Virginia, December 26, 1820, son of William and Margaret (Hiser) Jordan. His father was born in England, and when he came to the United States settled in Rockingham County, where he was married. His wife died when William N. was nine days old. After her death he went to Somerset, Ohio, where he remained until the breaking out of the civil war; since that time nothing has been heard from him. William was raised by a man named Martin Nare, and remained in the neighborhood of his birth. He was living there during the war. The battle of Cross Keys was fought near by, and the troops passed over his farm. He saw very hard times during the latter part of the war. He was a farmer by occupation, and after he became of age he rented a farm for a while, and then purchased one for himself. July 22, 1845, he married Rebecca Kline, daughter of Peter and Christina (Roger) Kline, the former born in 1801, in Maryland, and the latter born in 1800, in Rockingham County, Virginia. They were married in the last named county, reared their family and died there, the mother in April, 1862, and the father in 1857. There were four daughters and one son, viz.—Mary A., Rebecca, Elizabeth, Sarah, and David, who died at the age of five years. Mr. and Mrs. Jordan have had fourteen children—Mary C., born December 29, 1846; Margaret J., born May 1, 1848; Peter C., born July 16, 1849; William H., born October 3, 1850; Rebecca A., born May 19, 1852; John B., born December 1, 1853; Sarah E., born May 27, 1856; James H., born January 1, 1859; Samuel H., born August 25, 1860, and died May 3, 1868; Lee D., born October 16, 1861; Thomas J., born January 24, 1863; Samantha A., born February 24, 1865; Laura F., born January 21, 1867, and Emma F., born January 13, 1869. Mr. Jordan brought them all here with him except Peter C., who came two years later; but the family now are very much scattered. Mr. Jordan has served as assessor since 1878, and last spring was elected for another four years. He is a member of the Reformed church, and in politics a Democrat.

DAVID LECKLITNER, farmer, sections 6 and 7, was born in Madi-

son Township, this county, April 27, 1836, son of David and Magdalena (Wher) Lecklitner. His father was born in Northampton County, Pennsylvania, December 19, 1802. He was reared to manhood in his native town, and was married there January 25, 1824. He early learned the tailor's trade, being apprenticed several years. After his removal to Butler County, Ohio, he followed his trade, and after coming to this county he worked at his trade more or less. In 1832 he went to Butler County in a one-horse covered wagon, carrying all his effects in the conveyance that carried his wife and two children. He remained three years in Butler County, at a place called Seven-Mile. When he removed to this county he came with an ox team and covered wagon, bringing his effects and his wife and three children, one having been born in Ohio. There were about twelve families in company with them, and they camped out all the way. Mr. Lecklitner and Mr. Nicholas Buck, who came in the company, moved into the same house together on Mr. Buck's farm, and the two families lived together until Mr. Lecklitner built his log cabin. He had previously been here and entered his land in 1831, and it was one year later that he brought his family. His cabin was 14 x 16 feet, one story and a half high. The chamber was reached by a ladder on the outside. Our subject well remembers lying in bed and counting the stars through the clapboard roof. Another room was afterward added to the house, and here the family lived until 1852, when the father built a brick house, where he lived until his death. There were three children when they came to this county—Salome, Polly and Paul. Salome became the wife of John March, and died leaving five children; Paul died in Washington County, Iowa, in 1875; Polly became the wife of Jacob March, and is living in Washington Township, Tippecanoe County. After their removal to this State there were six children born to them—Maria, wife of Samuel D. Miller; David, our subject; Lydia, wife of Owen Wher, and living in Louisa County; Moses, living in Madison Township; Aaron, who died when about twenty-one years of age, and is buried in Fair Haven Cemetery; Rebecca, wife of Allen Glick, and living in Madison Township. The father died February 14, 1879, upon the first farm he ever owned. His son Moses now owns the old homestead. The mother of our subject was born in Lehigh County, Pennsylvania, May 12, 1805, where she was reared and married. She died December 25, 1881. The grandfather of David, named John, was born in Germany. His great-grandfather

sent John to America to prevent his being obliged to serve in the army. He was an officer in the German army and did not wish his son to become a soldier. John settled in Northampton County when nineteen years of age. David's maternal grandfather, Henry Wher, was born in Northampton County. David was married March 16, 1862, to Margaret Burkhalter, daughter of Edward and Elizabeth (Riacraft) Burkhalter. Her father was born in Pennsylvania, and when a young man removed with his parents to Butler County, Ohio, and soon after to this State, first settling in Tippecanoe County. The father entered the land where Mr. and Mrs. Leeklitner now live, in 1835. He built a cabin and moved into it soon after marriage. In 1840 he built a frame house where the present brick house stands that was built in 1859. The father died in 1878 in Tippecanoe County, aged seventy-five years. The mother of Mrs. Leeklitner was born in Butler County, Indiana, and died in 1865, aged fifty-nine years. Both parents are buried in Dayton, Tippecanoe County. Mr. and Mrs. Leeklitner have six children living, viz.—Sarah E., William Otto, Louisa, Minnie, P. Homer, and Mary E. The deceased are—Emma J., who died when nine months old; David E., died at the age of nine years; Albert A., died when six months old. Our subject owns 117 acres of good land. He has been supervisor of roads and assessor two years. In politics he is a Democrat, and himself and wife belong to the Reformed church.

JOSIAH MAJOR, retired farmer, came to this county November 13, 1831, and entered Government land on section 31, southwest quarter. Here he remained about fifteen years, then went to Center Township and purchased eighty acres, remaining there three years, and in 1851 came to this township and purchased 200 acres. In 1883 he sold this land and bought his present home in Mulberry. Mr. Major was born in Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, June 3, 1812. His father, Thomas Major, was born in 1778, in County of Down, Ireland. When sixteen years of age he came to America with his parents and settled in Eastern Pennsylvania, where Thomas married, and soon after moved to the western part of the State. He died in 1843, aged eighty-five years, and is buried in Mount Hope Cemetery, Ross Township. The mother, Catherine (Green) Major, was born in Pennsylvania in 1779, and died in 1864, aged eighty-five years. She was buried beside her husband. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Major were the parents of eleven children, viz.—Andrew, who died in Wapello County, Iowa; James died in Missouri;

Margaret died in Jackson Township, this county; Mary died in Jasper County; Ellen died in Boone County; Rebecca died in Ross Township, and was buried in Mount Hope Cemetery; Elizabeth, widow of Israel Goble, lives in Warsaw, Indiana; Elias died in Kansas; Josiah, subject of this notice; Clarissa, widow of Thomas Patterson, lives in Dakota; George resides in Benton County, this State. March 18, 1840, Mr. Major married Mary Seawright, daughter of Samuel and Mary (Wilson) Seawright. She was born in Butler County, Ohio, in 1817, and came to this county with her parents in 1829. At that time there were seven children living—William, Wilson, Joseph, Jane, Alexander, Mary and Samuel; the last named is the only one that survives, and he resides in La Fayette, Indiana. Mrs. Major died in 1850, leaving two children—George, born December 23, 1843, now living in Jackson Township, and Isabella, born in 1845, now deceased. Mr. Major's second marriage occurred March 16, 1853. This time he married the widow of Thomas Harbison, whose maiden name was Permelia Cross, and she was born in Wayne County, New York, July 27, 1819. In 1833, her parents with their family of eight children came West, first settling in Indianapolis, where they lived many years. Mrs. Major was first married in that city. Her husband, Mr. Harbison, was born near Belfast, Ireland, and came to America when eighteen years of age. In early life he was a cloth measurer, but after coming to this country he pursued the farmer's vocation. Her father, Ephraim Cross, was born August 11, 1787, in Johnstown, Fulton County, New York, and died August 23, 1875, aged nearly ninety years. Her mother, Mary (Case) Cross, was born October 19, 1791, and died October 24, 1874. Both parents died in Madison Township, at the house of Mr. and Mrs. Major, and are buried in Providence Cemetery. Mr. Major is a Republican in politics, and himself and wife are members of the Presbyterian church. The Major family came from Hamilton County to this county with two teams and located on Wild Cat Creek. The eldest son, Andrew, had settled there three years previous, and had made a start at farming. When the rest of the family came they halted a few days, hoping for milder weather before pursuing the remaining five miles of their journey; but the severity continued, and feeling that they could wait no longer they started, accompanied by several of their neighbors to assist in erecting a log cabin. The snow was two feet deep, but they reached their destination, and that same evening their 18 x 20 log cabin was ready. It

had a puncheon floor and was covered with boards slit from the trees. At night they started back for Andrew's house, and all were frozen in some part of the body, mostly fingers and toes, before reaching there. Deer, turkeys, coons and squirrels were very plentiful. They would stand in the door and shoot deer, and the inmates were often kept awake at night by coons running on the roof of their cabin.

AARON MILLER, farmer, section 16, was born in this township October 5, 1843, son of Elias and Maria (Rex) Miller. His father was born in Lehigh County, Pennsylvania, in 1814, and lived there until 1839 when he emigrated to this county with his wife and three oldest brothers, John, Paul and Moses. Paul died in Mulberry in 1864, aged twenty-eight years. John and Moses are living. The father first settled on the farm now owned by Aaron, and died February 20, 1876, and is buried in Fair Haven Cemetery. The mother was also born in Lehigh County, and died in May, 1874, aged sixty-two years, and was buried beside her husband. Both parents are of German descent. Aaron has always lived upon the old homestead, having bought out the other heirs after his father's death. September 26, 1867, he was married to Carrie M. Moore, daughter of William and Sarah (Krull) Moore who came here from Oxford, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Miller have four children—George H., born June 23, 1868; Stanley Arthur, born September 8, 1870; Frank, born May 20, 1875, and Bertha, born January 14, 1881. All were born on the old home farm, where their grandfather cut the first tree, and where their father was born. Mr. Miller belongs to the Reformed church; the family are Methodists. Politically Mr. Miller is a Democrat.

JOHN MILLER, section 16, Madison Township, is a native of Lehigh County, Pennsylvania, a son of Elias and Maria (Rex) Miller. He came to Clinton County with his parents in 1839, when four and a half years old, and has since lived in Madison Township. He was married February 26, 1860, to Anna M. Karb, a native of Lehigh County, Pennsylvania, born March 16, 1836, daughter of Adam and Christina (Rodenbarger) Karb. They have had six children, five of whom are living—Carrie, Flora E., Perry, Calvin and Jennie C. Elizabeth died in July, 1870, aged three and a half years.

DAVID OHL, section 31, Madison Township, was born in Northampton County, Pennsylvania, March 16, 1831, a son of John and Lydia A. (Wher) Ohl, also natives of Pennsylvania, of Dutch de-

scent. May, 1831, the parents moved to Ashland County, Ohio, making the trip in a one-horse wagon. He lived from spring until fall in one end of a blacksmith's shop belonging to an uncle, Jacob Bolyard, working around among the farmers. He worked a month during harvest for his uncle, receiving a bushel of wheat for each day's work. He bought an eighty-acre farm for \$300, his uncle going his security. He gave three days' work for one day's plowing and in this way cultivated his land. Three years later he sold it for \$700, and after paying his note of \$300, bought eighty acres of timber land for \$400, on which he lived seven years when he sold his farm for \$1,600, receiving \$1,000 cash in gold and silver. He came to Clinton County and bought an eighty-acre farm, thirty acres of which had been cleared, on which were two log cabins, two log barns and an orchard of one acre. On this farm he lived until his death. It was his desire to get land enough to give each of his children eighty acres and have them settle around him. He owned at his death 477 acres, valued at \$18,300, and had personal property valued at \$2,400. He left a wife and seven children—David, Maria, John George, Elizabeth, Lydia A., Mary S. and Simon S. David Ohl was married November 11, 1855, to Sarah C. Peter, a native of Clinton County, born March 25, 1836, daughter of William and Laura (Steinspring) Peter. They have three children—Laurenda, born September 26, 1856, is the wife of George W. Moore; William, born December 15, 1857, married Ella M. McNally, and Elizabeth, born September 24, 1861, is the wife of John McNally.

JOHN A. PETER, one of the old pioneers of Clinton County, was born in Northampton County, Pennsylvania, May 26, 1810, a son of William and Julia A. (Kern) Peter, natives of Lehigh County, Pennsylvania, the father born in 1780, and the mother in 1785. In 1832 he accompanied his parents to Clinton County and settled in Madison Township, where the father died in 1837, and the mother in 1857. He was married March 24, 1833, to Jane Steen, daughter of George and Anna (Gault) Steen. She was born in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, in 1810, and died October 4, 1836, leaving one daughter—Jane, now the wife of William Forsman, of Newton County, Indiana. July 24, 1837, Mr. Peter married Mary A. Hamilton, a native of Preble County, Ohio, born September 15, 1816, daughter of Samuel and Jane (Smith) Hamilton. They have one son—Robert W.

JOHN C. PICKERING, farmer, southwest quarter of section 14,

came with his parents, Thomas and Betsey Pickering, to this county in 1837. They first settled in the village of Jefferson, remaining only a few months, then leased a farm west of Jefferson, where they remained two years. Mr. Pickering, senior, then leased a farm near the first one he occupied and remained upon it until 1851, and finally settled in Madison Township. Nearly all the members of the family have since resided here. John C. was born in Upper Canada, October 18, 1835. He was married February 18, 1858, to Mary Ann Margaret Sloan, who was born in this county May 20, 1833, daughter of John and Margaret Sloan. She died March 6, 1870, and is buried in the Associated Cemetery in Washington Township. November 1, 1872, Mr. Pickering was married to Nancy Cornelison, born June 8, 1840, daughter of Jesse and Margaret (Perry) Cornelison. Her mother was born in Newbury District, South Carolina. She first married John Jones, who died and she afterward married Jesse Cornelison. She died April 5, 1882, and Mr. Cornelison in August, 1871. Both are buried in the Associated Cemetery, in Washington Township. Mr. Pickering's first wife left six children—George W., born in July, 1859; Margaret C., born November 11, 1861; Frances J., born January 23, 1864; Elizabeth B., born August 13, 1866; Ruth A. and John Thomas (twins), born May 21, 1869. Ruth A. died when about eighteen months old, and John T. died March 12, 1882. Mrs. Pickering is a member of the United Brethren church and Mr. Pickering is a Democrat. He has five brothers and one sister—William, Thomas, Sylvester, James, George and Elizabeth. Mrs. Pickering has had five sisters and two brothers—Rachel, Elizabeth, Jane, Alfred, Margaret (a twin sister), Elmira and Andrew P. Margaret reached maturity, married and is now deceased.

THOMAS J. PICKERING, farmer, section 14, was born in Washington Township, on the Watt farm, July 10, 1839, son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Robinson) Pickering. He is of English ancestry, but has always lived in this county. He was educated in the common schools. He worked out by the day until he was of age, then purchased fifteen acres of land. He has added to this from time to time until he has fifty-two acres well improved, and 800 rods of tile on his farm. His buildings are comfortable and substantial, although his house is not large. He has a fair orchard but has lost many trees by the severe winters. He was married March 10, 1860, to Emily Sloan, born April 25, 1836, in Madison Township, a daughter of John and Margaret Sloan. Although her parents were of the

same name they were not related. Her father was born near Charleston, South Carolina, in 1792, and died July 10, 1854. Mr. and Mrs. Pickering have two living children—Sylvester and Elizabeth (twins), born August 2, 1850; Lida D., died October 27, 1871; Marthaette, born October 6, 1868, died July 28, 1870. Politically Mr. Pickering is a Democrat. His brother and sisters were—Jane, Fanny, Martha, Caroline, Mary, Ann, and Emily and John(twins).

ARCHIBALD A. POTTER, farmer, section 33, was born in Butler County, Ohio, March 7, 1844, the third child of Jonathan and Lucy F. (Addison) Potter. His father was a native of Butler County, born October 29, 1818. He was reared and married in that county, and in 1868 removed to Wayne County, Illinois, with his wife and seven children. He purchased 100 acres of improved land and remained here until his death, which occurred March 2, 1876. The mother of our subject was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, February 14, 1819. When she was eight months old her parents brought her to Butler County, Ohio. She is still living on the old place where her husband died. The grandfather of Archibald, named Archibald, was of English birth. He ran away from home, came to America and followed whaling for three years. He was married on Nantucket Island, to Mary Meader, who was born on that island, and was of Yankee origin. After their marriage they moved to Cincinnati, Ohio. In the spring of 1870 our subject went to Sedalia, Missouri, remaining there six months, and in the fall went to Dallas County, Texas, and engaged in a cotton gin. The following summer he became a herdsman, and herded cattle for three summers. In 1873 he returned to his farm all the way on horseback. After his return he made a visit to Ohio, and then went to St. Louis, thence Davenport, Iowa, for a few weeks, then to La Crosse, Wisconsin, and to Winona, Minnesota. He remained at the last-named place about two months, and engaged in harvesting wheat. He then returned to La Crosse and to Davenport on a raft, thence to Springfield, Illinois, where he remained two and a half months, went to St. Louis for a week, then to his home in Wayne County, and in January, 1876, came to Clinton County, where for three years he worked on a farm in Owen Township. In 1879 he came to this township and worked on the farm of Mrs. Melissa Dailey a year and then married her December 16, 1879. Her maiden name was McNeal, a daughter of Alexander and Nancy (Thompson) McNeal. Her mother was born in Perry County, Ohio, August

11, 1816. She lived there until 1828, when her parents settled in Washington Township. The Thompson family came to this county with ten children, the mother of Mrs. Potter being one of them. Mrs. Potter died July 7, 1885, and is buried in the Jefferson Cemetery. She left three children—Robert T., born January 1, 1871; William L., born October 23, 1872. These were children by her first marriage, with William Watt. By her second marriage there were no children, and by her third marriage, one child—Lawrence A., born October 20, 1880. Mr. Potter has seven brothers and sisters—Frances E., Lewis C., Mary E., Ann Eliza, Alfred T., Aaron F. and Lucinda C. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and in politics a Democrat. He owns over 300 acres of good land.

JOHN REX was born in Lehigh County, Pennsylvania, August 3, 1809, son of John and Catherine (Peter) Rex, both born in the same county. His ancestors first settled in Germantown and afterward came to Lehigh County. He was married in 1836 to Margaret Kern, daughter of Daniel and Margaret (Neff) Kern, who was born in Lehigh County in 1814. They have three sons living—Joshua, born in this county in 1840; Owen, born January 4, 1847; Daniel B., born April 2, 1849, now living at home. March 12, 1874, Daniel was married to Mary A. Moire, and they have three children—Stella Florence, Nellie Minerva and Clarence Clifford. Daniel's wife was born in Butler County, Ohio, in 1846. Mr. and Mrs. Rex are Lutherans, and Mr. Rex affiliates with the Democratic party. He has a farm of 145 acres, on section 16, and eighty acres on another section.

NOAH REX, farmer, section 7, was born in this township November 29, 1842, son of Elias and Eliza (Kern) Rex, both natives of Lehigh County, Pennsylvania. His parents were married in Tippecanoe County, this State, in 1839, and immediately settled in Madison Township, upon a farm his father purchased of Peter Jacoby. He built a log cabin on the place, and went to work to make a home. He lived only a few years, and died of fever. His mother went to Tippecanoe County with her parents when quite young. She is still living and resides with her son-in-law, Henry Rough, who married Noah's half sister, Rebecca Marts. The mother married again and reared a second family. Noah had two brothers—Joseph, living near his brother, and Levi, now deceased. Noah was reared and educated in the common schools. He first commenced working for himself by the month, for farmers, and

afterward worked by the day and by the job. He then rented a farm of his father-in law, the latter furnishing the farming utensils. In two years he bought a farm and worked it in addition to his rented farm until 1879, and then moved upon his own place. He was married October 2, 1867, election day, to Mary Ann Bailor, daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth J. (Brand) Bailor. She was born August 3, 1846, in this township, and died May 15, 1885. She is buried in Fair Haven Cemetery. Mr. and Mrs. Rex had four children—Ellen Eve, born February 17, 1876; Elmer S., who died in infancy; Eliza O., died at the age of seventeen months; Mary Ann R., died at the age of sixteen months. All died of cholera infantum, and all are buried in Fair Haven Cemetery. Mr. Rex is one of the enterprising farmers of this township. He owns 146 acres, well cultivated. He is a member of the Lutheran church, and politically is a Democrat.

CHRISTIAN ROTHENBERGER came to this county in 1848, and settled in Madison Township, where now stands the village of Mulberry. The old warehouse now used by Aaron Burtrager was Mr. Rothenberger's barn. He lived here about three years, farming part of the land of said village. Mr. Rothenberger was born in Lehigh County, Pennsylvania, April 21, 1824, son of George and Sarah (Mentz) Rothenberger. His father was a native of Pennsylvania; he remained at home until his father's death, and he himself died at the same place more than thirty years ago. October 14, 1852, our subject married Miss Marietta Leibenguth, daughter of Peter and Hannah (App) Leibenguth. She was born December 3, 1831, in Northampton County, Pennsylvania, and when three years of age came to this county with her parents, where she has since resided. Her parents were born in Northampton County, her father in 1800. Her mother died March 25, 1866. Mr. and Mrs. Rothenberger have had ten children—Frank P., born September 6, 1853; Josiah, born March 28, 1856; Flora E., born February 2, 1858; Peter, born August 12, 1860; Lydia M., born December 14, 1862; Perry A., born July 27, 1865; Lewis, born January 4, 1869; Ida A., born January 14, 1873. Sarah H., died March 19, 1856; Mary J., died January 28, 1872. Mr. Rothenberger has been quite an extensive fisherman in his day. In the fall of 1881 he went fishing, accompanied by some of his neighbors, and caught 800 fish in the Wild Cat River, that runs through Ed Robinson's farm. He belongs to the Lutheran church, and in politics is a Democrat. He was once supervisor of the town.



John Seagan.

Mr. Rothenberger came to this county a poor man, but by industry and economy has secured a competence.

JOHN SEAGER, farmer, section 27, owns 806 acres of land in Clinton County. He came here with his father March 31, 1830. His father had been here two years previous and left money for his brother-in-law, Samuel Howard, to enter 160 acres of land, which was done. He built a log house and then returned to his family who were then living in Montgomery County, Ohio. The family consisted of the parents, George and Sarah Seager, and six children, John being the youngest child. His father was born in Birmingham, England, in 1785. He lived there until 1812, then came to the United States with two brothers, John and William, and settled in New York City. He was a machinist, and it was against the law for a mechanic to come to the United States. He was one of the first machinists to come to this country. He remained in New York City two years, where he built a set of wool cards which were sent to Pennsylvania, and he afterward built machinery for spinning cotton yarn. In 1814 he went to Paterson, New Jersey, where he remained three years working at his trade. In 1817 he moved to Woodburn, Montgomery County, Ohio, where he built machinery for a cotton factory for two Englishmen, Charles and Thomas Baston. One of these brothers visited him after he came to this county, and tried to induce him to return to Montgomery County and build more machinery, but failed. John now has in his shop on the farm a machine for carding wool that his father made before coming to this county, and also a machine that he made after arriving here. He built his first carding mill in 1831, and operated it during his life. He also built a saw-mill the same year. After his father's death John operated the saw-mill until 1852, then it was torn down and a new one built in its place, and that was run until 1878. The father carded wool within eighteen miles of Chicago, and also within nine miles of Indianapolis. He has sawed lumber which was shipped to Springfield, Illinois, and many other points in Illinois and Wisconsin. In 1835 John hauled lumber to Chicago and brought back a load of salt which he sold for \$9 a barrel. He took a load of ginseng root kiln-dried by John W. Blake, of Frankfort, and brought back a load of dry-goods for a merchant named Han, who kept the second dry-goods store in Frankfort. He died April 16, 1861, and his wife died in June, 1863; both are buried on the farm in the family graveyard. John was born June 15, 1815, in

Paterson, New Jersey. He remained with his parents until they came to Clinton County. He learned the trade of millwright of Charles Ruggles, of New York. He worked for him three and a half years, then commenced for himself. He worked at his trade until 1862 when he enlisted in the army. He organized a company known as Company G, Eighty-sixth Indiana Infantry, and he was commissioned Captain August 29, that same year. All during the war he helped to enlist and fill up companies. His regiment was sent to Louisville and placed under General Nelson, and afterward under General Buell and General Rosecrans. He participated in the battle of Perryville and was in one or two of Sherman's battles. While on a march he was taken sick with typhoid fever, and lay in the hospital at Nashville seven weeks, when he was discharged on account of physical disability. This he very much regretted, for he was exceedingly patriotic. He helped to raise thirty-five men for the Tenth Indiana, several for the Twenty-sixth Indiana, helped to raise a second company for the Eighty-sixth Indiana, and forty men in the Eighty-second. He came back to the farm in 1863 and for two years was unable to do anything. There were six sons and four daughters in his father's family; himself and one sister, Harriet H. Burgett, are all that are living; all died in this county except Sally Ann and Elizabeth, who died in Montgomery County, Ohio. The father had \$200 when he entered his land, and died leaving an estate worth \$8,000, divided into three parts. He was an Episcopalian and his wife was a Methodist. John has property worth \$50,000, is a Republican in politics, and belongs to the Universalist church.

PETER SHANABARGER, deceased, came to this county and settled in Madison Township, where he rented a farm for a year, then purchased a farm that was partially improved, having a log house on it and a few acres under cultivation. From time to time he added other farms until at one time he owned 480 acres. At the time of his death he owned 160 acres. Mr. Shanabarger was born in Jefferson County, Virginia, in 1810. When he was a boy his parents moved to Richland County, Indiana, where he grew to manhood and where he was married. A few years after his marriage he moved to Williams County, Ohio, where they remained two years, then returned to Richland County and remained a few years, and finally came to Clinton County with eight children—Mary A. and William (twins), Eliza, Lewis, Eve, John, Caroline and Simon. Caroline died the same year of their arrival in this

county. The following have been born in this county—George W. and Sarah A. The father died in February, 1885, and is buried in Fair Haven Cemetery. Mrs. Shanabarger was born in Schuylkill County, Pennsylvania, in 1812. When she was a child her parents removed to Ashland County, Ohio, where she grew to womanhood. She died in 1885 and is buried beside her husband. John M. was born in Williams County, Ohio, February 23, 1843. He was six years old when his parents came to this county, where he was educated in the district schools. In 1868 he married Eliza J. Boggs who was born in the house where John is now living. She died in 1870 leaving two children—Elsie and Eliza. For a second wife John married Mary E. Combs, daughter of David and Catherine (Richardson) Combs, who was born in Butler County in 1852. Two children have been born to this union—David E. and Anna C. He was a member of the Reformed church in early life but latterly a Methodist. In politics he is a Democrat. The Shanabargers were of German ancestry, and the Combses of Irish descent.

DAVID SLIPHER, retired farmer, was born in Butler County, Ohio, April 28, 1814. His father, Stephen Slipher, was born in old Virginia, in July, 1779. His mother, Elizabeth (Flenner) Slipher, was a native of Maryland, born in 1780. At the time of her death, which occurred June 8, 1856, she had five children living, thirty-nine grandchildren and thirteen great-grandchildren. In 1828 David's father came to this county and entered section 8, Ross Township, now Madison, and David has now the patent signed by General Andrew Jackson. His father came to this county in 1851, and died April 7, 1868, in Madison Township, at the home of his son Daniel, and is buried in Fair Haven Cemetery. David Slipher came first to this county in 1832, but did not settle here until 1842, when he settled upon the land entered by his father in 1828. His eldest brother, Daniel, came here in 1830 and settled on section 8, where he resided until his death, which occurred in February, 1878. He was born in Maryland in 1802, near Hagerstown. An uncle of our subject, Martin Baum, built the first brick house in Cincinnati, and acted as a land agent and an Indian trader. He was one of the earliest settlers at that point. David's paternal great-grandfather came from Germany and settled in old Virginia. His maternal great-grandfather was also of German origin, and settled in Maryland, near Hagerstown. His Grandfather Flenner's name was Rudolph, and he died in Butler County, Ohio.

His grandmother, Magdalena Flenner, also died in Butler County, December 30, 1818, aged seventy-four years. David was married March 1, 1838, to Miss Mary Scott, daughter of Samuel and Abigail (Mills) Scott, and she was born in Lehigh County Pennsylvania, May 14, 1809. When she was eight months old her parents moved to Butler County, Ohio, twenty-six miles from Cincinnati, where she was reared to womanhood. Her father was a native of Pennsylvania, but died in 1845, in Grant County, Wisconsin, between seventy and seventy-five years of age. Her mother was born in Virginia, and died in Butler County in 1844, aged about seventy years. Mr. and Mrs. Slipper have had nine children, and all lived to maturity before death occurred among them—Elizabeth A., wife of David Bolyard, lives in this township; Martha E., wife of John W. Brand, resides in Dayton, Tippecanoe County; Mary E., wife of Monroe Moyer, died in Perry Township, Tippecanoe County, February 21, 1872, and is buried in Fair Haven Cemetery; Louisa M., wife of William Peter, resides in Madison Township; Isaac N., is married to Jane Jones and lives in Missouri; Stephen was born August 11, 1846, married Mary Ohl, and died December 2, 1866; David C., married Hannah App and lives on the home farm in this township; S. Emeline, wife of Franklin Burkhalter, lives in Center Township; William Irving married Ella J. Frankenfield, is a merchant and resides in this village. Like his father before him, Mr. Slipper is a Democrat. His father cast his first vote for Thomas Jefferson and David was rocked in a Democratic cradle. He held the office of county commissioner for nine years; was first elected in 1870. He was also among the early township trustees. He was elected justice of the peace, but never qualified. The winter of 1832-'3 was the longest and coldest ever experienced in this section of country. Mr. Slipper's family came here with two teams. His father hauled one load of household goods, then returned to Butler County, Ohio. There was an old log house that had neither floor nor doors when they arrived here. He put in a door and a floor, but winter came on so soon that he could not daub it. The house had no chimney, but in four weeks he had a chimney built, it being the first one built of brick in the county. The winter of 1842-'3 was the most uncomfortable winter they ever experienced. When he was married David drove from Butler County in a "jumper." He had an extra good horse. He traded it for a poorer one and \$60 to boot. With the money he purchased a buggy

to go home with, as it was now spring. He then bought a horse of his brother Daniel and started home with his wife. After experiencing considerable difficulty in crossing streams, they arrived in safety. David carried the first chain that was used for surveying purposes. He carried it four days for Isaac D. Armstrong who surveyed the land his father had entered in 1828. He paid a man \$30 for building and roofing a log house for him. His daughter Eliza was rocked in a sap trough. He came to the county with \$200 in money and was therefore more comfortably fixed than most of his neighbors. The people were poor but none were paupers. Mr. Slipher says the first few years of his life in this county were the happiest he ever passed. All were on an equality. There were no jealousies and no aristocracy of wealth. In 1838 he saw a load of deer skins, the deer being caught in a crust of snow. The deer would fall through the crust and the dogs would run on top of the crust and catch them.

WILLIAM I. SLIPHER, merchant, a son of the preceding, was born in this township June 12, 1852. He was reared on a farm, and January 3, 1872, married Ellen J. Frankenfield, a daughter of Ezra Frankenfield. Her parents reside in Dayton, Tippecanoe County. Mr. and Mrs. Slipher have two children living—Charles I. and Ada A.; Alton C. is deceased. Mr. Slipher first started in business on the old Weidner corner, and was engaged in general merchandise two years, then sold out to William Rothenberger. He then went to Hamilton and purchased an old stock of goods, and added some new goods, carried on his business for eight months, when he bought out Earhart & Timberlake in Mulberry. He operated both stores for a time, then sold the store at Hamilton and two years later sold a one-third interest in his Mulberry store to J. A. Sims. In a few months he sold one-half of his remaining interest to Simon Ohls, each then owning a one-third interest. A few months later Mr. Slipher sold his remaining portion to Thomas Waldron, reserving the hardware stock of the firm. He then purchased all the hardware stock in town and opened a store the second door south of the old store. At the same time he invested \$1,000 in the trotting horses "Dunkard Boy" and "Easter Maid." This venture was not a success, and May 22, 1877, he sold the stock of hardware to G. W. Earhart, and also sold his horses and was out of business a few months. In November of that same year he repurchased the hardware stock of G. W. Earhart and the next year added a stock of groceries, and finally, October 1, 1881,

he put in a stock of dry-goods and operated this general stock until April 15, 1884, when he took in G. W. Earhart as a partner. This firm is now doing a lively business. Mr. Slipher and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and in politics he is a Democrat.

HENRY W. STAFFORD, farmer, sections 27 and 34, was born in Clarke County, Ohio, April 5, 1823, son of Thomas and Catherine (Williams) Stafford. His father came to America from Ireland with his parents when he was six years old. They settled in Giles County, Virginia, where Thomas was reared and married. Several years afterward they removed to Clarke County, Ohio, where the father died. His mother was born in Giles County. Henry grew to manhood in his native county, and in the spring of 1854 came to Clinton County and bought the mill property with 300 acres of land. He had as partners his brother, Joseph E., and Cyrus Pence. His brother came to this county the year previous, and Mr. Pence came ten years before. This partnership continued three years, when Henry sold out his interest to the other two and purchased a farm east of where he now lives. He remained on this farm until 1870, when he bought his present farm. He still owns both farms. September 16, 1855, he was married to Mary C. Allen, daughter of John and Cynthia (Rush) Allen, who were born, reared and married in Butler County, Ohio, the father was born in 1805, and the mother November 24, 1812. Her parents came to this county in June, 1834, first settling near the old Heavlin saw and grist mill, where her father died in 1877, and is buried in Jefferson Cemetery. Her ancestry on the Allen side came from Germany. Her great-grandfather came to America and settled in New Jersey, where her grandfather was born. Her maternal grandfather, Moses Rush, was a native of Pennsylvania, and of German descent. Her grandmother, Rachel Kelley, was born in Butler County, Ohio. Her Great-grandfather Kelley reared fifteen children, lived to see them all married, and the youngest one grandmother of two children before he died. He was one of the early settlers of Butler County, and a soldier in the Revolutionary war. Mr. and Mrs. Stafford are the parents of four children—John T., born July 4, 1856; Medora E., born January 7, 1858; Samuel A., born July 18, 1860, and Isaac Grant, born September 11, 1867. The two eldest were born in Washington Township, and the two youngest in Madison Township. Mr. and Mrs. Stafford are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and he has served as supervisor of

roads. In politics he is a Republican. He owns twenty-eight acres of land on section 27, and 123 acres on section 34.

JOSEPH STECKEL is one of the most extensive farmers in this township. He owns 205 acres here, 153 acres in Carroll County, 171 acres in Tippecanoe County, making a total of 528 acres. He was born in Lehigh County, Pennsylvania, January 22, 1824, in a house built in 1756. It has a tablet set in the wall, made of plaster, which bears this inscription, "God protect this house from all danger, our Lord and Savior (Selah)." The house was built by John Peter Drexel and Mary Magdalena. Its size is 40 x 50 feet; the walls are two feet and four inches in thickness, built with limestone. It was probably built in this manner as a protection from the Indians. It is still in a good state of preservation. It originally had a shingle roof, but now it is made of slate. Joseph thinks his Grandfather Steckel purchased the property of Mr. Drexel, the builder. Joseph's Great-grandfather Steckel, came from Switzerland when only two years of age. The Steckels all settled in Lehigh County. There was a meeting of all the relatives of the Steckel family, and over 700 were present. One of them lived to be 101 years old. The father of our subject, John Peter Steckel, was born in Lehigh County, in 1785, where he lived and died in 1866. His mother, Elizabeth (Berry) Steckel, was born in 1795, in the same county, and died in 1840. His father was again married, and his widow is still living, at the age of eighty-four. The Berrys were of German descent. Joseph had an uncle, Solomon by name, who served in the war of 1812. Of the six sons of John and Elizabeth Steckel, Joseph and Thomas are all that are living. The others were Peter, Henry, Charles and David. Thomas lives in his native county. February 26, 1846, Joseph was married to Anna Maria Ludwig, daughter of David and Lydia (Forsinger) Ludwig, natives of Pennsylvania. The father was born in 1803, and the mother in 1804. The latter is still living. Mrs. Steckel was born in Lehigh County, September 28, 1827. She was reared and married in that county. Her paternal grandfather, Solomon by name, was in the war of 1812. Her paternal grandmother lived until she reached ninety-seven years. Mr. and Mrs. Steckel have six children living—Phaon P. E., Joseph H., Methusalem L., Martin S., Louisa and Ellen J. The deceased are—Deborah, who died when nearly fifteen years of age; Lydia, who died at the age of two years and nine months; Mary was married and died at the age of thirty-two; Matilda died at the age of twenty-two; David

died aged three years; Oliver also died at the age of three years. All are buried in Fair Haven Cemetery. Mr. Steckel lived with his parents until he was twenty-six years of age, then removed to Sheffield Township, Tippecanoe County, this State, where he lived four years, and in 1853 came to this county. He lived on the county line about two miles west of Mulberry until March, 1885, then built his beautiful brick residence in Mulberry. The farms that he purchased were partly improved, but he has cleared a considerable portion of his land himself. He has experienced all the hardships of pioneer life. For three years after his marriage he lived upon the old home farm. The size of the main part of his house is 24 x 26 feet, and the wing is 14 x 18 feet. It is two stories in height, each story nine and one-half feet. The cellar has a partition wall. The cost was about \$2,000. The brick house on the farm is 28 x 40 feet, the kitchen being nine feet from the house. His barn is 44 x 60 feet, and is a grain and stock barn. It has a slate roof. He also has a horse barn. He has accommodations for eight cows and two horses. His farm has first-class improvements, and has four and a half miles of tiling. Mr. Steckel is one of the substantial farmers of this county. He is honest, reliable, and esteemed by all, both rich and poor. He held the office of supervisor four years. He is a member of the Reformed church, and his wife is a Lutheran. In politics he is Independent. Mr. Joseph Steckel was one of the principal men in effecting an organization known as the Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company, of Clinton and Tippecanoe counties, he and Mr. Paul Yundt spending considerable time with the farmers of said county, when finally, in 1868, a meeting was held at the subject's house, consisting of Moses Jacoby, Paul Yundt and Joseph Steckel, and from this small meeting larger ones soon followed, and in 1869 the present company was organized, now consisting of 280 policies.

REV. W. H. XANDERS was born in Lehigh County, Pennsylvania, November 26, 1850. His father, George Xanders, was born in Burke County, same State, in 1822, and is now living in Allentown, Pennsylvania. He was formerly a farmer, but in later life has been a manufacturer of fire-brick. His mother, Catherine (Fritz) Xanders, was also born in Lehigh County, about the year 1820. She is still living. Mr. Xanders passed his early life on a farm, and when twelve years of age went to live with a Reform minister (Rev. Dubbs), with whom he remained five years. While there he attended school and assisted in doing the chores. At the age

of seventeen he commenced studying for the ministry. He first attended the State Normal school at Kutztown, two years, and then entered the freshman class, at Franklin and Marshall College, where he graduated in 1875. He also took a three years' course in the theological department of the same institution. His first pastorate was at Trinity Mission, York, Pennsylvania, in 1878. July 1, 1881, Mr. Xanders was married to Amanda L. Laucks, born May 12, 1858, daughter of Israel and Smilda (Wilt) Laucks. Her father is a prominent business man of York. He was born in 1827 and her mother in 1837. Both are natives of York County, Pennsylvania. Mr. and Mrs. Xanders have two children—George L., born in 1882, in York County, Pennsylvania, and Israel L., born November 10, 1885, in Mulberry Village. Mr. Xanders has four congregations—one at Mulberry, one at Oxford, on county line, one in Center Township and one at Rossville. His work has been successful, and he feels greatly encouraged. He preaches in German every fourth Sunday. The church building was erected in 1838, jointly by the Lutherans and the Reformed church, and has a membership of 225. The Sabbath-school is superintended by S. S. Ohl and has a membership of 150. Mr. Xanders became pastor of this church in 1881.



CHAPTER XXIV.

MICHIGAN TOWNSHIP.

GEOGRAPHY AND TOPOGRAPHY.—EARLY SETTLEMENT.—LIST OF PIONEERS.—ORGANIZATION OF TOWNSHIP.—EARLY TOWNSHIP OFFICERS.—FIRST EVENTS.—THE MARCH OF PROGRESS.—AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.—POPULATION.—POLITICAL.—VALUATION AND TAXATION, 1845 AND 1886.—MICHIGANTOWN.—BUSINESS.—SECRET ORDERS.—CHURCHES.—BOYLESTON VILLAGE.—BIOGRAPHICAL.

Michigan Township includes the south two-thirds of township 22 north, range 1 east, and sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16 of township 21 north, range 1 east. It is bounded on the north by Warren Township, on the east by Forest and Johnson, on the south by Kirklin and Center, and on the west by Center. It is seven miles from north to south, and six miles east and west, and contains nearly thirty-six sections, or 22,900 acres, of which about one-seventh is timber land. The soil is of a rich, dark loam, and the surface of a rolling nature. It is watered by Kilmore Creek, which flows from east to west through the northern part of the township, and by Wild Cat, which flows in the same direction through the central part.

Through this township runs the old Michigan State Road, from which it took its name.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

In 1830 the first sound of the pioneer's ax resounded through the unbroken forests of this township, at which time two brave men took up their abode within its borders, and began battling with the mighty giants of the forest for a future home. They were Mahlon Shinn and Robert Edwards. The former settled on the northwest quarter of section 14, and the latter immediately south on the same section. It was here that the first tree was felled and the first corn grew. In the same year they were joined by Mrs. Kelly and her son, David, Robert Johnson and his family, who settled on land now occupied by Michigantown; George Downs

settled on section 15; Enoch Williams, in Michigantown; William Phelps, on section 27, and John Whitmore, on the northwest quarter of section 27. January 6, 1831, Richard Paris fixed his home on section 3, and in the same year the following were the new arrivals and their locations: Carlton Kent, on section 15; David Kelly, on section 28; James Scott, on section 11; Benjamin Saylor and a Mr. Langlin, who made their home in Michigantown. In 1832 came Wiley Holliday and located on the northwest quarter of section 4; Henry Whitman, on section 34; A. Emley on section 20; Phineas Thomas, on section 10; Ephriam and William, whose location could not be ascertained. In 1833, William Layton settled on the eastern quarter of section 33; James Brown and his brother settled on section 21, on what is known as the Black farm; Abraham Brant, on section 10.

Among those who came in 1834-'5-'6 we name Henry and Lewis Fewell, William, Isaac and George Painter, Hamilton Davis, John and Fred Franklin, Peter Gay and John Roush, William Davis, Obed and Alfred Miller, James Heaton, John Merrill, Isaac Davis, Jesse Brown, William Rogers, David Thomas, Jacob Strong, Jacob Barnett, Moses Fudge and Nathaniel Bell.

ORGANIZATION.

The township was organized in March, 1831, and the first election was held at the cabin of B. Layton, on the second Saturday in April of the same year. James Brown, George Downs and E. T. Williams were among the first justices of the peace. Moses Fudge served as trustee at an early day, as did Samuel Paris.

FIRST EVENTS.

The first school was taught by Chrisley Baird, who has the honor of being the first teacher in a log cabin in Michigantown. The first school-house was built in 1834, at Michigantown. In this was held the first religious meeting, held by the Christians. James McKinney was the preacher. The next to hold meetings here were the Baptists, with John Hill preaching. They were followed by the Methodists, and David Fudge was their class-leader.

The first marriage occurred in 1832, when E. T. Williams and Mary Paris were united in the holy bonds of matrimony. The ceremony was performed by Samuel Thompson, Justice of the Peace.

Robert Johnson died in 1831, and was buried in the Michigan-town Cemetery, and consequently his was the first death to occur in the township.

THE MARCH OF PROGRESS.

What a vast change is to be noted within the borders of Michigan Township! The rude log cabins of the pioneers are nearly all things of the past; a few remain, however, to remind the rising generation of the hardships and inconveniences which their fathers and mothers had to bear, while they reside in the elegant brick or the modern frame residences which are so plentifully scattered all around. The primitive log school-house has been removed and replaced by new ones of modern architecture, and provided with every improvement of the day. In the days of our parents' childhood, happy were they who were blessed with the privilege of attending divine worship with nothing for their shelter but the outspreading branches of some neighboring oak, with logs for seats and the green earth for their footstool. Much happier were they than are the people of to-day for they were inured to hardships, while the present generation's only thought and wish is for comfort and luxury. Many pleasant churches with their tall spires pointing heavenward now are to be found in easy walking distance of nearly every house. Graveled roads and broad pikes have taken the place of the old bridle path on the tortuous Indian trail. Broad fields of waving grain occupy the land once covered by a dense forest, and herds of cattle now graze where the wild beasts once held sway.

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.

The number of acres of wheat sown in Michigan Township for 1886 is 5,557; corn, 5,112; oats, 360; number of acres in timothy, 1,255; clover, 1,926; wild grass, 1,487; acres of new land brought under cultivation, 268; timber land, 3,304. There are 5,664 rods of drain tile in operation in this township.

In 1885 there were 561 gallons of sorghum and 206 gallons of maple molasses made. The number of gallons of milk taken from cows, 208,265; pounds of butter, 46,945; honey, 1,677.

Of the horse kind there are in this township 763; mules, 21; cattle, 1,448; milch cows, 667; hogs, 2,869; sheep, 516; pounds of wool clipped, 1,916; dozens of chickens used and sold, 1,456; turkeys, 46; geese, 31; eggs, 34,015.

The number of fruit trees is as follows: Apple, 6,503; peach,

244; pear, 155; plum, 283; cherry, 1,833; crab apple, 179; grape-vines, 904.

POPULATION.

The population of Michigan Township is here given as taken in the last four census years: In 1850 it was 1,140; in 1860 it was 1,523; in 1870 it was 2,047, and in 1880 Michigan ranked as second in its number of inhabitants, which was 2,214.

POLITICAL.

Michigan is one of the strongest Democratic townships, and in 1884 gave Cleveland a majority of 130 votes. The vote of the township at the last general election, November 4, 1884, for President, State and county officers was as follows:

<i>President.</i>			<i>Prosecuting Attorney.</i>	
Grover Cleveland.....	335	130	William A. Staley.....	329 120
James G. Blaine.....	205		William R. Hines.....	209
<i>Governor.</i>			<i>Sheriff.</i>	
Isaac P. Gray.....	334	130	John A. Petty.....	326 118
William H. Calkins.....	204		William D. Clark.....	213
<i>Lieutenant-Governor.</i>			<i>Treasurer.</i>	
Mahlon D. Manson.....	336	133	Thomas R. Engart.....	321 104
Eugene H. Bundy.....	203		Alex. B. Given.....	217
<i>Secretary of State.</i>			<i>Recorder.</i>	
William R. Myers.....	335	131	James A. Hedgcock.....	350 191
Robert Mitchell.....	204		Samuel Scott.....	159
<i>Auditor of State.</i>			<i>Coroner.</i>	
James H. Rice.....	335	131	Walter L. Shores.....	330 120
Bruce Carr.....	204		Daniel W. Heaton.....	210
<i>Treasurer of State.</i>			<i>Surveyor.</i>	
John J. Cooper.....	335	131	James R. Brown.....	329 118
Roger R. Shiel.....	204		Joseph H. Lovett.....	211
<i>Attorney-General.</i>			<i>Senator.</i>	
Francis T. Howard.....	335	131	De Witt C. Bryant.....	331 123
William C. Wilson.....	204		John H. Caldwell.....	209
<i>Superintendent of Public Instruction.</i>			<i>Representative.</i>	
John W. Holcombe.....	335	131	Erastus H. Staley.....	328 116
Barnabas C. Hobbs.....	204		Ollver Gard.....	212
<i>Supreme Judge.</i>			<i>Commissioner, First District.</i>	
Joseph A. S. Mitchell... 335	131		John Enright.....	328 117
Edwin P. Hammond..... 204			Thomas Major.....	211
<i>Reporter of Supreme Court.</i>			<i>Commissioner, Second District.</i>	
John W. Kern.....	335	131	Arthur J. Clendenning... 328	117
William M. Hoggatt..... 204			James McDavis.....	211
<i>Congressman.</i>			<i>Commissioner, Third District.</i>	
Thomas B. Ward.....	330	123	John Prullit... ..	320 104
Charles T. Doxey.....	208		Andrew J. Sharp.....	216
<i>Circuit Judge.</i>				
Allen E. Paige.....	336	336		

VALUATION AND TAXATION, 1845.

An interesting matter of record and worthy of note in the history of Michigan Township is the itemization of the valuation and taxation placed on its property in 1845, more than forty years ago. It is as follows:

Polls, 102; acres of land, 19,522.95; value of lands, \$59,689; value of improvements, \$16,885; value of land and improvements, \$76,574; value of lots, \$3,588; value of personalty, \$15,680; total valuation of taxes, \$95,842.

State tax, \$259.03; county tax, \$170.85; road tax, \$96.49; total taxes levied, \$526.37.

VALUATION AND TAXATION, 1886.

Polls, 412; acres of land, 22,900; value of lands, \$349,090; value of improvements, \$91,350; value of land and improvements, \$440,440; value of lots, \$4,280; value of improvements, \$25,725; value of lots and improvements, \$30,005; value of personal property, \$147,395; value of telegraph property, \$560; value of railroad property, \$62,370; total valuation of all taxable property, \$617,840.

State tax, \$1,002.15; capital tax, \$143.42; State school tax, \$1,268.71; university tax, \$33.36; county tax, \$3,067.93; township tax, \$865.71; tuition tax, \$1,396.10; special school tax, \$2,239.05; road tax, \$741.73; dog tax, \$192; county sinking fund tax, \$666.38; county interest fund tax, \$466.46; gravel road fund tax, \$333.19; bridge tax, \$433.16; total taxes levied, \$13,189.55.

MICHIGANTOWN.

This village was laid out in 1830 by Joseph Hill and Robert Edwards, on section 26, to which William Lowden has made two additions, the first in 1874 and the last in 1876. These are in the north part of the town, which is sometimes called Lowdenville. The first store was located in the building in which J. S. Hedgcock now resides by St. Arthur Stahl, and the first postoffice was presided over by a Mrs. Johnson. Michigantown is located on the line of the Toledo, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad about seven miles from Frankfort.

Its business firms are at the present time (1886) as follows: John W. Stewart and George H. Merritt, general merchants; Jesse Strange and S. S. Williams, druggists; J. S. Hedgcock and W. F.

White, grocers; C. A. Marshall & Co., hardware; William Lowden, furniture dealer and undertaker; J. F. Black and J. R. Whiteman, blacksmiths; B. F. Burden, wagon-maker; S. C. Hardy, carpenter; C. S. Reed, meat market; Miss Alice Goar, millinery; A. Wills, harness-maker; William Lowden, brickyard and grain elevator; John Brooks, livery; L. G. Randall, station agent; Joel Harlan, lawyer; Valentine Bowers, I. W. Douglass and J. M. Abstom, physicians. It has about 400 inhabitants.

SECRET ORDERS.

Heman Lodge, No. 184, A. F. & A. M., was organized September 19, 1855, with the following charter members and first officers: G. W. Edgerlee, Worshipful Master; E. N. Stone, Senior Warden; A. B. Meneely, Junior Warden; Nath. Bell, Treasurer; W. V. Johnson, Secretary; Alex. Dougherty, Senior Deacon; I. P. Franklin, Junior Deacon; Joseph Holis, Tyler; Obed Miller, Robert Ewbank, John Sager and Fredrick Franklin. At the present time it has forty-five active members, and its officers for 1886 are: David Black, Worshipful Master; J. C. Michael, Senior Warden; J. D. Gentry, Junior Warden; F. Meneely, Senior Deacon; R. M. Armstrong, Junior Deacon; I. E. Lamberson, Treasurer; Henry Lamberson, Secretary; J. W. Dare, Tyler.

David R. Barnes Post, No. 455, G. A. R., was organized in May, 1886, with the following membership and officers: Colonel N. A. Logan, Commander; J. S. Hedgecock, Quartermaster; J. F. Black, Quartermaster-Sergeant; Perry Cox, Surgeon; Samuel Heffner, Senior Vice-Commander; John Murphy, Junior Vice-Commander; John M. Miller, Officer of the Guard; James Cast, Officer of the Day; O. P. Hankins, Chaplain; W. W. Barnes, Adjutant; Geo. W. Eads, John Lynch and John F. Brooks. This order is as yet in its infancy still it bids fair to become very useful in its various ways.

CHURCHES.

Methodist Episcopal.—This society is the strongest in the town and has erected a neat frame house of worship. Rev. F. Cox is the present pastor.

The Christian denomination is presided over by the Rev. Mr. Price and owns a small frame church.

The Baptists are under the pastorate of Rev. Todd and worship in a house of their own erection.

BOYLESTON

was laid out November 17, 1875, by Lewis N. Boyle, of Indianapolis, from whom it derived its name. Two additions have since been made, one by J. P. Maish and the other by Jacob Heise. It is located on the line of the Lake Erie & Western Railroad, six miles east of Frankfort. Its business men are: Fred Roush and J. W. Wilhelm, general merchants; William Strong, druggist; Dr. Clark, physician; Samuel Paul, saw-mill.

Boyleston has about 100 inhabitants and one church, the Methodist Episcopal, whose pastor is the Rev. F. Cox.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

JACOB AVERY, farmer and stock-raiser, was born in Marion County, Indiana, December 25, 1834, a son of Elijah and Dorcas (Andrew) Avery, the former a native of North Carolina, a son of George Avery, who came to America in an early day, and the latter a daughter of Thomas Andrew, who emigrated from North Carolina to Indiana, being one of the pioneers of the State. When our subject was six years of age his parents moved to Clinton County, locating in what was then Honey Creek Township, Howard County, but now Warren Township, Clinton County. Ten years later they moved to Boone County, where they lived two years and then returned to Clinton County and lived two years in Michigan Township, when they went to Jasper County, Iowa, but remained there only three months, returning to Clinton County, where the mother died November 17, 1854, and the father in July, 1864. Jacob Avery remained at home until his marriage, and then settled on a farm three miles east of Frankfort, in Michigan Township, where he lived eight years when he moved to Warren Township, living there until 1883, when he located on the farm where he now lives, which contains eighty acres of valuable land. Mr. Avery was married April 12, 1857, to Hannah Ford, daughter of Aaron Ford, who came from Trenton, New Jersey, to Clinton County in an early day. Mr. and Mrs. Avery have had ten children—William A., Eli W., Archie E., Rhoda A. (deceased), Ella, Oliver O., Lucy, Pearley, Mand and Jacob O. Mrs. Avery is a member of the Christian church. In politics Mr. Avery is a Democrat. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

JAMES W. BARNETT, farmer and stock-raiser, is a native of Clinton County, Indiana, born January 10, 1838, the eldest son of John

and Elizabeth (Whitecomb) Barnett. John Barnett was a native of Virginia, and when a child accompanied his father to Indiana, living first in Marion County, and in 1831 located in Clinton County, where he married Elizabeth Whitcomb. After his marriage he engaged in farming and improved about 280 acres of land. In addition to farming he for twenty years ran a threshing machine for the accommodation of the neighboring farmers. He died in 1880. His widow is still living on the homestead. Their family consisted of eleven children, but seven of whom are living—James W., William, John D., Lydia E., Sarah M., Minnie E. and Irving. James W. Barnett remained with his parents until manhood, receiving a common-school education. He married Mary Cunningham, daughter of Daniel Cunningham, and settled on a part of his father's farm. His wife lived but a short time after their marriage, and he, after her death, returned to his father's house, making it his home till his second marriage, to Muriel Paris, daughter of Samuel Paris. He then returned to his own home, where he lived until removing to the farm where he now lives, in Michigan Township. His farm contains about sixty-seven acres of valuable land, located a half mile north of the village of Boyleston. Mr. and Mrs. Barnett have four children—John, Samuel, Virgil and Gny. In 1884 Mr. Barnett was elected magistrate of Michigan Township, a position he still holds. He is a member of the Odd Fellows order.

MOSES FUDGE, deceased, was born in Virginia in 1807, a son of John Fudge, and of German ancestry. He moved with his parents to Butler County, Ohio, when he was quite young, and in 1830 came to this county and settled north of Frankfort where he lived five or six years and entered a tract of land in Michigan Township which has since been known as the Fudge farm. In 1833 he married Miss Mary Hountsberger, daughter of Jacob Hountsberger. They were the parents of four children—Henry C., who was wounded and died while serving his country during the late civil war; Sarah J., wife of William Norris; Julia A., wife of David Brant; and Mary A., wife of David Marsh. They were active and consistent members of the United Brethren church. Politically Mr. Fudge was formerly an old-line Whig, but after the organization of the Republican party he was an uncompromising member. He died in June, 1876, and his wife died March 14, 1885.

AARON BLYSTONE was among the worthy pioneers of Clinton

County and deserves more than a passing notice. He was born in Fayette County, Ohio, February 14, 1817, son of Henry and Julia Ann Blystone who were natives of Pennsylvania and of German descent. Aaron was reared on a farm until he was thirteen years of age when he went to learn the tailor's trade, serving an apprenticeship of three years. He did not follow the business as close confinement undermined his health. In 1834 he came to this county with his father's family when his father entered eighty acres of Government land where he settled his family and died the following year, leaving his wife with eleven children, nine living at home. Aaron remained with his mother and assisted in clearing and improving the farm until his marriage, which occurred August 7, 1838, to Miss Eliza C., daughter of Jacob and Catherine ———, who came from Virginia to Ohio, thence to this county in March, 1829. Mrs. Blystone was born in Ohio. After his marriage he settled upon a farm in Michigan Township where he has since followed farming. He also followed coopering several years. Mr. and Mrs. Blystone have had three children—Mary C., George A., and Moses, deceased. Both are consistent members of the United Brethren church. Mr. Blystone was formerly an old-line Whig, but has cast his suffrage with the Republican party since its organization.

GEORGE A. BLYSTONE, farmer and stock-raiser, Michigan Township, is a native of Clinton County, born November 23, 1841, a son of Aaron Blystone. He was educated in the public schools of the county, remaining on the farm with his parents until the breaking out of the war of the Rebellion, when, August 22, 1861, he enlisted in the war of the Rebellion in Company C, Tenth Indiana Infantry. His regiment went immediately South, and was assigned to the Army of the Tennessee, and participated in many hard battles, some of the more important being Mill Springs, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge and Perryville. He started on the Atlanta campaign, but was taken sick at Kingston, Georgia, and was confined in the hospital the rest of his term of enlistment. After his return home he followed agricultural pursuits, buying seventy-five acres, which is now his present farm. This he has improved and brought under good cultivation, and now has one of the pleasantest homes in the township. He was married November 22, 1866, to Mary A. Thatcher, daughter of John Thatcher, of this county. They have had four children, three of whom are living—William M., Aaron B. and Ada C.; an infant

is deceased. In politics Mr. Blystone is a Republican. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic.

JAMES P. BOND, farmer and stock-raiser, Michigan Township, was born in Clinton County, Ohio, March 24, 1848, the eldest child of Jesse R. and Eleanor (Mount) Bond. [See sketch of Jesse R. Bond.] His parents removed to this county when he was ten years old, where he was reared on a frontier farm, receiving his education in the common schools. He remained with his parents until his marriage, which occurred January 8, 1869, to Miss Lanra A. Brontt, daughter of Abraham L. Brontt, who came from New Jersey, and was one of the first settlers of the county. After his marriage Mr. Bond rented a portion of his father's farm, and later lived at his Grandfather Monnt's two years, then purchased a part of the farm and lived on it five years, when he sold out and purchased his present farm, which consists of ninety acres of improved land, under a good state of cultivation. This property he has accumulated by his own exertion. They are the parents of two children—Arthur E. and Katie E. In 1884 he was elected to the office of township trustee by the Republican party, receiving more than the party vote, as the township was largely Democratic. He served one term of two years. He and his wife are members of the Christian church.

JESSE R. BOND was born in Clinton County, Ohio, February 7, 1827, and is a son of Edward and Sally (Robinette) Bond, natives of Virginia, where they were married, and moved to Indiana, thence to Ohio in 1821, where they passed the remainder of their lives. Jesse R. assisted his father on the farm until nineteen years of age. January 9, 1847, he was married to Eleanor, daughter of John Mount, who came from Tennessee to Ohio in an early day, where he resided until 1869, then came with Mr. Bond to this county. Mr. and Mrs. Bond have had twelve children, ten of whom are living, viz.—James P., John W., Benjamin F., Charles E., Sarah E., Mary A., Eliza F., Margaret E., Alonzo M. and Lana A. Mr. Bond has followed farming all his life, a vocation in which he has been very successful. He removed to his present home, near Boyleston, in 1885. He is a worthy member of Circleville Lodge, I. O. O. F., and himself and wife are members of the Christian church. He was formerly a Democrat, but has voted with the Republican party since its organization.

ABRAHAM L. BRANT, deceased, was born in New Jersey, July 25, 1808, son of Abraham and Rebecca (Sanford) Brant, and of

French descent. When he was six months old he had the misfortune to lose his father by death. He lived with his mother until he was eighteen years of age, when he went to learn the shoemaker's trade, serving an apprenticeship of three years. He then emigrated to Pennsylvania, thence to Butler County, Ohio, where he followed his trade in connection with farming. In 1833 he married Mrs. Catherine Davis, a daughter of George and Elizabeth Wilson, who were formerly from Pennsylvania. She was born in Ohio. Mr. Brant came to Indiana in 1839, and purchased 120 acres of land which had been entered by Phineas Thomas, in Michigan Township. There were about twenty acres cleared, and he followed farming and shoemaking the rest of his life. They were the parents of six sons and three daughters; all lived to be grown, and six still survive. They are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. Brant was formerly a Democrat, and voted that ticket until 1844, when he cast his vote for Henry Clay. He afterward joined the Free-Soil party, and was one of the few who voted the Abolition ticket in 1848 and 1852. He was also a member of the Know-Nothing party. His death occurred May 26, 1862. His wife survived him until February, 1876, when she died at the age of sixty-six years.

DAVID S. BRANT, farmer and stock-raiser, Michigan Township, was born in the township January 31, 1840, the fourth son and child of the preceding. He was reared on a farm, receiving his education in the common schools, and remained with his parents until he reached his majority. Upon the breaking out of the civil war he was one of the first to go out in defense of union and liberty, enlisting August 21, 1861, in Company C, Tenth Indiana Infantry. The regiment went South the following September, joining the army of the Cumberland. He participated in the battle of Mills Springs, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, was in the Atlanta campaign and many other skirmishes. He served until the expiration of his term of enlistment and was honorably discharged September 22, 1864, at Indianapolis. After the war he returned to his home and purchased forty acres of land, having previously purchased forty acres, and began farming. He was married November 8, 1865, to Miss Julia A. Fudge, daughter of Moses Fudge, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this volume. He has 225 acres of good land in Michigan Township, under a high state of cultivation. Mr. and Mrs. Brant have three children—Edward B., Warner A., and Mary C. Mrs. Brant is a member of the

United Brethren church. He is a member of the G. A. R., Stone River Post, No. 65, and in politics is a Republican.

DANIEL BRITTON, farmer and stock-raiser, is a native of New Jersey, born at New Durham, June 30, 1838, a son of Daniel and Rachel (Pardy) Britton, natives of New Jersey. His paternal grandfather, William Britton, came to America, from England, prior to the war of the Revolution, and served in the Colonial army in that struggle for independence. His maternal grandfather was a native of Ireland. In October, 1838, our subject's parents emigrated to Indiana and located in Clinton County, on what was known as the Watt farm, two miles south of Frankfort, on the Twelve-Mile Prairie. Three years later they bought the farm in Michigan Township where our subject now lives, where they passed the rest of their lives. Our subject was reared on a frontier farm, having lived on the farm which is his present home since 1841. He purchased the interest of the other heirs, after his marriage, and now has one of the pleasantest homes in the township. He was married December 23, 1863, to Elmira Rice, a native of Clinton County, daughter of Jonathan and Elizabeth (Sawyer) Britton, early settlers of Clinton County. Mr. and Mrs. Britton have eight children—William, Armilda, Cora and Dora (twins), Mary Jane, Daisy and Lizzie (twins), and Katie Blanche. In politics Mr. Britton affiliates with the Democratic party. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

REV. JAMES K. P. CARSON, farmer and stock-raiser in Michigan Township, was born in Marion County, Indiana, February 2, 1845, fifth son and seventh of thirteen children of Alexander Carson, who was born in Pennsylvania, October 17, 1803, and was taken by his parents to Adonis County, Ohio, when a small child, where he was reared on a farm and resided there until he reached manhood, when he removed with his father's family to Indiana in 1824, settling in Rush County. He was married in that county to Mary Wells, and they were the parents of six children. All lived to maturity, and five still survive. His wife died in Marion County, and he again married in Fayette County to Miss Mary Morphew, a native of Ohio, and daughter of Nathan and Margaret Morphew, natives of North Carolina. He removed to Marion County, thence to Tipton County in 1851, and in 1870 removed to this county where he passed the rest of his days. Of their children five are living. Both were members of the Missionary Baptist church. The father died April 17, 1880, and the mother Oc-

tober 16, 1875. Our subject was six years of age when his father moved to Tipton County, where he was reared on a farm and received his education from the common schools. He was married in Marion County, March 4, 1868, to Miss Indiana Raboum, daughter of David and Nancy (Ruggles) Raboum, who were from Kentucky, but removed to Indiana before their marriage. Mr. Carson settled upon a farm in Tipton County, where he followed farming until 1882, when he removed to Clinton County and settled on his father's old farm, which consists of eighty acres of improved land. They have had six children, five still living—Edward L. died in infancy; Orlando H., Lillie May, Ora Mabel, Bertha, Rosetta and Mary Olise. Mr. Carson united with the Baptist church May 22, 1859, in 1870 began to preach and was ordained in 1873. Mrs. Carson is also a Baptist, joining that church in 1869. He takes an active interest in the educational facilities of the county. Politically he is a Republican.

JEREMIAH K. CLARK, farmer and stock-raiser, is a native of Fayette County, Indiana, born March 23, 1829, a son of Jeremiah and Catherine (Kitchel) Clark, the former a native of Ohio, of English descent, and the latter of Connecticut, of German ancestry. When our subject was a child his parents moved to Scott County, Missouri, where his father died in 1840. His mother then returned to Fayette County, and in 1845 came to Clinton County and settled in Johnson Township, buying a farm, where she reared her children. Her family consisted of twelve children, six of whom lived to maturity, and three are still living. She now makes her home with our subject, and is in the enjoyment of a fair degree of health, being in the eighty-fifth year of her age. Our subject remained with his mother until his marriage and then settled on a farm in Johnson Township, where he lived three and a half years, and in 1854 moved to Michigan Township to a farm on the Michigan road, where he lived until 1876, when he located on the farm which is now his home. His farm contains eighty acres of improved land, all highly cultivated, and his building improvements are among the best in the township. He is an energetic, industrious farmer, and one of the representative citizens of the township. He was married November 20, 1851, to Miss Nancy Paris, daughter of Richard G. Paris. To them were born five children; but three are living—Bertie A., wife of John Lambertson; Paris F. and Royal B., of Marion County. Mrs. Clark died July 3, 1862, and September 6, 1864, Mr. Clark married Mary A.,

daughter of Hamilton Davis. Mr. and Mrs. Clark have had a family of eight children; two died in infancy and six are living—Hamilton F., Joseph C., Frederick W., Lillie F., Rhoda D. and Orris Ellis. In politics Mr. Clark is a Democrat. He and his wife are members of the Missionary Baptist church.

JAMES T. CRISENBERRY, manufacturer of tile, Michigan Township, was born in Adams County, Ohio, September 25, 1839, third son and the fourth of nine children of Lewis and Rachel (Early) Crisenberry. The father was a native of Grayson, West Virginia, and after reaching his majority removed to Adams County. He was a boot and shoe maker and followed his trade in that county until his removal to Clinton County. In 1825 he married a daughter of William Early, who was born in Ireland and came to this country in an early day. He was sold to pay his passage as was the custom at that time. His wife was a Miss Thomas of German ancestry. They settled in Adams County and there they passed the remainder of their days. After his marriage Lewis Crisenberry remained in Adams County several years, then came to this county and engaged in farming, where they still reside. James T. was reared on a farm and received a common-school education. He remained with his parents until he was twenty-five years of age, and August 11, 1864, he was married to Miss Meletka Snow, a daughter of Austin and Easter (Myers) Snow, natives of South Carolina. She was born in this county. After his marriage he rented land in his native county until 1871 when he removed to this county and rented land three years. In 1874 he purchased forty acres of land in Michigan Township and commenced working his own land. In 1882 he commenced manufacturing tile on his farm and carries on an extensive business. Mr. and Mrs. Crisenberry are the parents of nine children—Charlie, Frank, Effie, Lola, Birdsall, Ida, Nora, Lewis and Mabel. Mr. Crisenberry is a self-made man. By industry and economy he has accumulated a good property which he uses to good advantage in surrounding himself and family with all the comforts of life. Politically he is a Democrat.

HAMILTON DAVIS, one of the pioneers of Clinton County, was born in Fayette County, Pennsylvania, March 17, 1812, fourth son and seventh child of William and Mary (Watkins) Davis, natives of Pennsylvania, and of German-Irish ancestry. Hamilton was reared on a farm in his native county until he was seventeen years of age, when his father emigrated to Union County, Indiana.

In 1834 Hamilton came to Clinton County and two years later his father came with his family. He entered eighty acres of Government land on section 34, Michigan Township, settling in a dense wilderness, with very few neighbors. He cleared and improved his land and resided on it until 1868 when he sold out and purchased his present farm of 160 acres which is well cultivated. His father and mother passed the remainder of their days in this county, the father dying in 1846 and the mother in 1840. They were the parents of nine children. All are deceased except Hamilton; eight lived to be grown. They were members of the Christian church, and politically the father was an old-line Whig. Our subject was married April 23, 1837, to Miss Sarah Whiteman, daughter of Henry and Susanna (Bond) Whiteman, who came from Tennessee in 1834. To this union nine children were born—Mary A., Margaret C., Sarah M., William H. (died in June, 1874, aged thirty years), John W., Robert S., Madison and Minerva D. Both are members of the Missionary Baptist church, and in politics he is a Republican.

PHILIP A. HARNSBERGER, retired farmer, is one of the first settlers of Clinton County and was born November 14, 1811, in Warren County, Ohio, the third son, and fifth of the eleven children of Jacob and Catherine Harnsberger, who removed from Rockingham County, Virginia, to Kentucky, in an early day, and afterward emigrated to Ohio, where the father followed farming until the fall of 1828. He then removed to Fountain County, Indiana, and the following March came to Clinton County. His means being limited he leased land and followed farming the remainder of his days. His children were—Abraham (deceased), Welsley, Mary (deceased), Philip, Conrad, Eliza, Jane, Henry, George, Jacob S. He lived in Frankfort five years, then went to Sangamon County, Illinois, where he died in 18—, aged seventy years. His wife died in Clinton County in 1833. Philip was seventeen years of age when he came to this county, where he assisted his father in the maintenance of the family, until he was twenty-five years old. He was married June 10, 1836, to Miss Deborah Ann Hendrickson, daughter of Abraham and Maria (Norris) Hendrickson, who came from New Jersey to Dearborn County, Indiana, thence to Clinton County in 1830. After his marriage he entered forty acres of Government land in Michigan Township, which he commenced clearing and improving. This he afterward sold and moved to Kirklin Township where he purchased eighty acres of heavily

timbered land, and commenced making a second farm. His wife died June 18, 1846, after which he sold out and again started in the wilderness, building houses on three different farms. They were the parents of three children—Maria Catherine, wife of Thomas C. Goff; John E. and George M. Since the death of his wife he has resided with his daughter. He is a member of the New Light church, and in politics is a Democrat.

JOHN S. HEDGCOCK, merchant, was born in Ashford, Kent, England, January 24, 1826. His parents were Vane and Maria, West being his mother's maiden name. His youth was spent in various occupations until he came to the United States in 1849. He first located in Syracuse, New York, thence to Dresden, Ohio, where he engaged in the boot and shoe business. May 30, 1852, he was married to Nancy Ross, daughter of James and Nancy Ross. In 1854 he came to this county. He followed his trade for some time. In the fall of 1864 he entered the Union army in Company G, Fifty-first Indiana Volunteers, and served until the close of the war. In 1868 he engaged in his present business which he has since followed. Mr. and Mrs. Hedgcock have seven children—James A., John W., Charles V., Oliver P., Louisa, Jennie P., and Nellie, deceased. Mrs. Hedgcock died February 7, 1879. Mr. Hedgcock married Miss Elizabeth Hubbard August 23, 1881. She came from Huntington, Huntington County, England, about one year before. He is a Methodist, a member of Herman Lodge, No. 184, F. & A. M.; also David Barnes Post, G. A. R. Mrs. Hedgcock is a member of the Episcopalian church.

CHRISTOPHER T. HIATT, farmer and manufacturer of tile, was born in Henry County, Indiana, November 18, 1838, the youngest of the seven children of Christopher and Martha (Stanley) Hiatt, who were natives of Guilford County, North Carolina, and settled in Henry County in 1826. They resided there until 1852, then removed to Clinton County, Indiana, and settled in what was then Jackson (now Center) Township on a partially improved farm where the father followed farming the rest of his life. He lived to see all of his brothers and sisters buried and to bury six of his children. He died in this county April 16, 1875, aged seventy years. He was a member of the Society of Friends, and politically a Republican, having formerly been an old-line Whig. His wife died in 1865 aged sixty-three years. Four of their children lived to be grown. Amos died at the age of twenty-one; Lydia died at the age of six months; Emily died aged thirty-nine years; Susie

died at seven years of age; Samuel died at three years, Priscilla died at the age of thirty. Our subject came to Clinton County when fourteen years old and assisted his father on the farm until he was grown. He then took charge of the farm and remained with his father until the death of the latter. He was married November 6, 1860, the day Abraham Lincoln was elected President, to Miss Martha Pyatt, daughter of Jackson and Sarah Pyatt. After the marriage ceremony he cast his first presidential vote. Mrs. Hiatt was born in Marion County. Her parents moved from Virginia in an early day. After his marriage Mr. Hiatt resided on the farm in Center Township until 1873, when he sold out and moved to Johnson Township where he lived eleven months, then purchased his present farm in Michigan Township which consists of eighty acres of improved land. In 1883 he added the manufacture of tile to his farming pursuits, in which he has been very successful. Mr. and Mrs. Hiatt have had five children—Amos, George, Edward, Lydia and Nellie F., who died at the age of five years. Mrs. Hiatt is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and Mr. Hiatt is politically a Republican.

WILLIAM KELLEY was born in this county August 18, 1839. His father, David Kelley, was born in Somerset County, Pennsylvania, in 1812. He was a son of Henry Kelley, a native of Ireland, who came to the United States with his family and settled in Pennsylvania, then removed to Zanesville, Ohio, where he died in 1827. John Kelley, a brother of David, came to this county and entered 160 acres of Government land, and in 1832 he, with his mother's family, removed to this township, where the mother died in 1840. David Kelley was married in this county to Miss Rebecca Davis, a daughter of William Davis, who came from Pennsylvania to this county in an early day. After his marriage he settled upon the land previously entered by his brother. In his mother's family were nine children—Samuel, Henry, John, William, Nancy, Elizabeth, Rebecca, Margaret and David. Five of these died in this county, two daughters in Illinois. David Kelley's family were five children—William, Samuel, Mary E., Sarah A., and John D., who is deceased. David Kelley died in Iowa, December 22, 1883, and his wife died in this county in 1852. He was a member of the Presbyterian church, and in politics a Democrat. His wife was a member of the New Light church. William Kelley was reared on a farm, and received his education in the common schools. He resided with his father until the

breaking out of the civil war, when he enlisted, August 27, 1862, in Company I, One Hundreth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and participated in many hard-fought battles. At the battle of Dunkler Farm he received a shot through the left leg which necessitated amputation above the knee, and November 22, 1864, he was shot through the left shoulder. This disabled him from further action. He lay in the field hospital two months, then was taken to David Island, New York, where he remained until June 12, 1865, and was then honorably discharged and returned home. He remained with his father until the following spring, then came to Frankfort and engaged in the grocery business, which he followed a little less than one year. He was then appointed post-master at Frankfort and served until February, 1868, when he became the Democratic nominee for county treasurer, but was defeated by Colonel John G. Clark. He then returned to the farm and remained five years. He sold his farm, again removed to Frankfort and engaged in the saloon business for two years. In 1876 Mr. Kelley served as deputy under Treasurer John Fleming, and in 1878 was elected to the office of treasurer, and re-elected in 1880. He then removed to his present farm in this township, which consists of 160 acres of improved land, where he has since followed agricultural pursuits. October 17, 1877, he was married to Miss Mary E. Skidmore, a daughter of Thomas and Nancy (Armstrong) Skidmore, who came from Virginia to this county about the year 1840. Mr. and Mrs. Kelley have seven children—Elmer S., Maud A., David, Smith, Nettie B., Malon D. and Maggie. David and Jennie are deceased. Mr. Kelley is a member of the Frankfort Lodge, No. 108, I. O. of O. F.; the Willis Wright Encampment, No. 36, and Knights of Honor, No. 60.

SELBY H. KREISHER, farmer and stock-raiser, Michigan Township, was born in Clinton County, Ohio, November 15, 1839, the second son and child of Henry and Mary (Bishop) Kreisher. His father was born in Reading, Berks County, Pennsylvania, and was of German ancestry, his father having come from Germany in an early day. When sixteen years of age he started out for himself and settled in Clinton County, Ohio, and learned the miller's trade. He married Mary Hudson, daughter of Selby Hudson, who came from Maryland. He followed his trade in Ohio until 1852 when he emigrated to this county and purchased 160 acres of unimproved land in Warren Township where he moved his family and worked at his trade until his death. His sons cleared and im-

proved the farm. He was a member of St. Luke's Church, and his wife of the Methodist Episcopal church. Politically he was a Democrat. His death occurred March 18, 1883. Selby H. was thirteen years old when his father removed to Clinton County. He assisted in clearing and improving his father's farm, and attended the common schools. He remained at home until the breaking out of the civil war, when he enlisted August 13, 1862, Company K, Seventy-second Indiana Infantry, joining the Army of the Tennessee. He was wounded at the battle of Kenesaw Mountain, June 19, 1864, and was sent to the hospital where he remained two weeks. He then, upon his own responsibility, returned to his regiment. He was thrown from a horse and sent to Louisville, Kentucky, where he remained four months, and was honorably discharged June 13, 1865. He returned to Clinton County, and December 7, 1865, was married to Miss Margaret Thompson, a daughter of William Thompson, of Clark County, Illinois. After his marriage he rented land until 1884, when he purchased his present farm in Michigan Township. It consists of sixty acres of well-improved land, and it is well cultivated. Mr. and Mrs. Kreisher have nine children—Mary L., Zeningles, William M., Minnie M., Brunnettie, George, Rosa M., Annie Isabel and Selby D. Mr. Kreisher is a member of the United Brethren church, and politically is a Democrat.

REV. JOHN LAYMAN was born in Ohio, March 17, 1825, son of Reverend John and Jemima (Steele) Layman, natives of Kentucky, and of German ancestry. They removed to Shelby County, Indiana, in 1827, and ten years later to Owen County, Indiana. Here the parents passed the remainder of their lives. The father was a minister in the Baptist church thirty-five years, and died in his eighty-seventh year. The mother died in her sixty-fifth year. Our subject passed his youth in assisting his father on the farm and receiving a common-school education. He resided with his parents until he reached his majority. He was married December 24, 1845, to Miss Arrila Randolph, daughter of Jariah and Sarah Randolph, who were probably from Virginia. The father was a Baptist minister. After his marriage Mr. Layman farmed one year, then settled on his father's farm in Owen County, where he lived three years, then removed to Howard County, and two years later returned to Owen County, where he resided until 1864, when he again moved to Howard County. In 1872 he came to this county and purchased his present farm of 130 acres in Michigan

Township. Mr. and Mrs. Laymen have had ten children—Susan, Sarah E., Alfred M., William, John L., Caroline, Ira (deceased), James W., Rufus and Nancy. Mrs. Layman died May 24, 1867, and November 28 of that same year, Mr. Layman married Mrs. Rhoda Shewmaker, whose maiden name was Eckard. She was a native of Ohio, and came to this county in an early day. By this union there were four children—Mary E., Margaret Z. and Steven A.; one died in infancy. He was a second time bereaved by the loss of his wife, July 9, 1876, and he was again married August 31, 1876, to Mrs. Elizabeth Rowl, a native of Ohio. Mr. Layman united with the church in 1847, began to preach in 1856 and was ordained December 15, 1858, in Owen County. He has organized a large number of churches, and been a hard worker in the cause of Christianity. Politically he is a Democrat.

JOHN LIPP is one of the pioneers of Clinton County, among whom none are more worthy of notice in this history. He was born in Warren County, Ohio, October 17, 1818, the second son and child of Henry Lipp, who was born in Rockingham County, Virginia, about 1691, a son of Henry Lipp, who emigrated from Germany during the Revolutionary war, and served an apprenticeship at the baker's trade, and when eighteen years of age engaged as cook for the British army. After landing in this country he deserted the British army and settled in Virginia, where he married a Miss Offebaker, and reared a family of eight children. He emigrated to Ohio, and was one of the first settlers of that State. He lived to be eighty-nine years of age, and died at the home of his daughter, in Winchester, Indiana. His wife died many years before, probably about 1827. Henry Lipp, Jr., came to Ohio with his father's family and married Elizabeth Zerfas, who was born in Virginia, and was of German descent. Her father died when she was very young. They were the parents of seven children, and all lived to be grown. In 1829 he moved his family to this county and entered eighty acres of Government land in what is now Center Township, where he followed farming during the remainder of his life. He lived on that farm fifteen years, then traded for 160 acres in Killmore. Their children were—Jacob, John, Elizabeth, Andrew, Henry, Sarah and Samuel; all are deceased except John and Andrew. Mr. Lipp lost his wife by death in the fall of 1831, and twelve years afterward he married Mrs. Rachel Douglass, *nee* Pitman, who was from Ohio. To this union were born three children—Stephen, Louisa and Eli. Both were members of the Pres-

byterian church, and Mr. Lipp was a Democrat. He died in 1856, at the age of sixty-three years. John Lipp was eleven years of age when he came with his parents to this county. His youth was spent in assisting his father in clearing and improving his frontier farm and attending the subscription schools in the primitive log school-house. In December, 1846, he married Miss Rachel Crane, daughter of Robert and Elizabeth (Ferris) Crane, who came to this county from Pennsylvania in 1844. After his marriage he rented land for a year, then purchased his present farm in Michigan Township, where he has lived forty years. It was then a dense wilderness. It consists of 120 acres. Mr. and Mrs. Lipp have had three children—Nancy E., wife of Benton Maxwell, of this township; Amanda, wife of Henry Haines, residing upon the old homestead; and John, who died at the early age of eighteen months. Mrs. Lipp died April 16, 1872. Both were members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. Lipp was formerly a Democrat but is now a Republican.

COLONEL NEWTON A. LOGAN, was born in Parke County, Indiana, March 24, 1836, son of Amzi and Jane (Allen) Logan, natives of Shelby County, Kentucky, and of Scotch-Irish ancestry. They came to Indiana in 1828 and settled in Parke County, where they resided till 1845, when they removed to Clinton County, and settled in Washington Township and engaged in farming and stock-raising until the father's death, which occurred in 1846. His wife survived him till 1877, and died in White County, Indiana. Colonel Logan resided with his mother until he grew to manhood, and then cared for her as long as she lived. He followed farming until the breaking out of the war, when he enlisted in Company G, Twenty-sixth Indiana Infantry, July 27, 1861, as a private soldier. He was elected Captain of the company at its organization. He was with his regiment in every campaign and all its battles, the most important of which was Prairie Grove, Arkansas, siege of Vicksburg, siege of Spanish Fort and Morganza's Bend on the Mississippi River, where he was taken prisoner and confined at Tyler, Texas, ten months. Once he escaped, but was retaken by bloodhounds and taken back to prison. He was exchanged at the mouth of Red River, and the following July joined his regiment which had veteranized in the meantime. In 1864 he was promoted to Major, and soon afterward to Lieutenant-Colonel and Colonel. He served until January 15, 1866, when he was honorably discharged. November 29, 1864, he was married to Susan G. White, daughter of

William V. White, of Colfax, Indiana. From his discharge from the army he followed farming until 1870, when he removed to White County, where he followed farming for four years, then went into the milling business, which he continued till 1882, when he removed to Michigan Township, this county, and followed milling three years. His mill and contents were consumed by fire, and he lost all. Mr. and Mrs. Logan are the parents of seven children—Mary, Anna, James A., William V., Charles P., Frederic Mc., and Ruth. Both adhere to the Presbyterian faith. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, Post 455, and Masonic fraternity, Herman Lodge, No. 184. Politically he is a Republican.

WILLIAM LOWDEN, undertaker and dealer in furniture, grain and lumber, Michigan Township, was born in Harrison County, Ohio, July 3, 1826, the eldest son and child of Robert and Mary (Lowyer) Lowden, natives of Virginia, and of German ancestry. When he was four years of age his parents moved to Coshocton County, where he was reared on a farm. His education was obtained by his own exertion, having received but eighteen months' schooling during his life. He remained with his parents until he reached his majority, after which he commenced teaching school. Later he tried to clear land, but his failing health compelled him to return to his teaching. He taught four years, with only one week's annual vacation. April 3, 1851, he married Miss Eve Barnett, daughter of Aaron and Elizabeth Barnett, who were natives of Virginia and came to Indiana when Eve was four years old. Mr. Lowden came to Clinton County in 1849, where he engaged in teaching until his marriage. He then farmed in summer and taught school winters for six years. He then commenced improving a tract of land which he had purchased, in connection with which he engaged in brick making and saw-milling, which he continued until 1879. He then engaged in the undertaking business, and in 1883 he added a stock of furniture and one year later commenced dealing in grain in addition. He carries on an extensive business, besides working 250 acres of land. Mr. and Mrs. Lowden are the parents of eight children—Samuel S. (deceased), Aaron R., William J., John B., Elizabeth (wife of Sheldon Whiting), Catharine L., Arthur E. and Omer W. Mr. Lowden has held the office of township trustee several years. He and his wife are members of the Baptist church. He is a member of the I. O. of O. F., and in politics was formerly a Democrat, but has affiliated with the Republican party since its organization.

MATHEW MAGILL, deceased, was among the early settlers of Clinton County, and was born in Kentucky, April 8, 1787, a son of John Magill, a native of Virginia and of Irish ancestry. He was raised on a farm and was married June 15, 1817, to Nancy V. Martin and they were the parents of two children—Jane E. and John Russell. Jane married James Houk and removed to Missouri, where she died. John died in infancy. Mrs. Magill died in Kentucky, and Mr. Magill was married a second time to Mahala C. Richardson, July 29, 1829. She was a daughter of Samuel Richardson, who removed from Maryland to Kentucky, thence to Indiana, and died in Wisconsin in 1834. Mr. and Mrs. Magill had three children. They emigrated to Indiana and Mr. Magill entered eighty acres of Government land. He erected a cabin and began the task of improving his frontier farm, and by hard work and attention to business, he has his farm in a good state of cultivation. They were the parents of seven children, four surviving—Nancy, Rebecca Ann, Samuel H., Mathew T. and Sarah M. (twins), William Alfred and Mary M. The parents were members of the Presbyterian church. Politically Mr. Magill was identified with the Democratic party. He died May 18, 1861, and his wife survived until April, 1870. Mathew and William reside on the old homestead. Their youth was spent in clearing and improving the frontier farm, receiving limited education in the primitive schools of the county. They own 159 acres of improved land, well cultivated. Politically they are Democrats.

JAMES W. MESSLER was born in Hamilton County, Ohio, June 10, 1830. His father was a native of New Jersey, and his mother a native of Vermont. In 1820 his father moved from his native State and settled in Ohio. When James was nine years of age his parents removed to Union County, Indiana. One year later his father died. James remained at home until sixteen years of age, assisting to support the family, thus left fatherless in a strange land. He then left his home to battle singly with the difficulties surrounding the path of all young men on their road to fortune. He tendered his services to a farmer, who accepted the offer. During the first summer he received \$4 per month for his services, working for his board in the winter. During the second season he received \$7 per month. He then obtained employment on the Whitewater and Erie Canal, in which employment he continued several seasons, receiving from \$12 to \$15 per month for his services. His experience was then transferred to scenes of

Southern life. He engaged in flat-boating on the Mississippi River and its tributaries, in the year 1853. He was then twenty-three years of age. While at Grenada, Mississippi, he learned of a party in Indiana who were on the eve of a departure for California. He at once decided to join them and accordingly applied for the money due him. Owing to delays in securing the money, he reached New York too late to sail with them. Fortune, however, seemed to favor him; though disappointed in hope of reaching the "Golden State," an opportunity was afforded him of embarking for the gold fields of Australia. He heard of a vessel preparing to sail for that port, upon which he secured passage. After a long and tedious voyage of 136 days, he landed at the city of Melbourne, in the latter part of September, 1853. Immediately after his arrival he departed for the Castle Main Mining Region. He worked in the mines two years, where he accumulated about \$2,500. During the voyage he became acquainted with J. B. Gray. A strong friendship sprang up between them. Upon their arrival at the "Island Continent" they departed together for the mining region, and from that time to the time of Mr. Messler's departure for America they shared mutually the fortunes and reverses incident to a miner's life. His friend accumulated an amount of money equal to his own, and, with their united capital of \$5,000, they formed a copartnership and embarked in the mercantile business at Wedderburn, hoping by that means to accelerate their accumulation of wealth. Their store was located 150 miles in the interior, and they were compelled to have their goods transferred by means of wagons, paying freight at the rate of \$200 per ton! Their enterprise resulted successfully, and after an experience of three years Mr. Messler sold his share to his friend, Mr. Gray. After this successful venture in a foreign land, he desired to visit his old home in this State. Taking leave of his friend, he engaged passage on a vessel bound for Liverpool. He remained in England three weeks, visiting the various places of interest. Two weeks of the time were passed in the great city of London, so rich in historical events. He visited the great London Tower, in contemplation of whose vast pile the mind reverts to the days of chivalry, the bloody scenes of the War of the Roses; the defense, by a small party of loyal citizens, against the demoralized peasantry, who rose in rebellion at the instigation of the scheming traitor, Wat Tyler, more than 500 years ago. Within the walls of that noted edifice was framed and

signed the infamous "Stamp Act," which incited our noble forefathers to rebellion against the tyranny of a despotic monarch. The sight of these places of historic interest made impressions on Mr. Messler's mind which he will never forget. He also visited the Parliament House, the castles, and other places of interest in the kingdom. He then embarked for the land of his birth, arriving in New York in June, 1858. He lost no time in making his way to Indiana, arriving at the place of his boyhood after an absence of five years. He conceived the project of investing his money in Western land, and returning to Australia. In October, 1858, he purchased the farm where he now resides. He did not, however, return to Australia. His original intention was to purchase a tract of land, and invest the remainder of his money in clocks, with which he proposed to return to the scenes of his former life. After purchasing the land, he found that the balance would not permit him to carry out his project. He then engaged in the pursuit of farming, which occupation he continued until the peaceful scenes of quiet home life were disturbed by the mutterings of civil war. He responded promptly to his country's call for volunteers. He enlisted as a private soldier, and in that capacity served three years. In token of meritorious services, a Captain's commission was offered him, which he declined, believing that he could serve his country best as a private soldier. At the close of the war he returned to his home and resumed the pursuit of farming. On the 26th day of April, 1871, he was united in marriage to Miss Mary C. Leach. They have had seven children born to them. The eldest, James W., is deceased. The others are—Harry B., Bertha E., Daisy M., Elsie G., Bessie P. and Robert E. In politics Mr. Messler is an adherent to the principles of the Republican party. He has a beautiful farm, consisting of 330 acres, finely improved land, and is possessor of the handsomest residence and out-buildings in the township. He has passed through many and varied experiences. Starting in life without capital and nothing to depend upon but his own indomitable energy, he has, by persistent industry, won his way to success. He is a man who has literally "seen the world," and many interesting reminiscences connected with his travels are necessarily excluded from this brief biography.

THOMAS C. PINER, farmer and stock-raiser, is a native of North Carolina, born in Carteret County, April 19, 1823, a son of George and Rebecca (Dickerson) Piner, natives of the same State. When he was eleven years of age his parents moved to Indiana and set-

tled in Bartholomew County. His father was a soldier in the regular army of 1814, and was given a land warrant by the Government, and in 1853 moved to Illinois and took up his claim in Richland County, living there till his death. His wife died in January, 1855, aged sixty-two years, and he the following month, on his sixtieth birthday. Thomas C. Piner was reared on a farm in Bartholomew County, Indiana, remaining at home until manhood. In 1848 he went to Shelby County, and a year later to Franklin, Johnson County, where he worked at the cooper's trade. In August, 1851, he moved to Clinton County, and bought eighty-seven acres of unimproved land, which he has cleared and brought under cultivation and has since bought forty acres adjoining on the north. He has worked at his trade in connection with attending to his farm, and has accumulated a good property. Mr. Piner was married April 29, 1849, to Susan J. McFadden, a native of Virginia, born April 1, 1825, daughter of William and Margaret (Wade) McFadden, early settlers of Henry County, Indiana. Mr. and Mrs. Piner have had six children; but four are living—George W., William D., Margaret V. and Martha E. Rebecca Ann, wife of George W. Miller, died in 1870, and Thomas Clay died in 1880, aged sixteen years. In politics Mr. Piner is a Democrat. He and his wife are members of the Baptist church.

JOHN C. REED, deceased, was a native of New York State, born on the Genesee River in 1787. His father came to this country with a regiment of Hessians, who came in the interest of the Queen; but upon arriving here he joined the American army and served through the Revolutionary war. John came to the Territory of Indiana in 1812 with the family of James Buckles, settling in Jennings County and remaining there several years. He married Mary Buckles, a daughter of James Buckles, who came from England. He belonged to the nobility and brought a permit from the Queen to preempt any amount of land in Virginia, but being opposed to the curse of slavery he freed his slaves and emigrated to Indiana. Three of his slaves refused to leave him, and he provided them with a quarter-section of land in his new county. He preempted a township which he divided among his children, and he and his wife are buried upon the place he selected for his home. He will long be remembered as one of the enterprising early settlers of Indiana. They were the parents of five sons and five daughters; all were members of the Methodist Episcopal church. After his marriage John settled upon the land entered by his

father-in-law, and lived upon it until 1844, when he came to Clinton County and entered 300 acres of Government land in Sugar Creek Township, and began to improve his future home. He hauled lumber from Indianapolis with which to build his house. The nearest mill was at Eagle Village. Mr. and Mrs. Reed were the parents of eleven children—Samuel (deceased), James M., George M., C. W., Francis (deceased), Ann, Mary, Elizabeth, Celia, Martha and Arrilda M. Both were members of the Methodist Episcopal church. At the age of sixty-five years, when the country needed brave and true men, Mr. Reed went out in defense of his country. He enlisted in 1862 in the Seventh Indiana Cavalry. He died in the hospital at Memphis, Tennessee, just after receiving an honorable discharge. His wife survived him two years. C. W. Reed, son of the preceding, farmer and stock-raiser, Michigan Township, was born in Jennings County, Indiana, on the farm entered by his grandfather, June 23, 1833. When nine years of age he came with his father's family to Clinton County, where his youth was spent in assisting his father in clearing and improving his farm. He resided with his father until his marriage to Agnes W. Moncrief, of Jefferson County, Indiana, which occurred November 17, 1852. He then settled upon his present farm, which was entered by a man named Spencer. It was then a dense wilderness. He has cleared and improved it, and has a fine residence. They had five children—Willis R., William S., Frank S., Emma L. and Bird M. He lost his wife April 6, 1881, and was again married in March, 1882, to Miss Frances Smiley, who was born in Carroll County. Her father died when she was an infant, and her mother afterward married R. S. Irwin. One child was born to this union. Mr. Reed has a fine farm of 145 acres, well cultivated. He is a member of the Baptist church, and his wife of the Presbyterian church. He affiliates with the Republican party.

WILLIAM REED, farmer and stock-raiser, was born in Butler County, Ohio, December 24, 1825, and is the eldest son of George W. and Melinda (Doughtit) Reed. His father was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, December 29, 1801, and was a son of John Reed, a native of Pennsylvania, and of Irish descent. His mother is a daughter of Jacob Doughtit, who came from North Carolina to Ohio in an early day, and was of German ancestry. They settled in this township in 1839 and purchased eighty acres of wild land, which they cleared and improved, and reared their family of fifteen children. The father died November 14, 1875, and the mother

August 20, 1874. William Reed passed his youth on the farm with his parents, and remained with them until he reached his majority. July 8, 1847, he was married to Miss Marilla J., daughter of Christopher and Sarah N. Johnson. After marriage he resided in various places, and finally settled upon his present farm in 1869. March 3, 1854, his wife died, and March 15, 1855, he was again married to Miss Susanna Snodgrass, a daughter of James Snodgrass, of Sugar Creek Township. In politics Mr. Reed is a Democrat.

FRED ROUSK, merchant, Boyleston, was born in Clinton County, Ohio, March 11, 1832, the seventh son and ninth of ten children of John and Annie (Roberts) Rousk, the former a native of Pennsylvania, and of German ancestry, the latter born in Lexington Kentucky, and of English ancestry. They emigrated to Indiana in 1837 and settled in Kirklin Township, where the father purchased 400 acres of unimproved land, and began clearing and making improvements. He served as magistrate several years, and he and his wife were active and consistent members of the United Brethren church. He followed farming until his death, which occurred February 22, 1861. His wife survived him until September 29, 1868. Of their ten children five are still living. When John was five years of age he came with his father's family to Clinton County, where he was reared on a frontier farm. His youth was spent in assisting his father in clearing and improving his land, and attending the subscription schools. He resided with his parents until he reached his majority. He was married January 15, 1852, to Miss Sarah Jane Price, daughter of John E. Price, of whom mention is made elsewhere in this volume. After his marriage he rented land in Kirklin Township two years, then removed to Michigau Township, where he has since resided. He followed farming and coopering thirteen years, and in the spring of 1869 engaged in the mercantile trade, still following his other occupations, in which he has met with remarkable success. Commencing without means, by hard labor, good management and close attention to business he has accumulated a large property. He has an estate of 320 acres of improved land near the city of Frankfort, besides his Boyleston property. Mr. and Mrs. Rousk have two children—Rachel, wife of John W. Bond, of Center Township, and John H., in business with his father. Mr. Rousk was elected to the office of justice of the peace in 1863, and served twelve successive years. In 1886 he was elected township trustee.

He is a member of the A. F. & A. M., and politically a Democrat.

JOHN W. STEWART, merchant, Michigan Township, was born in Rush County, Indiana, March 13, 1837, son of Joseph and Priscilla (Springer) Stewart, who were natives of Kentucky, and removed to Indiana in an early day. John was reared on a farm, and remained with his parents until he attained his majority. In 1856 his father's family came to this county and settled in Michigan Township, where his father passed the remainder of his life, dying in 18—, at the age of seventy-five years. John was married April 14, 1859, to Miss Melissa A. Hillis, daughter of Hiram and Laura (Eliton) Hillis, who was born in Jefferson County. After his marriage he rented his father's old farm and followed farming exclusively until 1882, when, in addition to farming, he engaged in the mercantile business, where he carries a large stock of merchandise and is doing an extensive business. His farm contains 190 acres of well-improved land. Mr. and Mrs. Stewart have six children—Emma F., Ida A., Newton V., Hiram L., William and Homer. Mrs. Stewart is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. Stewart belongs to the I. O. of O. F., and politically is identified with the Democratic party.

WILLIAM STRONG, druggist, Boyleston, was born in this county, November 29, 1842, the fifth son and sixth child of Jacob and Margaret (Sheets) Strong. His father was born in Hagerstown, Maryland, in 1807. He was reared on a farm, and in March, 1828, married Margaret Sheets, a daughter of Henry and Elizabeth (Householder) Sheets, natives of Maryland. They lived in that State until 1836, when they emigrated to this county and purchased eighty acres of heavily timbered land in Michigan Township, which he cleared and improved, and where the father lived during the remainder of his life. They were the parents of eight children, five still living, viz.—Jacob, Silas, William G., Louisa and Elizabeth. The deceased were—Samuel, John H., and Eliza Margaret. He was elected to the office of county clerk by the Democratic party, and served several terms. He also served as magistrate many years. Both were members of the Baptist church. He departed this life December 16, 1881. His wife still survives in the village of Boyleston, at the advanced age of seventy-four years. She still retains her mental and physical vigor to a remarkable degree. William was reared on a farm, receiving a common-school education in the primitive log school-house. He resided with his parents

until he grew to manhood. He was married November 11, 1863, to Miss Alice Henton, daughter of William J. Henton, who was born in this county. After his marriage he settled on the old homestead, where he followed farming three years. They have two children—Zenobia and Naomi. Mr. Strong was again married November 18, 1876, to Mrs. Maria Strong, *nee* Thatcher, daughter of John and Catharine (Fisher) Thatcher. In 1876 he engaged in the mercantile trade at Boyleston, and in 1883 embarked in his present business. He has a large patronage. Politically he is identified with the Democratic party.

JOHN THATCHER, farmer, Michigan Township, was born in Preble County, Ohio, March 16, 1816, the third of ten children of Jesse and Maria (Painter) Thatcher, the former a native of Bracken County, Kentucky, and a son of Amos Thatcher, a native of New York, the latter a native of Rockingham County, Virginia; daughter of George Painter and of English ancestry. His father came to Preble County in an early day and settled among the Indians. He was married in Kentucky and followed farming until 1836, when he brought his family to Clinton County and purchased two eighty-acre lots in what was then Jackson, now Center, Township, where he passed the remainder of his life. He was a member of the Baptist church, and in politics was formerly an old-line Whig, but has been a Republican since the organization of that party. His father, Amos Thatcher, served seven years in the Revolutionary war. Of their eight children seven still survive. Our subject was reared on a farm and after coming to this county assisted his father in clearing and improving his land. His father gave him forty acres of the old farm which he traded for 160 acres in Michigan Township, which was then a dense wilderness. January 16, 1838, he was married to Miss Catherine Fisher, daughter of Peter Fisher. (See sketch.) To this union were born eight children, all living—Jacob, who served in the Tenth Indiana Infantry during the civil war, now residing in York, Nebraska; Peter F., of Kirklintownship; Jesse C., of Carroll County; Cyrus D., living on the old homestead; Maria C., wife of William Strong; Mary A., wife of George A. Blystone; Sarah, wife of William Eaton, of Frankfort, and Phoebe, wife of Uriah Myers, of Jackson County, Missouri. His wife died February 1, 1874, after a happy married life of thirty-six years. Politically he was formerly a Whig, but now a Republican.

JAMES A. WHARNEY, deceased, was born in Columbus, Ohio,

January 24, 1820, son of James and Margaret (Crane) Wharney, of Scotch-Irish ancestry. He spent his early life in woolen-mills as a weaver, and soon after attaining his majority came to Clinton County where he followed the carpenter's trade several years. He married Miss Julia Ann Price, February 25, 1857, daughter of George and Mary Ann (Snuff) Price, who came from Ohio to this county and was among the early settlers. He located in Michigan Township where all was a dense wilderness, and lived there many years. They died in Tippecanoe County, at an advanced age. After his marriage Mr. Wharney settled on the farm now owned and occupied by his son James G. Wharney. They were the parents of seven children—Marcellus P., James G., Margaret N., Cora I., Martha A., John S. and Frank E. Mr. Wharney was very successful in his chosen occupation, and at his death, which occurred September 4, 1879, he owned 240 acres of land in a high state of cultivation. When he died he was nearly sixty years of age. His wife died January 24, 1882, aged forty-six years. He was a member of the Presbyterian church, and affiliated with the Democratic party. His wife was a Methodist. James G. Wharney was born in Warren Township, Clinton County, January 15, 1859, a son of the preceding. He was reared on a farm in Michigan Township and received a common-school education. He resided with his parents until their death, then succeeded them on the farm. He was married September 5, 1880, to Miss Matilda, a daughter of Barney and Elizabeth (Cook) Thompson. After his mother's death he took charge of the homestead and assumed the care of his brothers and sisters. Mrs. Wharney is a member of the Protestant Methodist church. Politically Mr. Wharney affiliates with the Democratic party.

JAMES L. WHITCOMB, farmer and stock-raiser, Michigan Township, was born in Tippecanoe County, Indiana, May 8, 1836, son of Asa Whitcomb. When he was eight years of age his parents removed to Clinton County where he was reared on a frontier farm, receiving a limited education in the subscription schools of the early days. He resided with his parents until his marriage, which occurred November 21, 1855, to Miss Barbara M. Barnett, daughter of Aaron and Elizabeth (Clark) Barnett, who was born in Brown County, this State. After his marriage he settled upon his present farm which his father had purchased. There were about ten acres partially cleared and James at once went to building his house. The farm contained sixty acres, but he has added to it until

he now owns 122 acres of improved land. Mr. and Mrs. Whitcomb have had five children—John E., Aaron Asa, Lucinda (wife of Adam H. Whiteman), Eva J. (deceased), and James S. Mr. and Mrs. Whitcomb are members of the Christian church, and politically Mr. Whitcomb is a Republican.

SOLOMON ZERFAS, deceased, was born in Clinton County, Ohio, September 23, 1829, son of Samuel and Lydia (Zerfas) Zerfas, of Pennsylvania, and of German ancestry. He was reared on a farm and remained with his parents until his marriage, receiving his education in the subscription schools of the early day. He attended school for a time after attaining his majority. He was married December 11, 1851, to Miss Sophronia Cox, daughter of Valentine and Malinda (Parker) Cox, the former a native of Ohio and of German ancestry, the latter a native of Virginia and of Irish descent. She was born in Clinton County, Ohio. After his marriage Mr. Zerfas settled upon his father's farm where he remained until his removal to Clinton County, Indiana, in 1860. His father had formerly entered three eighties in Michigan Township, and afterward purchased another eighty, making half a section of unimproved land. Solomon commenced clearing and improving this land until the civil war broke out, when he volunteered in defense of union and liberty. He enlisted in Company I, Fifty-first Indiana Infantry, October 2, 1862. He was wounded at the battle of Nashville, Tennessee, which resulted in his death January 1, 1865, leaving his wife with five small children in a comparatively new and heavily timbered country. She removed to her native county in Ohio where she remained two years, then returned to this county. The land had been deeded to the children whose names are—Lydia A., deceased, was the wife of Richard Rude; David A., John H., Susan J., deceased, and Samuel M. They were members of the United Brethren church. Mr. Zerfas affiliated with the Republican party. Mrs. Zerfas still resides in this county.

DAVID A. ZERFAS, son of the preceding, was born in Clinton County, Ohio, October 24, 1854. He was six years old when his parents removed to this county, where he has since resided with the exception of two years spent in Ohio immediately after his father's death. Being the eldest son the care of his mother and her family naturally devolved upon him at a very early age. He resided with his mother until his marriage, which occurred May 28, 1881, to Miss Eliza J. Irwin, daughter of Price Irwin (deceased). She was born near Frankfort in what is now Center Township. To

this union have been born three children—Ada L., Ralph M. and Flossie J. Mr. Zerfas united with the United Brethren church at the age of sixteen years, and has since been an ardent worker in the cause of Christ. In 1883 he was held as an exhorter and January 1, 1885, was licensed to preach. His wife is an active member of the same church. Politically Mr. Zerfas affiliates with the Republican party.



CHAPTER XXV.

OWEN TOWNSHIP.

GEOGRAPHY AND TOPOGRAPHY.—EARLY SETTLEMENT.—FIRST EVENTS.
—ORGANIZATION.—RAILROAD.—POLITICAL HISTORY.—POPULATION.—VALUATION AND TAXATION, 1845 AND 1886.—STATISTICS OF AGRICULTURE.—KILLMORE VILLAGE.—MORAN VILLAGE.—SEDA-LIA VILLAGE.—BIOGRAPHICAL.

Owen is in the northern tier of townships, and second from the western line of the county. It is the north half of township 22 north, and the south half of township 23 north, except sections 6, 7, 18, 19, 30 and 31, which are in Ross Township. It is in range 1 west, and is bounded on the north by Carroll County, on the east by Warren and Michigan townships, on the south by Center and on the west by Ross. It is six miles north and south by five miles east and west, and contains thirty square miles. The surface is generally rolling and the soil of a sandy loam which is very productive of corn, wheat and other small grain. It is watered in the northern and central parts by branches of Middle Fork, and in the southern part by Killmore Creek, which render it practically self draining.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

The first white men to seek a home in the forests of Owen were Samuel Gray, John Temple and John Miller. The first two settled on section 33, but the exact location of the latter is unknown. These men settled here prior to 1830. In 1830 came Lewis Shepard and his son Abraham, who settled on section 35, and Philip Kramer and family, on section 4. Those of 1831 were: Lewis Chaney, who settled on section 2; W. H. Addison, on section 34, and Abel Leach, on section 36. George Salmon settled on section 10 in 1832, and others of that year were Noah Bunnell, on section 34; Thomas Kennard, on section 24; Thomas Kitley, on section 34, and Major W. H. Reed, on section 33. In 1833 John Coapstick settled on section 23; John Smith, on section 24; William Smith,

on section 25; John Castalor, on section 4; and Andrew Connaron, on section 9. Among those of 1834-'5-'6 were John Starrett, Thomas Leach, David Long, David Sample, John Fitzgerald, Jacob Bresler, Reuben White, William Mabbitt, James Smith, David Shroyer, John Humer, Arthur Crumpton, James Campbell, Jacob Miller, Levi Herr, Amos Purner, John Boyles, William Alexander, John S. Hayes, Alvin Vice, Asbnry Vice, William Reed, Abel and Henry Chaney, William Campbell and William Bosworth.

FIRST EVENTS.

The first religious meeting in Owen was held at the house of Lewis Shepard in 1831, by the Methodists, a Mr. Miller officiating, to whom is due the honor of preaching the first sermon in the township. The next meeting was held at the cabin of Lewis Chaney by the same denomination. Among the pioneer preachers of Owen were Lewis Chaney, James Boyels and Isaac Merrill. The first church was built by the Methodists in 1836, on the land of Mr. Chaney. In 1837 the Presbyterians built what was known as the Mount Hope Church. John Reynolds was the first preacher of this denomination.

The first school-house was built in the autumn of 1833, on section 4, and Joshua Leach taught the first school the following winter. The next school was taught by Lyman Cumption.

The first death was that of John Miller in 1832.

ORGANIZATION.

The township was organized at the March term of the commissioners' court, in 1843. The first election was held soon after at the Bunnell school-house, which has for many years been the polling place of the township. Philip Kramer was elected as the first justice of the peace. The names of the other officers could not be ascertained.

The present township officers are: James M. Bell, Trustee; Timothy Cornelison, Justice of the Peace; Luke Shepard, Assessor; Viall Alexander, Constable.

RAILROAD.

The Terre Haute & Logansport Railroad traverses this township from north to south near its center, and has three stations within its borders, namely: Killmore, Moran and Sedalia. The Louis-

ville, New Albany & Chicago Railroad also crosses the southwest-
ern corner of the township, with no station in Owen.

POLITICAL.

In politics Owen has always been a reliable Democratic town-
ship, and in 1884 gave Cleveland a majority of ninety-seven. We
give the vote of the township at the last general election Novem-
ber 4, 1884, for President and State and county officers:

<i>President.</i>		<i>Congressman.</i>			
Grover Cleveland.....	235	97	Thomas B. Ward..... 233	93	
James G. Blaine.....	138		Charles T. Doxey.....	140	
Benj. F. Butler.....	3		<i>Circuit Judge.</i>		
<i>Governor.</i>			Allen E. Paige.....	234	234
Isaac P. Gray.....	234	95	<i>Prosecuting Attorney.</i>		
William H. Calkins.....	139		William A. Staley.....	235	97
Hiram Z. Leonard.....	3		William R. Hines.....	138	
<i>Lieutenant-Governor.</i>			<i>Sheriff.</i>		
Mahlon D. Manson.....	235	97	John A. Petty.....	233	93
Eugene H. Bundy.....	138		William D. Clark.....	140	
John D. Milroy.....	3		<i>Treasurer.</i>		
<i>Secretary of State.</i>			Thomas R. Engart.....	212	53
William R. Myers.....	235	97	Alex. B. Given.....	159	
Robert Mitchell.....	138		<i>Recorder.</i>		
Thompson Smith.....	3		James A. Hedgcock.....	234	94
<i>Auditor of State.</i>			Samuel Scott.....	140	
James H. Rice.....	236	99	<i>Coroner.</i>		
Bruce Carr.....	137		Walter L. Shores.....	234	94
Josias H. Robinson.....	3		Daniel W. Heaton.....	140	
<i>Treasurer of State.</i>			<i>Surveyor.</i>		
John J. Cooper.....	235	97	James R. Brown.....	233	93
Roger R. Shiel.....	138		Joseph H. Lovett.....	140	
Frank T. Waring.....	3		<i>Senator.</i>		
<i>Attorney-General.</i>			De Witt C. Bryant.....	236	96
Francis P. Howard.....	235	97	John H. Caldwell.....	140	
William C. Wilson.....	138		<i>Representative.</i>		
John O. Green.....	3		Erastus H. Staley.....	231	85
<i>Superintendent of Public Instruction.</i>			Oliver Gard.....	146	
John W. Holcombe.....	235	97	<i>Commissioner, First District.</i>		
Barnabas C. Hobbs.....	138		John Enright.....	235	95
Samuel S. Boyd.....	3		Thomas Major.....	140	
<i>Supreme Judge.</i>			<i>Commissioner, Second District.</i>		
Joseph A. S. Mitchell....	235	97	Arthur J. Clendenning...	233	93
Edwin P. Hammond.....	138		James McDavis.....	140	
<i>Reporter of the Supreme Court.</i>			<i>Commissioner, Third District.</i>		
John W. Kern.....	235	97	John Pruitt.....	232	91
William M. Hoggatt.....	138		Andrew J. Sharp.....	141	

POPULATION.

The population of Owen had but a slow natural increase and we

give it as taken in the last four census years. In 1850 it was 634; in 1860 it was 801; in 1870 it was 1,118; and in 1880 it had reached 1,540. Its inhabitants are generally thriving and industrious people, and have made considerable headway in the matter of improvements.

VALUATION AND TAXATION, 1845.

Since 1845 there has been a vast change in the items of valuation and taxation, and as a means of comparison we give them for that year, which was more than forty years ago:

Polls, 74; acres of land, 19,374.74; value of lands, \$61,679; value of improvements, \$14,263; value of land and improvements, \$75,942; value of lots, \$420; value of personal property, \$11,462; total value of all taxables, \$87,822.

State tax, \$227.61; county tax, \$146.98; road tax, \$84.84; total taxes levied, \$459.43.

VALUATION AND TAXATION, 1886.

Polls, 285; acres of land, 19,035; value of lands, \$303,145; value of improvements, \$65,060; value of land and improvements, \$368,205; value of lots, \$1,910; value of improvements, \$11,575; value of lots and improvements, \$13,485; value of personal property, \$128,205; value of telegraph property, \$430; value of railroad property, \$42,740; total valuation of taxables, \$509,895.

State tax, \$860.60; capital tax, \$118.01; State school tax, \$1,096.62; university tax, \$29.50; county tax, \$2,689.82; township tax, \$1,180.14; tuition tax, \$1,256.41; special school tax, \$1,020.39; road tax, \$590.07; dog tax, \$164; county sinking fund tax, \$590.06; county interest fund tax, \$413.06; gravel road fund tax, \$295.03; bridge tax, \$383.56; total taxes levied, \$10,687.27.

STATISTICS OF AGRICULTURE.

The number of acres of wheat sown in Owen Township for 1886 is 4,567; corn, 2,605; oats, 311; number of acres in timothy, 674; clover, 2,037; wild grass, 2; acres of new land brought under cultivation, 1886 crops, 220; timber land, 806. There are 9,347 rods of drain tile in operation in this township.

In 1885 there were 1,379 gallons of sorghum and 416 gallons of maple molasses made. The number of gallons of milk taken from cows is 159,680; pounds of butter made, 37,260; cheese, 126; honey, 1,977.

Of the horse kind there are 644; mules, 16; cattle, 1,235; milch cows, 1,216; hogs, 5,380; sheep, 922; pounds of wool clipped, 5,336; dozens of chickens sold and used, 782; turkeys, 200; ducks, 25; eggs, 1,890.

The number of fruit-trees is as follows: Apple, 5,147; peach, 213; pear, 286; plum, 292; cherry, 859; crab apple, 157; grape-vines, 1,267.

KILLMORE

was laid out by Abner O. Pence, March 27, 1854, and was for several years known as Penceville, but in 1872 W. R. Alexander made an addition and it then took the name of Killmore. It is located in the southern part of Owen, on section 15. It is on the line of the Terre Haute & Logansport Railroad, five miles north of Frankfort.

It has at the present time (1886) about 150 inhabitants, and its business men are: B. F. Alexander & Bro., general store; S. C. Coldwell, drugs and groceries; Timothy Cornelison, blacksmith; Ticen & Ferrier, undertakers; Boyles & Alexander, stock and grain buyers. The M. E. church at this place has about seventy-five members, and the pulpit is supplied by the Rev. J. W. Shell.

MORAN.

This little village is situated in the center of the township, on section 3. The Terre Haute & Logansport Railroad passes through, and has a station here in charge of A. D. Bunnell. It has about 125 inhabitants and its business men are: W. L. Bunnell, general merchant and grain buyer; J. R. Bowen, drug store; Fritz Bros., saw-mill; Wilson Hartman, blacksmith; Dr. McCarty, brick-yard; Asa Kendall, tile factory; Dr. McCarty and Dr. Seawright, physicians.

SEDALIA

is located in the northern part of the township, on the line of the Terre Haute & Logansport Railroad. It was laid out in 1872 by J. B. McCune and James A. Campbell. Mr. McCune built the first house here, and William Miller opened the first store. The first physician was Dr. Keeny, and the first blacksmith, Allen Branch. The first postmaster was J. B. McCune. Its business men are: Shafor Bros. and E. Campbell, general merchants; J. J. Wiley, drugs and groceries; John Kennard, blacksmith; John Sigler, physician; Plott & Mabbitt, grist-mill; Hugh Shields, ele-

vator; J. Q. Nesters, tile factory; J. Y. Palmer, wagon-maker; W. M. Shafor, postmaster. It has about 200 inhabitants. There was formerly a church here known as the Baptist Union.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

ALFRED J. BEIL, a farmer of Owen Township, residing on section 25, is a native of Pennsylvania, born in Northumberland County, October 19, 1851, a son of William and Eve Beil. His parents came to Clinton County, Indiana, in 1864, bringing with them a family of four children, whose names are as follows—Alfred J., our subject; William A., John P. and Lewis D. On coming to Clinton County they settled in Owen Township, where both parents died, the mother dying in August, 1879, and the father April 4, 1881. Alfred J. Beil passed his boyhood days in his native county remaining there till fourteen years of age, when he accompanied his parents to this county. He remained at home with his parents till his marriage, which occurred September 28, 1876, to Miss Rebecca J. Chittick, a daughter of Archibald and Hannah J. Chittick, both of whom are deceased. Both Mr. and Mrs. Beil belong to the Lutheran Reform church. They are the parents of four children—William A., born March 22, 1879; Hannah L. A., born June 10, 1881; Lewis A., born August 3, 1882; and James C., born September 28, 1884. In politics Mr. Beil casts his suffrage with the Republican party.

JOHN MILTON BELL, a farmer of Owen Township, was born October 31, 1846, in Juniata County, Pennsylvania, of English descent, a son of James Bell, a resident of Clinton County, Indiana. Our subject's grandfather, John Bell, entered land in Owen Township, Clinton County, in an early day, but believing the climate unfitted for a man of his age he soon returned to his native State, where he died. John M. Bell was brought by his parents to Clinton County in 1848, and here he was reared, receiving his education in the common schools of the county. He remained with his parents till reaching manhood. In 1872 he engaged in manufacturing staves at Frankfort, Indiana, which business he followed for two years, when he sold his interest, and with his brother-in-law, J. N. Shortle, went to Parke County, Indiana, where they followed mining for three years. He then returned to the home farm in Owen Township, and has since been successfully engaged in agricultural pursuits, which he has found to be the most independent and profitable occupation for him. In politics Mr. Bell casts his

suffrage with the Democratic ticket. In April, 1876, he was elected trustee of Owen Township by a majority of fifty-three votes. Both he and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church at Killmore.

WILLIAM F. BELL, residing on section 1, of Owen Township, is a native of Clinton County, Indiana, born July 3, 1851. He was reared a farmer, and has made agricultural pursuits the principal vocation of his life. His education was obtained in the common schools of this county, and by self study he acquired a fair knowledge of the common branches. He began life on his own account by working as a farm hand, and having learned something of the brick-mason's trade, he followed that vocation for some time. He now devotes his attention exclusively to his farm, which he has brought under a good state of cultivation. Mr. Bell was married to Miss Martha Weaver, the date of his marriage being December 10, 1877. Mrs. Bell was born November 15, 1855, she being a daughter of Samuel and Lydia Weaver, who lived in Butler County, Ohio, till their death. Both Mr. and Mrs. Bell are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, at Killmore. They are the parents of three children—Anna, born November 9, 1878; Bertha, born November 1, 1880, and Stella, born March 27, 1884. In his political views Mr. Bell is a Republican.

MARTHA ANN (PENCE) BOYLES, widow of the late George Thomas Boyles, is a native of Clinton County, Indiana, born in Owen Township, March 21, 1844, near her present home. She is the youngest of four children of Abner C. and Anna Jane (Bonner) Pence, the father being a native of Virginia, born in 1806, and the mother born in the State of Alabama. Her father left his native State for Ohio, and later moved to Indiana, locating in Clinton County. He has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal church the greater part of his life and is an active worker in the same. His wife was but fourteen years old when she married him. She died in February, 1845. They had a family of four children—Lucinda, wife of Andrew W. Charles, of Kansas; Mary J., wife of Joseph Stafford, deceased; Cyrus B., and Martha A., the subject of this sketch. Mrs. Boyles lived with her parents till her marriage which took place in Killmore, this county, February 22, 1864, by Rev. Mr. Crawford, of the Methodist Episcopal church, Mrs. Boyles being a member of that church. To Mr. and Mrs. Boyles were born six children, all of whom are yet living. Their names are as follows—Abner S., Mary C., William G., Anna P.,

Laura M. and Ethel C. George T. Boyles was born July 2, 1840. He was reared a farmer and received a common-school education in this county. He began life with but little means, but by industry and good management he was successful in his agricultural pursuits. He bought the home farm from the Government, which contains 160 acres of choice land, and subsequently purchased two tracts of land, one lying in Owen and the other in Center Township. He lived on the home farm till his death, which occurred November 12, 1885. His family still reside on the same farm, which is located on section 14, Owen Township. Mrs. Boyles is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church at Killmore.

CATHARINE CALLOWAY was born in Butler County, Ohio, October 10, 1822, a daughter of John L. and Hannah Miller, natives of Pennsylvania. They came with their family to Clinton County, Indiana, in 1830, being the second white family to settle in Owen Township. They here entered 163 acres of land, where they endured all the hardships and privations incident to life in a new country. They had a family of nine children—James, Eliza, Catharine, Mary, John L., Richard, William H., Edward R. and Hannah E., the last two mentioned being born in Clinton County. Catharine Calloway was reared to womanhood in Clinton County; was married to Joseph Calloway September 12, 1844. The first sermon delivered in Owen Township was preached at the house of Father Miller, by Rev. Mr. Gillalen, a Presbyterian minister of Ohio. Mrs. Calloway is a member of the Presbyterian church.

JOSEPH CALLOWAY, deceased, was born in Ohio, September 12, 1822, a son of Winder and Mary Calloway, natives of Delaware. They came with their family to Clinton County, Indiana, in 1830, and settled in Ross Township, where they endured all the hardships and privations incident to life in a new country. Joseph Calloway was reared to manhood in Clinton County, and was a representative farmer of Owen Township. He made farming his principal avocation, although fourteen years of his life were spent in saw-milling and dealing in lumber. He was a soldier in the war of the Rebellion, enlisting March 17, 1865, being Second Lieutenant of the One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Indiana Infantry. He was discharged on the first day of July, 1865, when he returned to his home and followed farming until his death, September 22, 1866. He left a widow, Catharine Calloway, who still occupies the old homestead, and four children—Mary E., born July



Levir Choat.

19, 1846; Hannah M., born March 28, 1848; Nancy E., November 20, 1852; James E., born June 13, 1856. Mary was married to Michael Augutine, December 15, 1868, and Hannah M. was married August 3, 1872, to Daniel J. Smith. James E. was married January 3, 1878, to Caroline Kammerer. Mr. Calloway was a worthy member of the Masonic fraternity at Rossville.

LEWIS CHOAT, an enterprising farmer, residing on section 17, Owen Township, is a native of Ohio, born October 22, 1820. He has been a resident of Clinton County, Indiana, since 1843, except three years, coming here with his brother, Miles P. Choat, who entered land in Owen Township, and with whom he lived, working as a farm hand for two years. The two years following he worked for Hannah Miller. He was united in marriage April 22, 1852, to Miss Eliza Miller, who was born July 2, 1821, and to this union were born four children—Amanda G., wife of James Price, now of Killmore, Clinton County; Mary J., wife of Abner Jones; Laura F. and Hannah E., wife of Oscar Cropper. Mr. Choat was bereaved by the death of his wife, August 9, 1884. She was a member of the Presbyterian church. Mr. Choat removed to Iowa in 1854, where he entered land on which he lived three years. He then returned to Clinton County and bought the farm which his brother, James G., had entered, where he has since made his home, and during his residence has made many valuable improvements. He has converted his land from a heavily timbered tract to one of the best farms in his neighborhood, and has built a commodious residence and good barn and other outbuildings. Mr. Choat is a member of the Masonic fraternity. In his political views he holds to no party, but casts his vote for the man he deems best fitted for office.

SANFRED CLINTON COLDWELL, a merchant of Killmore, Clinton County, Indiana, is a native of this county, the date of his birth being November 29, 1852, and is a son of Frank Coldwell, late of Center Township, but now deceased. Sanfred Coldwell remained with his parents till twenty-five years of age, being reared on a farm. He followed agricultural pursuits till leaving home when he engaged in the mercantile business at Killmore which he still continues, and by his strict attention to his business and his fair and honorable dealings he is meeting with good success. Mr. Coldwell was united in marriage to Miss Dora Pence, February 21, 1878, who was born August 24, 1854, and is a daughter of Abner and Sarah Pence, who were formerly residents of the State

of Virginia, but are now making their home in Clinton County, Indiana. Mr. and Mrs. Coldwell are the parents of one child—Otto D., who was born February 2, 1879. Mr. Coldwell is a member of the Dakota Tribe, No. 42, I. O. R. M., of Frankfort. In politics he casts his suffrage with the Democratic party.

DAVID GOCHENAUER, an enterprising farmer, residing on section 5, Owen Township, is a native of Virginia, born January 26, 1822, in Shenandoah County. When about five years of age he was taken by his parents, William and Mary Gochenauer, to Preble County, Ohio, and in 1842 the family removed to Clinton County, Indiana, where the father bought eighty acres of land in Ross Township, for which he paid \$450. This land is now valued at \$60 per acre. The father died in 1852, his widow surviving him till 1876. Six children were born to them—Harrison, Noah, David, Cyrus, Elizabeth and Polly, of whom Polly is deceased. David Gochenauer grew to manhood in Clinton County, and was here married March 3, 1851, to Mary Revis, who was born in Hamilton County, Ohio, July 19, 1831, a daughter of Enoch and Temperance Revis, who were formerly from North Carolina. Mrs. Gochenauer died leaving seven children, as follows—Levi, married to Amanda Wyatt, of Carroll County; Harrison, a physician living in Wisconsin, married Emma Landes; William E., also a physician living in Wisconsin; Joseph M., attending school in Viroqua, Wisconsin; Jeremiah, attending the State Normal School, at Terre Haute, Indiana; Mary E., wife of Perry Sailors, of Clinton County, and Susan C., wife of William H. Abbey, of Clinton County. For his second wife Mr. Gochenauer married Margery Herley, by whom he has had one daughter—Annie E. In politics Mr. Gochenauer is a Democrat, and was elected assessor of Ross Township on that ticket, which position he filled with credit to his constituents for two years. He and his wife are members of the German Baptist church.

WILLIAM L. MABBITT, a representative farmer of Owen Township, residing on section 24, was born in Union County, Indiana, April 8, 1829, his parents, William and Esther Mabbitt, being natives of Maryland and North Carolina respectively. The father settled in Union County in 1815, before it was organized as a State, where the mother died in 1832. In 1835 he came to Clinton County, where he bought 160 acres of land for \$800, and also entered a tract of land in Carroll County, for which he paid \$1.25 per acre. He experienced many of the hardships incident to pioneer life in

these two counties, meeting with many of the disadvantages of life in a new country. William L., our subject, was married October 10, 1850, to Catharine Long, daughter of David and Annie Long, both of whom died in Clinton County. They have six children—Mattie A., born August 22, 1851, married Hamilton Brown September 30, 1865, and now lives in Owen Township, this county; George W., born November 10, 1854, was married April 24, 1878, to Eliza Brown, of Clinton County, a daughter of Elick and Permelia Brown, and now lives in Carroll County; Lucinda was born May 30, 1860, and May 30, 1879, was married to Luther M. Plott, of Clinton County; David L. was born May 21, 1862, and was married December 24, 1885, to Laura Wilson, daughter of William and Nancy Wilson, of Clinton County, and is still living with his parents; Emma, born June 24, 1864, was married September 30, 1884, to Abner Bronson, of Carroll County, and Frank, born November 29, 1869, lives at home. Mr. Mabbitt has lived on the home farm in Owen Township for fifty years, which is one of the best improved farms in the township, with a fine two-story residence, a commodious barn, and other farm buildings, with all modern improvements. Mr. Mabbitt is a member of Wild Cat Lodge No. 311, A. F. & A. M., which he has served as master. He and his family are members of the Presbyterian church at Geetingsville. In politics he affiliates with the Democratic party.

J. S. MILLER, residing on section 22, Owen Township, was born in Clinton County, Indiana, November 11, 1840, a son of Jacob and Mary A. Miller, who were natives of Ohio. He lived on the home farm with his parents till twenty-two years of age, when, in 1862, he enlisted in the late war in the Third Cavalry or the Forty-fifth Indiana Regiment, and was under General Sherman in the Western division. He participated in the battles of Stone River, Missionary Ridge, Franklin, Tennessee, and Atlanta, Georgia, beside other minor engagements. He was taken prisoner at Jonesburgh and was confined in Andersonville Prison for eight months. He was paroled in June, 1865, when he was discharged, having been in the service of his country for three years. He then returned to Clinton County, and engaged in farming, which he has since followed with success. He was married September 21, 1865, to Mary E. Moore, who was born October 19, 1844, a daughter of James and Abigail Moore, who came from Ohio to Indiana in an early day and settled in Carroll County, where both died. Mr. and Mrs. Miller have nine children—Luondes R., born March 1, 1868; Clif-

ton D., December 30, 1869; Averill E., January 31, 1872; May D., May 26, 1874; Murid B., March 19, 1876, Marjerie A., May 21, 1878; Clara L., August 4, 1880; Elsie H., November 15, 1882, and John G., September 26, 1885, all living at home. Politically Mr. Miller is a Democrat. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, belonging to Sedalia Lodge, No. 508, and is a comrade of the Grand Army post at Rossville. Jacob Miller, father of our subject, was born January 1, 1818, and in 1827 came to Clinton County, Indiana, with his father, J. S. Miller, who entered land in Owen Township, on which he lived till his death. His widow subsequently married William Douglass, who became the owner of this land. Jacob Miller passed through all the phases of pioneer life, and is now living in Clinton Township, taking that rest which he has so well earned by his years of toil and industry. His wife died in the year 1849. Her father, Daniel Sailors, was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and also served in the war of 1812.

W. L. M. POWELL, one of the practical farmers of Owen Township, residing on section 36, is a native of the State of Ohio, born in Butler County, October 8, 1832, a son of James P. and Sarah A. Powell. The parents came to Clinton County, Indiana, in September, 1848, with their family, which consisted of four children—William L. M., our subject; John W., Benjamin F. and Mary S. They purchased eighty acres of land in Owen Township, for which they paid \$300. Both parents are now deceased, the mother dying May 4, 1874, and the father July 30 of the same year. W. L. M. Powell, the subject of this sketch, was reared to agricultural pursuits, and has made that the principal vocation of his life and is now classed among the successful farmers of Owen Township. He was united in marriage November 8, 1876, to Miss Hattie A. Shearin, who was born in May, 1846, in Delaware County, Indiana. They are the parents of three children—Frank L., born April 18, 1877; Mary I., born October 15, 1878, and Osie E., born November 4, 1879. Mr. Powell is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. In politics he casts his suffrage with the Democratic party.

JOHN PURNER, farmer, section 33, Owen Township, Clinton County, is a son of Amos and Rachel (Herr) Purner. Of the eight children born to his parents he is the only one that survives. He was reared on a farm, and has followed that occupation most of his life. He was a soldier in the war of the Rebellion, enlisting in August, 1862, in the Seventy-second Indiana Infantry, receiv-

ing his discharge in 1865. During his term of service he participated in the battles of Chickamauga, Atlanta, Selma and other engagements of minor importance. March 1, 1867, he was married to Miss Sarah E. Wiedy, a daughter of Nathan and Catharine Wiedy, who came from Pennsylvania to Clinton County, Indiana, where they still reside. To Mr. and Mrs. Purner have been born nine children—Clyde, Frank M. R., Charles E., Thomas W., Levi G., Willis M., Sherman W. and two who died in infancy. In politics Mr. Purner affiliates with the Republican party. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. His father, Amos Purner, was born in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, in 1803. In 1836 he went to Ohio with his mother, and in 1840 came to Owen Township, Clinton County, Indiana, where he yet lives, being now in his eighty-fourth year. He was married in 1826 to Rachel Herr, who has been his companion through all these years. She is still living, but is afflicted with the loss of her eye-sight. They are both earnest and devoted members of the Methodist Episcopal church. The father cast his first presidential vote for John Quincy Adams, and has always held to the principles of the Republican party except in 1856, when he voted for Buchanan, which he has ever regretted.

THOMAS RAPER, a farmer of Owen Township, Clinton County, is a native of Indiana, born in Wayne County, on the homestead farm which his Grandfather Raper had entered in an early day. The grandfather was a native of England, coming to America when very young. He settled in Wayne County, remaining there till his death. The father of our subject, William Raper, was born and reared in Wayne County, but in the year of 1858 removed to Clinton County, and in 1882 to Kosciusko County, Indiana, where he died at the age of seventy-four years. The mother of our subject, Louisa Raper, was born in Kentucky, and died in Clinton County, Indiana, aged seventy-four years. Thomas Raper, the subject of this sketch, came to Clinton County, Indiana, in 1858, and bought forty acres of land in Owen Township, from Eli Weaver, paying for the same \$18 per acre. Here he has lived a life of toil and industry for nearly thirty years, and has made many valuable improvements on his place till his land is now worth from \$45 to \$50 per acre. February 16, 1865, he enlisted in the late war in the One Hundred and Fiftieth Indiana Infantry, under command of Colonel Taylor. He was discharged in August of the same year without having met the enemy in battle, when he returned to his home in

Clinton County, and has since devoted his time to farming and stock-raising. Mr. Raper is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic. In politics he is a Republican. He has two children—Alfred P., born in 1858, is a telegraph operator in Chicago, Illinois, and Allie E., married Joseph M. Maggart in September, 1884, and lives in Owen Township.

IRICK D. REED, an enterprising farmer of Owen County, living on section 33, is a native of Clinton County, Indiana, born December 31, 1842. His parents, Edward and Julia A. Reed, came to Clinton County in an early day, where the father entered land in Owen Township, October 31, 1830, for his brother, William H. Reed. The father, in company with Philip Kramer, Miller and Lewis, entered land in Owen Township, where they encamped for four weeks. Mr. Kramer was the first justice of the peace of Owen Township, which office he filled till his death, a period of twenty-seven years. The father of our subject was enrolling officer in the war of the Rebellion, and had a large amount of grain burned by men who envied him his official position. He was a man of strong constitution, and during his life was never under the care of a physician until he met with an accident on the railroad. His death occurred August 25, 1874, at the age of seventy-five years, his wife, Julia, having died April 25 of the same year. Irick D. Reed, the subject of this sketch, was reared to manhood in his native county, receiving his education in the common schools of his neighborhood. He was a soldier in the late war, enlisting March 4, 1865, in the Seventy-second Indiana, and was assigned to the Forty-fourth Indiana Regiment, under Captain O. P. Kuns. He was discharged from service in September, 1865. September 28, 1869, he was married to Lucinda S. Bate. They have three children—Anna, born August 8, 1871; Nettie, born October 27, 1873, and Chester, born April 23, 1883. Mr. Reed is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and is also a Knight of Honor. In politics he affiliates with the Republicans. Mr. Reed has been a teacher in the common schools of Clinton County for five years. He and his family are members of the Presbyterian church.

THOMAS P. ROBINSON, of Owen Township, engaged in farming on section 23, is a native of Indiana, born in Parke County, January 9, 1829. His parents, Andrew and Grizella Robinson, came to Indiana from Ohio in 1825, when they settled in Parke County, making that county their home till they came to Clinton County in 1832. The father then entered 240 acres of land in Warren Town-

ship, where he resided till his death, in April, 1877. He was twice married. His first wife, Grizella, died in 1852, and for his second wife he married Phœbe J. Emily. Thomas Robinson, our subject, was about three years old when he accompanied his parents to Clinton County, and here he was reared to manhood, remaining on the home farm until thirty years of age. He was married September 27, 1860, to Madeline Gard, who was born January 20, 1841, a daughter of Stephen and Nancy J. Gard, of Carroll County, this State. They are the parents of four children—Cora was born November 7, 1863, and is now the wife of Edward L. Peter, a teacher, living at Rossville, this county; Thomas B., born December 4, 1867, is preparing himself for the teacher's profession, attending school at Logansport, Indiana; William was born September 16, 1872, and Elwood was born February 1, 1875. Mr. Robinson enlisted as a soldier in the war of the Rebellion in March, 1865, as a member of Company E, One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Indiana Infantry, and was discharged in August, 1865. He belongs to the Grand Army of the Republic, being a comrade of Moran Post. In politics he affiliates with the Republican party. Both he and his wife are members of the Presbyterian church, and respected citizens of Owen Township.

WILLIAM M. SHAFOR, of the mercantile firm of Shafor Brothers, of Sedalia, Clinton County, is a native of Clinton County, Indiana, born March 23, 1859. His parents, James and Eliza A. Shafor, were originally from the State of Ohio. They came to Clinton County, Indiana, in the year 1836, and have witnessed the changes and progress made in the county during the past fifty-one years. They are still living in this county enjoying the fruits of their early life of toil. William M. Shafor, the subject of this sketch, received his early education in the common schools of this county, and subsequently spent two years at Purdue University in La Fayette. He was united in marriage January 10, 1884, to Ida Ferrier, who was born in April, 1863, daughter of Andrew and Elizabeth Ferrier, both of whom are deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Shafor have one child—James W., born February 12, 1886. Mr. Shafor is at present associated with his brother in the dry-goods business, and both being young men full of energy and enterprise, are building up a good trade, and by their courteous and gentlemanly deportment and honorable dealings have gained the confidence and respect of the entire community. Mr. Shafor is a member of the

Masonic fraternity, belonging to the lodge at Sedalia. In his political views he is a Democrat.

A. R. SHEFFLER, dealer in dry-goods and agricultural implements at Geetingsville, is one of the most active and enterprising citizens of Owen Township. He was born in November, 1849, a native of the State of Pennsylvania, where he lived till about ten years of age. In 1859 he came with his parents to Clinton County, Indiana, and in 1864 settled in Rossville. In 1871 he removed to Geetingsville where he has since been engaged in his present business, and by his upright and honorable dealings and strict attention to the wants of his many customers he has succeeded in establishing a large trade. His store contains the largest and finest assortment of goods to be found in any store in Clinton County, outside the city of Frankfort. Mr. Sheffler was united in marriage in September, 1875, to Miss Senella J. Beck, a daughter of William Beck, of this county. They are the parents of three children—Earl, born April 19, 1877; Emil, born April 15, 1881, and Nema. Mr. and Mrs. Sheffler are members of the Presbyterian church at Geetingsville. Mr. Sheffler is the present efficient postmaster of Geetingsville. Politically he is a Republican.

SOLOMON SHORT, a representative farmer of Owen Township, was born October 10, 1826, in Butler County, Ohio, a son of Elihu and Mary E. Short. The father immigrated with his family to Clinton County in 1828, and was the first white man to enter a land claim in Owen Township. The surrounding country at that time was a dense wilderness, but with an iron will and a determined spirit he entered the forest, felled the tall timber, and built his pioneer hut, and here he lived with his family, before there were roads, neighbors or markets. In fact, there was nothing to market unless it were the skins of the buffalo or the scalps of the red men. After adding to the growth and advancement of Owen Township for twelve years, he died about the year 1840, his wife having died in 1836. Solomon Short, the subject of this sketch, was but two years old when he was brought by his parents to Clinton County, and here he was reared to manhood. After the death of his father he continued to live on the home farm with his elder brothers, Benjamin and Elihu, for about ten years. He was married May 10, 1850, to Mary Squire, who was born in Butler County, Ohio, September 10, 1830, a daughter of Elias Squire. Ten children have been born to them as follows—Ellis, born August 17, 1851, died in infancy; Abraham T., born August 9, 1853, died March 24, 1877;



Solomon Short



Mary Short

Viletta J., born July 16, 1856, married Joseph W. Bell, of Clinton County, John W., born February 7, 1858, was married March 24, 1880, to Clara Ferrier, who died June 19, 1886; Rachel, born November 28, 1859, married George W. Douglass November 26, 1884; Pierce, born January 17, 1861, died in infancy; Hannah E., born August 6, 1863, died November 10, 1883; Mack, born February 1, 1866, living at home; Sarah L., born October 15, 1867, living at home, and Flora A., born August 1, 1879. Mr. Short purchased the homestead in Owen Township from the heirs, about 1856, where he has since made his home. In his political views he is a Democrat. He and his wife and children are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

JOHN W. SQUIRE, an active and enterprising farmer of Owen Township, Clinton County, is a native of Clinton County, Indiana, born July 16, 1841. His parents, Ellis and Hannah Squire, came from Butler County, Ohio, to Indiana about the year 1856, and lived in Jefferson, Clinton County, where the father followed wagon-making for four years. In 1840 he entered land in Owen Township, to which he removed with his family, living there till his death, which occurred in 1878. His widow still survives. John W. Squire, the subject of this sketch, was reared on the home farm in Owen Township where he still makes his home. He was united in marriage December 24, 1862, to Miss Eliza J. Holiday, who was born in Frankfort, this county, the date of her birth being March 16, 1841, she being a daughter of Samuel and Ruhama Holiday. Mr. and Mrs. Squire are the parents of three children—Zura, born September 6, 1863, is the wife of Asa C. Kindar; Mollie, born June 2, 1866, and Ellis, born March 18, 1878, both living at home with their parents. Mr. Squire and his family are members of the Presbyterian church and respected members of society.

WILLIAM STEPHENSON, farmer and stock-raiser of Owen Township, Clinton County, residing on section 29, is a native of the State of Ohio, born in Butler County, the date of his birth being November 8, 1840. He was reared in his native county, remaining there till the breaking out of the late war. He enlisted October 7, 1861, in Company I, Fourth Ohio Cavalry, and was assigned with his regiment to the Army of the Cumberland. He participated in the battles of Perryville, Stone River, Franklin, Huntsville, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, and was on the line of march from Chattanooga to Atlanta. During his service he was wounded three times by skirmishers. He received his discharge November

20, 1864, when he returned to his home. The same year, 1864, he moved to Carroll County, Indiana, where he followed farming and school teaching, being engaged in teaching school for twelve years after the war during the winter season. In 1872 he removed to Clinton County, Indiana, where he bought 160 acres of land, and also purchased eighty acres where he now resides, and has now one of the most valuable farms in his neighborhood. In his political views he is a Republican. He is a comrade of the Grand Army post at Rossville.



CHAPTER XXVI.

PERRY TOWNSHIP.

GEOGRAPHICAL DESCRIPTION.—FIRST SETTLEMENT.—SUBSEQUENT ARRIVALS.—EARLY EVENTS.—ORGANIZATION.—AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.—POPULATION.—POLITICAL.—VALUATION AND TAXATION, 1845 AND 1886.—COLFAX.—BUSINESS.—THE PRESS.—SOCIETIES.—SCHOOLS.—CHURCHES.—BIOGRAPHICAL.

Perry Township lies in the southwestern part of the county, and is the south half of township 31 north, and the north half of township 20 north, range 2 west. It is five and one-half miles from north to south, and six miles east and west, and is bounded on the north by Washington Township, on the east by Jackson, on the south by Boone County and on the west by Montgomery County. The surface of this township is level, and the soil a sandy loam. It is watered by Potato Creek, which has its rise in the northern part of the township, and flows southwesterly, passing out on section 7. There is also one small pond in Perry on the northwestern part of section 36, known as Hay Pond.

FIRST SETTLEMENT.

The natural wildness of Perry was encroached upon by the white man, who is ever seeking "pastures new," in 1827 by Elijah Rogers, whose rude log cabin appeared in the dense wilderness on section 25. In 1828 there came several hardy pioneers to break the almost oppressive solitude of this dense forest. These were a widow lady by the name of Nichols, who settled on section 35; John Kilmore, on section 34; Phillip Bush, on section 3; Moses Watkins, on section 36; Zabina Babcock, on section 33, and in 1829 came Peter Groves and settled on section 26; Nicholas Cunningham, on section 1; Charles Campbell, on section 23; Samuel Anderson, on section 25; and a man by the name of Brockman, on section 36; 1830 brought still a larger force, and among them were: Luke Blacker and his son William, who settled on the southeast part of section 3; William V. White, located on

section 19; Joseph Cooley, on section 30; Benjamin Loveless, on section 10; John Rector, on what is known as the Oat's farm.

The prominent arrivals during the next five years, from 1831 to '36 inclusive, were: John Davis, John Miller, Charles and Andrew Wolf, Enoch Johnson, J. E. Loveless, Samuel Hinton, M. and J. D. Coyner, Joseph Lane, John and James Hamilton, Alex. White, John Perry and Ezekiel Timmons, James Doyal, Dr. James M. Clark, Allen, Joseph and Thomas Sparks, Robert Moore, Henry Hamilton, John Weaver, William Holloway, George Lowry, William Payne, John Byers and Anthony Brodrick.

EARLY EVENTS.

The first religious meeting was held in 1828 at the cabin of Elijah Rogers, which was also among the first meetings in the county. Joel Dolby, who was the first man to preach a sermon in the county, officiated on this occasion. Shortly after this a meeting was held at the cabin of Benjamin Loveless by the Methodists, with a Mr. Tartington as the preacher.

The first church was built by the Methodists, in 1838, on the farm of Joseph Lane, near the southwest corner of section 33. This was known as the Shiloh Methodist Episcopal Church. The next was built by the Presbyterians, in the northwest part of the township, in 1840.

The first school-house was built in 1831, on the land of Elijah Rogers, and another soon after on the land belonging to Solomon Lowry. The first teacher was William Cave.

The first marriage in the township took place in 1833, when James Roberts and Ruamy Cumbest were united in the holy bonds of matrimony.

The first death was that of Moses Loveless, and it occurred in 1831. The coffin was made by J. T. Wright, and although it was in August, the body was conveyed to its last resting place on a sled, by Mr. Blanker.

ORGANIZATION.

The township was organized at the September term of the Commissioners' Court, in 1834, and an election authorized to be held at the Lowry school-house on the first Saturday in October, 1834. The first justices of the peace were William Rogers and Michael Hilton. The names of the other township officers cannot be ascertained.

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.

The number of acres of wheat sown in Perry Township for 1886 is 4,185; corn, 4,525; oats, 604. Number of acres in timothy, 1,269; clover, 1,143; wild grass, 2,176; acres of new land brought under cultivation for 1886, 38; timber land, 4,034.

There are 54,111 rods of drain tile in operation in this township.

In 1885 there were 1,277 gallons of sorghum and 49 gallons of maple molasses made. The number of gallons of milk taken from cows were 150,444; pounds of butter made, 26,961.

Of the horse kind within the township there were 697; mules, 21; cattle, 1,492; milch cows, 535; hogs, 3,588; sheep, 734; pounds of wool clipped, 3,146; dozens of chickens used and sold, 1,041; turkeys, 36; geese, 14; eggs, 15,830.

The number of fruit trees is as follows: Apple, 4,285; peach, 152; pear, 197; plums, 242; cherry, 988; crab apple, 129; grape-vines, 865.

POPULATION.

The population of Perry Township has increased slowly and steadily. In 1850 it was 892; in 1860 it was 1,036; in 1870 it was 1,220 and in 1880 it was 1,282.

POLITICAL.

Politically Perry has always been counted among the strong Republican townships, and in 1884 gave Blaine a majority of twenty-one. Following is the vote of the township at the last general election, November 4, 1884, for President and State and county officers:

<i>President.</i>			<i>Auditor of State.</i>		
James G. Blaine.....	229	21	Bruce Carr.....	237	30
Grover Cleveland.....	208		James H. Rice.....	207	
Benj. F. Butler.....	10		Josias H. Robinson.....	9	
			Eli Miller	4	
<i>Governor.</i>			<i>Treasurer of State.</i>		
William H. Calkins.....	237	29	Roger R. Shiel.....	237	30
Isaac P. Gray.....	208		John J. Cooper.....	207	
Hiram Z. Leonard.....	9		Frank T. Waring.....	9	
Robert S. Dwiggins.....	4		Andrew J. Taylor.....	4	
<i>Lieutenant-Governor.</i>			<i>Attorney-General.</i>		
Eugene H. Bundy	237	29	William C. Wilson.....	237	29
Mahlon D. Manson.....	208		Francis T. Howard.....	208	
John D. Milroy.....	9		John O. Green.....	9	
Elwood C. Siler.....	4		Samson I. North.....	4	
<i>Secretary of State.</i>			<i>Superintendent of Public Instruction.</i>		
Robert Mitchell.....	237	30	Barnabas C. Hobbs.....	237	29
William R. Myers.....	207		John W. Holcombe.....	208	
Thompson Smith.....	9		Samuel S. Boyd.....	9	
Benjamin F. Carter.....	4		Ryland T. Brown.....	4	

<i>Supreme Judge.</i>			<i>Recorder.</i>		
Edwin P. Hammond.....	244	36	Samuel Scott.....	247	40
Joseph A. S. Mitchell....	208		James A. Hedgcock.....	207	
<i>Reporter of Supreme Court.</i>			<i>Coroner.</i>		
William M. Hoggatt.....	239	31	Daniel W. Heaton.....	244	36
John W. Kern.....	208		Walter L. Shores.....	208	
<i>Congressman.</i>			<i>Surveyor.</i>		
Thomas B. Ward.....	223	4	Joseph H. Lovett.....	240	27
Charles T. Doxey.....	219		James R. Brown.....	213	
Henry T. Cotton.....	13		<i>Senator.</i>		
<i>Circuit Judge.</i>			John H. Caldwell.....	245	36
Allen E. Paige.....	214	214	De Witt C. Bryant.....	209	
<i>Prosecuting Attorney.</i>			<i>Representative.</i>		
William R. Hines.....	236	19	Oliver Gard.....	250	47
William A. Staley.....	217		Erastus H. Staley.....	203	
<i>Sheriff.</i>			<i>Commissioner, First District.</i>		
William D. Clark.....	271	91	Thomas Major.....	254	50
John A. Petty.....	180		John Enright.....	204	
<i>Treasurer.</i>			<i>Commissioner, Second District.</i>		
Alex. B. Given.....	246	38	James McDavis.....	244	36
Thomas R. Engart.....	208		Arthur J. Clendenning...	208	
			<i>Commissioner, Third District.</i>		
			Andrew J. Sharp.....	252	53
			John Pruitt.....	199	

VALUATION AND TAXATION, 1845.

By comparison we must judge everything, and to show the vast difference in the items of valuation and taxation of Perry Township which has occurred in the past forty years, we give the same for 1845:

Polls, 117; acres of land, 19,988.69; value of land, \$51,142; value of improvements, \$25,105; value of land and improvements, \$76,247; value of lots, \$1,555; value of personal property, \$22,254; total valuation of taxables, \$100,056.

State tax, \$275.44; county tax, \$183.58; road tax, \$96.11; total taxes levied, \$555.13.

VALUATION AND TAXATION, 1886.

Polls, 341; acres of land, 20,492.37; value of land, \$319,005; value of improvements, \$38,795; value of land and improvements, \$358,900; value of lots, \$11,150; value of improvements, \$27,800; value of lots and improvements, \$38,950; value of personal property, \$171,625; value of telegraph property, \$1,855; value of railroad property, \$69,720; total value of taxables, \$548,375.

State tax, \$943.46; capital tax, \$129.41; State school tax, \$1,202.13; university tax, \$32.36; county tax, \$2,948.89; township

tax, \$899.69; tuition tax, \$1,200.58; special school tax, \$1,452.79; road tax, \$570.54; dog tax, \$174; county sinking fund tax, \$681.52; county interest fund tax, \$477.08; gravel road fund tax, \$340.74; bridge tax, \$443; total taxes levied, \$12,879.14.

COLFAX.

The village of Colfax, formerly called Medway, is located on section 8, in the southwestern part of the township, at the junction of the Terre Haute & Logansport and Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis & Chicago railroads, which afford excellent facilities for transportation in all directions. It was laid out in 1849, by Montgomery Stroud, and was at that time called Medway. A few years later, however, Dr. J. M. Clark made an addition, and then it took its present name. Considerable enterprise is apparent from the nature of its business blocks, church and school buildings and private residences. Colfax has a population of nearly 1,000, and its business men in 1886 are as follows: J. L. Reckard, John H. Girt and Blacker & Coyner, general merchants; W. T. Dunbar, Shobe & Ermentrout and William Coon, drugs and groceries; B. F. Hayden, drugs; H. C. Allen, grocery and bakery; W. C. Gobble, grocery and meat market; F. N. Armstrong, agricultural implements and hardware; Daniel White, hardware; E. H. Johnson, furniture and undertaker; F. W. Powers, banker; J. R. Shepard, tin shop; F. N. Armstrong, G. P. Roudebush and S. H. Jenkins, blacksmiths; G. W. Slaughter, wagon-maker; Mrs. Bowers and Mrs. White, millinery; George Pyfer and William Richards, boot and shoe makers; John Dawson, tile factory; D. Laum, dealer in grain, coal and lumber; L. C. Dukes, elevator; F. M. Teegarden, saw-mill; W. Moody and — Thompson, barbers; William Bush and J. Allen, hotels; George Pendry, livery; Joseph Parker, H. J. Coon, J. E. Milborn & Son and H. W. Vale, physicians; E. Sparks, F. M. Goldsberry and J. G. Webster, lawyers; F. N. Armstrong, postmaster.

THE PRESS.

Colfax has one weekly newspaper, the *Colfax Courier*, owned by B. B. Clark, and edited and published by McKinsey & White. It was started in September, 1885, is a five-column quarto in size, and has for its motto, "A newspaper with few principles and no promises." Being an independent paper it has a good circulation.

SOCIETIES.

Plumb Lodge, No. 472, A. F. & A. M., was organized March 5, 1873, with the following charter members and first officers: M. C. McDowell, Worshipful Master; J. Arrick, Senior Warden; R. A. Clark, Junior Warden; J. W. Collins, Senior Deacon; S. H. Doyle, Junior Deacon; William Blacker, Treasurer; John Mitchell, Secretary; and Joseph Boggs, Tyler. It has about forty active members at the present writing and is in excellent condition. The officers for 1886 are: A. Clark, Worshipful Master; M. B. Waugh, Senior Warden; B. B. Clark, Junior Warden; Joseph Parker, Senior Deacon; T. H. Bewsey, Junior Deacon; Albert Dunbar, Treasurer; Scott Shobe, Secretary; J. R. Shepard, Tyler; C. W. Northup and John Waugh, Trustees.

Sharon Lodge, No. 487, I. O. O. F., was instituted May 20, 1875. Its charter members were: R. H. Bishop, E. R. Johnson, John Mitchell, H. J. Webster, V. B. Bowman, J. W. McClure and J. E. Dunn. Its membership numbers twenty, and it is in very good condition. Present officers are: Arthur McMinds, Noble Grand; C. Cumberworth, Treasurer; E. Shobe, Secretary.

Stillroell Post, No. 375, G. A. R., was mustered in August, 1884, with the following charter members and first officers: J. H. Girt, Commander; J. L. Reckford, Senior Vice-Commander; J. W. Harris, Junior Vice-Commander; G. W. Allison, Chaplain; J. E. Hamilton, Adjutant; J. R. Shepard, Officer of the Guard; W. N. Clift, Officer of the Day; Thomas Lanam, Surgeon; G. P. Rondebush, Quartermaster; Daniel White, Patrick Wesley, H. C. Allen, J. C. Ghent, J. C. Dukes, J. M. Griffin, Wilhelm Lietzke, F. M. Teegarden and John McGrath. There are forty-two active members who take a lively interest in the welfare of the post. The officers for 1886 are: J. L. Reckford, Commander; J. W. Harris, Senior Vice-Commander; H. C. Allen, Junior Vice-Commander; J. W. Allison, Chaplain; George Harbaugh, Officer of the Day; J. R. Shepard, Officer of the Guard; E. Sparkes, Adjutant; F. M. Teegarden, Quartermaster; S. E. Bliss, Quartermaster-Sergeant; Daniel White, Sergeant-Major; John Vernath, Surgeon.

SCHOOLS.

Colfax may well be proud of its educational interests, the citizens are alive to the necessity of a thorough school system and below is given a brief sketch of past and present systems here.

About the year 1840, in the heart of a dense forest, was built for school purpose a log house, which was conveniently fitted up with all the appliances necessary to success in school-teaching. Elijah Mitchell and George Kenall were among the early teachers who made their names famous as instructors of the young. The course of study there was not materially different from that of other schools of that early day, and comprised a knowledge of reading, spelling, writing, cyphering and flogging.

The Indianapolis, Cincinnati & La Fayette Railroad, at first called the Indianapolis Railroad, was located in the year 1849, and finished about the year 1852, when Mr. Strowd laid out a town, to which he gave the cognomen Medway, which, after a while, grew into our present Colfax. In time the tastes of the people became so cultivated as to render the appearance of the old log school-house odious, and they erected, on the same location, a frame school-house, to which the young, of course, were proud to go. This house, however, at last grew too small and an old church was appropriated to the use of school. Here gathered the motley crowd of children into an unhandy and uncomfortable room, to receive instruction from either the primary or principal teacher.

But the year 1876 rolled round with the general idea prevalent that there should be a convenient and commodious school building erected, which was accordingly done, and on the same site as the two former houses. The new seminary building is a two-story brick, containing four school-rooms, nicely seated, besides four cloak, one cabinet and library, and two apparatus rooms. It is well built and nicely furnished and cost, outside of grounds, well and outhouses, \$7,100.

The following corps of teachers were elected to take charge of the new school: O. A. Shotts, Principal; Vie Shuls, Intermediate, and Adra Andrus, Primary. Owing to the fact that the workmen were slow in completing their contract, school did not open in the seminary till the 2d day of January, 1877. There were 225 students in attendance the first term and the teachers had an arduous work before them; all the more laborious because the school had never been graded, and they had this work to do, which they did to the entire satisfaction of all concerned.

A complete course of study has been prepared, and everything possible is being done to make and retain the school as good as the best. Colfax is justly proud of her school facilities.

An addition has been made to the above mentioned building,

and there are now six separate departments with an excellent corps of teachers.

CHURCHES.

The Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in Montgomery County in 1831 or '32, at the home of Rolly Kendall, and among the first members were: James Hamilton, A. Truitt, Moses Furgeson, Judge Joseph Lane, William Broderick, Jesse Lane, David Rinehart, together with their respective families. The first preacher was Rev. Miles Huffaker. Shortly after its organization they built a church on the farm of James Hamilton, in Perry Township, and among their first pastors were: Rev. Mr. Bale, Rev. Campbell, Rev. Phelps, and Rev. Joseph White. In 1872 they moved to Colfax and in 1877 built their present brick church, at a cost of about \$3,000. The present membership is about 150, and their pastor is Rev. Aaron Woods.

Presbyterian Church.—This church was founded in 1873 by the following, who were its first members: Dr. J. M. Clark and wife, J. W. Benjamin and wife, Jacob Blacker and wife, and Mrs. Strain. In 1884 they built a neat frame church at a cost of about \$2,000. There are at present forty active members, and the Rev. Mr. Dodge is the pastor. The elders are: Dr. J. M. Clark, W. D. Clark, Sr., and Benjamin Griffiths; and the deacons are: J. L. Reckard, F. N. Armstrong and J. C. Clark.

The Christian Church has about ninety members, and the pastor is Rev. R. L. Howe. They have a nice brick church erected in 1873 and are at the present time a strong church organization.

Colfax also has a Catholic church of considerable strength.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

H. C. ALLEN, grocer and baker, Colfax, Clinton County, was born May 28, 1837, in Lycoming County, Pennsylvania, a son of David B. and Jane (McCormick) Allen, the father being of English, and the mother of Irish origin. The father died some years ago, and his widow subsequently married again. She was again bereaved by the death of her second husband, in 1884, and is now living in La Bette County, Kansas. H. C. Allen was but one year old when his parents removed to Wabash County, Indiana, where he lived until eight years of age when his father died. The family then went to La Porte County, Indiana, and there he was reared to manhood. He was reared to agricultural pursuits, and

commenced life for himself by working by the month on a farm, which he followed until the breaking out of the late civil war. March 1, 1862, he enlisted in the Sixteenth Indiana Light Artillery, and was engaged most of the time in the fortifications around Washington, and when not there was with his regiment with the Twenty-Second Corps. He participated in the battles at second Bull Run, Rappahannock, Cedar Mountain, beside being engaged in several skirmishes. His regiment was greatly diminished in numbers at Rappahannock, after which they were sent back to the fortifications at Washington. Mr. Allen was discharged at Washington City, February 28, 1865, when he returned to Tippecanoe County, Indiana, in which county he had settled in 1859. March 9, 1865, he was married to Elizabeth Jacoby, a daughter of Peter and Mary (Peters) Jacoby. Three children have been born to this union—Samuel S., born July 17, 1867, in Illinois; Mary J., born in Illinois, January 9, 1869; and Henry A., born in Colfax, January 9, 1880. Mr. Allen left Tippecanoe County in 1865, coming to Clinton County, and engaged in farming near Mulberry until 1875. He then removed to Colfax and had charge of the old brick hotel for one year, after which he was in the employ of the American Express Company till 1883. He engaged in his present business July 16, 1885, and by his strict attention to business and good business management he has succeeded in establishing a good trade. In his political views Mr. Allen is a Republican.

MOSES ALLEN, farmer, section 23, Perry Township, was born in Wayne Township, Butler County, Ohio, July 27, 1807, and his seventy-seventh birthday occurred on the 7th day of the week. He was reared and educated in his native town, and remained with his parents until he was twenty-five years of age. He came to Clinton County in the spring of 1831 and worked through the summer, and in the fall returned to Ohio. This he did three successive years. February 13, 1834, he was married to Rachel Crull, who was born in Scioto County, Ohio, March 1, 1813, where she remained twenty years, then went to visit her aunt in Butler County, where she met her husband and was married. They immediately came to this county, starting with two horses and the usual covered wagon. Mrs. Allen spun the cloth the cover was made of out of flax and Mr. Allen wove it. They were eleven days on the road, camping out at noon but stopping at houses at night. For several years they visited their parents in Ohio each year, going in covered wagons and camping out at night. Moses

had entered eighty acres of land in 1829, on the prairie upon which he now settled. His brother Stephen had settled here in 1828. He also entered eighty acres of timber land. There was no house on his place, and but little fencing. He had plowed and made some improvements when here the previous years. He soon built his log cabin, 16 x 18 feet, one story high. The neighbors came to his assistance as is usual in the pioneer life. His cabin had one door and one window. He moved into it April 13, 1834, and November 9, 1843, he moved into his new house that now stands upon the old farm. It is a two-story frame house, and when he built he sold a load of wheat at La Fayette for 30 cents a bushel to pay for nails at 10 cents a pound. The house cost \$1,200. Moses was the son of Isaac and Elizabeth (Rush) Allen. His father was born in Sussex County, New Jersey, near Sussex Court-House, where he remained until he reached his majority. He then removed to Greene County, Pennsylvania, where he was married, and where eight children were born—Rebecca; Thomas, who was born December 3, 1796; James, now living in Montgomery County, Missouri; Stephen, born February 14, 1799; David, born February 22, 1801; Jesse, born in May, 1803, and John, in 1805. The family removed to Butler County, Ohio, which was then a new country. Here Moses was born, as heretofore stated, also Phineas, born in 1809; Deborah, in 1811, and Lydia in 1813. All are dead except David, James and Moses. The mother was born in Greene County, Pennsylvania, where she was reared and married. Both parents died in Butler County. Mrs. Allen was the daughter of William and Ruth (Stockham) Crull. Her father was born in Morgau County, Virginia, in 1778 and died February 3, 1836. Her mother was born January 1, 1790, and died July 16, 1825. The brother and sisters of Mrs. Allen are as follows—Susanna B., born February 11, 1812; Anna, born September 30, 1814; Aseneth, born June 4, 1816; Jemima, born March 8, 1818; Ezekiel, born April 22, 1820, and died May 8, 1822; Martha B., born July 29, 1822; Mary, born July 12, 1824. All are deceased except Mrs. Allen, Martha and Mary. The grandfather of Moses, Thomas Allen, was born in England. He was a carpenter by trade, and while carrying his tools on horseback, his horse became frightened, threw him off and caused his death. His grandmother was of Welsh ancestry. The grandfather of Mrs. Allen, David Crull, was born in Germany, and first settled in Pennsylvania, but died in Scioto

County, Ohio. Her grandmother, Nancy (Bennett) Crull, was born in Morgan County, Virginia, and died in Scioto County. Mr. Allen owns eighty acres of land in Washington Township, section 14, making a total of 240 acres. He has \$1,400 worth of tiling. He is a Republican in politics, though formerly a Democrat and cast his first vote for General Jackson. Religiously he is a Universalist. Mrs. Allen is a Methodist. Mr. Allen frequently relates the following incident: In the spring of 1829, when he came here to enter his land, he met two Indians in company with three Ross boys. These boys told the Indians that Moses was a good wrestler, and one of the Indians challenged him to wrestle. They first took a side hold, the Indian having no clothing on except his blanket and a breech cloth. Moses, with his right hand, took hold of the breech cloth and his left hand grasped his bare thigh, and threw him the first motion, leaving the marks of his finger nails in the flesh and blood followed. The Indian then wanted to try a back hold. Mr. Allen again threw him quite hard, his weight falling upon him. This satisfied the Indian. He rose, gave a whoop and said, "A stout man you." They separated with the best of humor. Mr. and Mrs. Allen have had eleven children—William Harrison, born December 28, 1834, and died June 27, 1837; Isaac N., born January 22, 1837, died June 20, 1843; Elizabeth, born December 21, 1838, died September 19, 1870; Ann Eliza, born January 7, 1841, died April 19, 1864; Manford, born March 24, 1843, died October 27, 1866; John P., born February 11, 1845, the only son living; Martha J., born June 11, 1847; Mary Alice, born August 22, 1849, and died October 15, 1871; Cass and Kossuth (twins), born March 3, 1852, Kossuth died March 16, 1853, and Cass died December 25, 1860; Emma D., born September 16, 1854. Elizabeth married Hugh C. Crockett, November 6, 1865; Ann Eliza married William Jenkins, December 22, 1859; John married Louisa Hollingworth, February 14, 1869; Martha J. married Wilton Hoskman, November 23, 1870; Mary married Daniel Webster Price, December 7, 1870; Emma was married May 22, 1878, to William J. Crull, and resides on the home farm. Mr. and Mrs. Allen celebrated their golden wedding February 13, 1884. All the children and grandchildren came and brought presents to the aged couple. In the evening a band was organized among the grandchildren, who serenaded them. They gathered in the house and played on tin pans, tin cans, cow horns—a sort of burlesque on the old-fashioned charivari.

All the old neighbors and old settlers came to help enjoy the occasion. At one time Mr. Allen owned 1,100 acres of land but he has sold and divided it till he now has 240 acres.

SAMUEL ANDERSON, farmer, section 24, Perry Township, was born in Clear Creek, Fairfield County, Ohio, February 19, 1809, where he lived until fifteen years of age, when the family moved to Madison County. His father died when he was six months old, leaving five children as follows—David, Nancy, Thomas, John, and Samuel, our subject. He was the youngest, and is the only one now living. He remained in Madison County until the spring of 1830, when he came to this county, and in the fall of the same year purchased land. He made a crop during the summer on some land rented of James Killgore, whose wife was a cousin of Mr. Anderson. There was a log cabin, 13 x 16 feet, on the place, one room that served as parlor, dining-room, bedroom and kitchen, and there were eight acres of clearing. In the fall he returned to Ohio for his family, which consisted of his wife and two children—Jeremiah and James. He first bought 240 acres, but afterward added many acres. He lived in the old log house two years, then built a new one of hewed logs that is now torn down. He built his first frame house, which is a part of his present one, in 1835. It has been added to and improved so that it is quite comfortable. January 10, 1828, Samuel married Nancy Thomas, who was born in Grayson County, Virginia, May 22, 1805. When she was ten years old her parents moved to Madison County, Ohio, where she lived until her marriage. Her father was born in Orange County, North Carolina, and died in Madison County, Ohio. Her mother was born in Virginia, and died at the home of Mrs. Anderson, where she was visiting. She died November 13, 1871, aged ninety years, and is buried in Jefferson Cemetery. Mrs. Anderson's grandfather, Griffith Thomas, was born in England, and was one of the first settlers of North Carolina. During the Revolutionary war the British took all of his stock, leaving nothing but the land. Her grandmother, Catherine (Hoffman) Thomas, was born in Germany. Samuel Anderson was the son of Elijah and Catherine (Miller) Anderson. His father was born in Pennsylvania and removed to Fairfield County, Ohio, where he died in 1808. His mother was also born in Pennsylvania and died in Perry Township in 1848. Mr. and Mrs. Anderson have had eleven children—Jeremiah, born October 26, 1828; James, born February 19, 1830; Elijah, born October 27, 1831; Griffith,

born March 15, 1834; Samuel, born February 4, 1836; John, born March 19, 1838; David and Nancy (twins), born December 7, 1841; Almeda, born April 27, 1843; Amanda, born October 29, 1845; Joseph, born March 25, 1850, died June 19, 1853, and is buried in Jefferson Cemetery. Mr. Anderson is a Democrat and a Methodist. Mrs. Anderson is a New Light. He came here with \$250, bought his land and reared his family. He has acquired a competence, owning at one time 1,000 acres of land, which he has divided among his children. He is hale and hearty and looking forward to a blessed immortality.

F. P. BAILEY, farmer, sections 29, 10, 28, 7 and 34, Perry Township, was born in Morgan County, Virginia, April 10, 1823, and when he was five years of age the family moved to Ross County, Ohio, fifteen miles from Chillicothe, where they lived thirteen years on rented land. In 1839 they moved to this county, where Mr. Bailey has since resided. His father, William Bailey, was born in Morgan County, Virginia, August 8, 1795, where he was reared and married to Drusilla Bore. He died April 13, 1864, on the old homestead, universally respected and beloved by all who knew him. His death cast a gloom over the whole neighborhood. He held the office of justice of the peace four years, and was never sued in his life. The mother of F. P. was also born in Morgan County, February 17, 1797, and died January 29, 1859, in the hope of a blessed immortality. Both parents are buried in Shiloh Church Cemetery. Their children were—Jane, wife of Amaziah Gillfilling, born August 8, 1820, in Morgan County, now living in Polk County, Iowa, twelve miles southwest of Des Moines, Iowa; F.P., the subject of this sketch; Samuel; Tighlman; Caroline, wife of Andrew McBride, who is now deceased; Sarah A.; Rosa; Ann, who first married Thomas Gillfilling, and after his death married Henry Stinson, and Silas. December 5, 1843, Mr. Bailey married Hagar Johnston, daughter of Enoch and Catherine (Shob) Johnston, who was born in Ross County, Ohio, November 8, 1825. Her parents were natives of Virginia, where they were reared and married, and then moved to Ross County. They came to this county after Hagar was grown. The father died in this county, and the mother in Tippecanoe County; both are buried in Laramie Township. Mrs. Bailey died April 13, 1880, and is buried in Shiloh Church Cemetery. Eleven children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Bailey, viz.—Nancy J., born December 8, 1844, married Rush Myers; William M., born October 15, 1846, died December 5,

1883; Charlotte C., born April 2, 1849; Drusilla S., born June 4, 1851, and died October 8, 1866; Tilman H., born June 5, 1853, and died February 20, 1878; Burr, born September 11, 1855; Noah J., born July 28, 1857; Zed, born June 5, 1859, died August 8, following, and is buried in Tippecance County; Marseline, born March 31, 1862, and died August 4, 1884; Fannie B., born November 25, 1866, and died April 13, 1886; and Owen C., born July 7, 1870. Thomas Bailey the grandfather of F. P., was a son of an Irishman who came to America with his family and settled in Morgan County, Virginia, where he died. His Grandfather Bore was of German descent. Mr. Bailey owns 361 acres of land in Perry Township and 160 acres in Sumner County, Kansas. After his marriage he rented land several years, and then purchased the land he had rented. He served as county commissioner two terms and has been township trustee three years. He was once elected justice of the peace, but did not qualify. In politics he is a Democrat, as was his father also.

G. B. BLACKER, a resident of Perry Township, living on section 13, was born in Ross County, Ohio, near Chillicothe, September 11, 1822, a son of Luke and Rebecca (Osborn) Blacker, and of German descent. The father was a native of Virginia, born and reared to manhood near Winchester, and was there married to Rebecca Osborn. They were the parents of the following children—Robert, who enlisted in the late war from Illinois, and died in the hospital; Henry, supposed to be living in Oregon; Betsy, wife of Spencer Dukes, of Hoopeston, Illinois; William and Jacob both died in Perry Township, Clinton County; Joseph, died in Minnesota; James, living in Kansas; Gren B., whose name heads this sketch; Augustin, died at Jonesborough, Georgia, during the late war; Catherine, wife of William Lane, of Champaign County, Illinois; and Rebecca, who died in Clinton County. The parents continued to reside in Virginia for a few years after their marriage, when they removed to Ross County, Ohio, and subsequently came with their family to Clinton County, Indiana, and settled in Perry Township on wild land, which the father had entered from the Government. The family lived the first few days in a tent until the small log cabin in which they spent eight or nine years was built. Their next dwelling was a two-story hewed log house, and was at that time one of the best residences in the township. In this house the parents spent their last days, both dying when about seventy years of age. G. B. Blacker, our subject, was reared on a farm,

receiving but limited educational advantages. He was married February 4, 1844, to Miss Isabella Hinton, who was born September 4, 1825, in Ross County, Ohio, coming to Clinton County, Iowa, with her parents, Michael and Rachel (Poffinbarger) Hinton, where she was married. Mr. and Mrs. Blacker have had eight children—John H., died April 26, 1879; Rachel E., died October 2, 1847; Henry C., died October 1, 1847; Miranda J., wife of Robert Caldwell; John M.; Hannah M., wife of Stephen Jet; James W., and Squire F. Mr. Blacker has made farming his principal avocation through life, and is now the owner of a good farm of 160 acres where he resides. He has served his township as road supervisor. In politics he votes the Democratic ticket. Mrs. Blacker, in religious faith is a Methodist.

JOHN D. BLACKER, senior member of the general mercantile firm of Blacker & Coyner, is a native of Clinton County, Indiana, born within one and a half miles of Colfax, February 15, 1849, a son of Luke and Mary (Crick) Blacker. His mother was born in Augusta County, Maine, in 1815, where she was reared and married to Luke Blacker, and to this union were born two children—John D., our subject, and Ellen J., wife of Everett Dukes. Mrs. Blacker was a widow at the time of her marriage with Mr. Blacker, and by her first husband had eight children—Robert, Joseph, James, Henry, Greenbury, William, Jacob, Augustus and Catherine. Mr. Blacker died in Perry Township in 1854, and his widow subsequently re-married. John D. Blacker, our subject, was reared to manhood on his step-father's farm, living with his mother till her death. He followed farming pursuits until March, 1882, when he engaged in the mercantile business under the firm name of Clark & Blacker, at Colfax. This firm continued until May 18, 1884, when Ennis Coyner purchased the interest of Mr. Clark, when the present firm of Blacker & Coyner was formed. Both men are possessed of good business management, and by their gentlemanly deportment and strict attention to the wants of their customers they have succeeded in establishing a good trade. In his political views Mr. Blacker is a Republican. He has served four years as township trustee, his term of office expiring in the spring of 1885. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and a much respected member of society.

WILLIAM DARWIN CLARK was born in Wolcott, Wayne County, New York, October 20, 1822, where he was reared till sixteen years of age. In the spring of 1837 his father had gone to Gibson

County, Indiana, and established a store on the line of the Wabash & Erie Canal, and in the fall of the same year sent for his son, W. D., to assist him in the store. William D. started for Indiana in the spring of 1839, intending to go by water to Ashtabula, thence down the canal to the Ohio River, but on Lake Erie a fearful storm arose, causing him to suffer much from sea-sickness, so that he left the boat as soon as reaching the Erie Harbor, intending to go the rest of the way by stage. He took a stage for Pittsburg across the Allegheny Mountains, expecting to take a river steamer there, but found the river frozen over at that place. He then proceeded to Wheeling by stage, the river being frozen at this point also, and the seats in the next stage all engaged. He then determined with a few others to foot it to Cincinnati, taking the boat from there to Louisville, where he took another boat for Evansville, Indiana. About half way between the two cities the boat grounded on a bar, when he took another boat. He told the clerk on this boat that he had no money, but on reaching his friends in Evansville he would be able to pay his fare. The clerk trusted him, and as soon as he reached Evansville he borrowed the money from his uncle. He then paid his fare, the clerk telling him that he had proved himself a gentleman. He was then taken to his father's store, about thirty miles distant. He carried on the business with his father for two years, when he sold his interest to Willard Carpenter and went to Vanderburgh County, Indiana, where he spent five years. He then bought a farm in Carroll County, Indiana, near Delphi, where he resided till 1856. His father having died in 1850, the care of the mother and younger children fell on him, he caring for them till his marriage, which occurred February 21, 1856. His wife, Sarah Ann Schofield, was born April 14, 1834, a daughter of James and Elizabeth (Murphy) Schofield, both being natives of Warren County, Ohio. In 1846 Mr. Schofield removed with his family to Carroll County, Indiana, Mrs. Clark then being twelve years old. Both parents died at the home of their son, in Lebanon, Indiana, the father in 1880, aged over eighty years, the mother dying a few months later. In his political views Mr. Clark is a Republican. In religious belief he is a Presbyterian, and his wife is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. Clark's father was born in New York City, July 10, 1796, his father dying when he was an infant. The mother subsequently married again and moved to Wayne County, New York. Our subject's father was reared to manhood in Wayne County, and there

married Susanna Upson, January 31, 1822, she being the mother of our subject. She was born in Connecticut, November 21, 1802, her parents moving to Wayne County, New York, when she was a child. Mr. Clark's grandfather, Josiah Upson, first settled in Wayne County, New York, living there till his death in his ninety-ninth year.

JACOB COYNER, section 33, Perry Township, was born in Greene County, Ohio, near Xenia, January 18, 1820, a son of Michael Coyner. When he was ten years of age his parents moved to Clinton County, Indiana, and settled in Perry Township. When he was sixteen years old he worked for his grandfather, John Peterson, a year for \$50, and with the money bought forty acres of Government land. He built a house on the land and partly improved it, and subsequently exchanged it for eighty acres where he now lives. To this he added until he now owns 424 acres of fine land. He was married October 18, 1841, to Hannah Little, a native of Hamilton County, Ohio, born June, 1823, a daughter of Israel and Betsey (Martin) Little. They have eight children—William, Phoebe F., Joseph, John, Orlando, Margaret, Martin and Minnie.

MARTIN COYNER, one of the prominent early settlers of Perry Township, lives on section 4, where he has eighty-eight acres of land, and also has ninety-one acres adjoining on section 3, making a fine farm of 179 acres. He came to Clinton County with his parents in November, 1831. His father, Michael Coyner, entered 240 acres of Government land near Prairieville, in the spring of 1831, and remained long enough to break some of the land, put in some sod corn and partly build a log cabin, which was finished by his neighbors, and then returned to Ohio for his family. A few years later he built a hewed log house, to which a frame addition was afterward made. Michael Coyner was born in Augusta County, Virginia, January 29, 1798, a son of Jacob Coyner. When a young man he accompanied his parents to Ross County, Ohio, and there his father died in 1826, his mother surviving her husband about fourteen years. He was married in Ross County to Phoebe Peterson, also a native of Virginia, born near Petersburg, March 24, 1797, a daughter of John Peterson. Both families were of German descent. Mr. Coyner died on the farm where he first settled, in Clinton County, September 1, 1851, having lived to see it change from a timbered tract to a highly productive farm. His family consisted of eleven children—Jacob, John, Martin, David,

William, Mary, Elizabeth, Fannie, Susannah, Phœbe J. and Melissa, all of whom, save John, are living. Martin Coyner was reared a farmer's boy, receiving but a limited education in the pioneer district schools. After attaining his majority he bought a small piece of land and commenced farming for himself. He paid for his land, and added to it from time to time until he had his present valuable farm. In 1844 and 1845 he made three trips with his father and brothers to Illinois and Wisconsin, driving cattle to sell to the settlers. He was married January 20, 1848, to Susan Robinson, a native of Perry County, Indiana, born January 7, 1824, a daughter of Andrew and Harriet (Rosencranz) Robinson. Her father was born in Ireland in 1787, and when fourteen years old came to the United States, and lived in Rome, New York, until manhood, and was there married, subsequently moving to Clinton County, where he died October 17, 1867. Her mother was born in February, 1791, and died July 29, 1873. To Mr. and Mrs. Coyner were born eight children—Harriet M., born October 4, 1849, is the wife of William Benefiel, of Frankfort, Indiana; John T. and William M., twins, born March 4, 1852, died at birth; Ennis M., born February 28, 1853, is a prosperous merchant of his native town, Colfax; Frank B., born September 10, 1855, considers a farmer's life the surest road to wealth, and is tilling the old home farm; Samuel A., born June 29, 1858, graduated from Valparaiso in August of 1884, has chosen law as his profession, and is considered one of the most brilliant young attorneys in the city of Frankfort; Florence P., born November 19, 1860, is an accomplished young lady, possessing many virtues worthy example and revered by all for her hospitality, piety and earnest devotion to principles of right; Albert G., born February 13, 1864, spent his early years on the farm, improving his spare moments by hard study. He began teaching in common schools at eighteen years of age, and adopted medicine as his profession, pursuing his studies in Illinois under Dr. Culver, an eminent physician of Champaign County, and later with the family physician, Dr. Parker, of Colfax. He expects to graduate from Miami Medical College, Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1888, and practice his profession in the sister State of Illinois. Mrs. Coyner died May 25, 1877. She was an earnest, Christian woman, a kind neighbor and friend, and a devoted wife and mother. Mr. Coyner affiliates with the Republican party, but is no politician, preferring the quiet of his farm life to that of a public official.

WILLIAM T. DUNBAR has been a resident of Colfax, Clinton County, since 1880, coming here in December of that year, when he engaged in the furniture business with E. H. Johnson. They conducted the business under the firm name of Johnson & Dunbar until 1883, when Mr. Dunbar sold his interest to his partner, and at once engaged in the drug business, buying out the business of Dr. Leander Ewing. He carries a full line of drugs, druggists' sundries and groceries, and by strict attention to his customers he is building up a good business. He has met with much success through life, being one of the enterprising young business men of the town, and is the owner of the building where he carries on his business. Mr. Dunbar is a native of this State, born in Montgomery County, May 22, 1850, and was brought up on a farm till twenty-one years of age. He then went to Bowers Station, where he was engaged in the mercantile business for one year. He then sold out to his uncle, Lewis M. Dunbar, after which he was engaged in clerking in various places for four years. March 2, 1876, he was married to Miss Atlanta Peterson, who was born in Montgomery County, Indiana, February 2, 1853, where she was reared and educated. Her father, Solomon W. Peterson, is now deceased, and her mother, Jane (Dain) Peterson, is making her home with her daughter Melinda, wife of Silas Peterson, he being one of the richest men in Montgomery County, and has represented his county in the State Legislature. Mr. and Mrs. Dunbar have two children—Gracie M., born in Montgomery County in December, 1877, and Silas Roy, born in Clinton County, March 8, 1880. Mr. Dunbar's parents, Silas and Mary J. (Burkhalter) Dunbar, were both of German descent. The father was born in Ohio in March, 1829, coming to Montgomery County, Indiana, with his parents when a child, where his father entered a large tract of land. Silas Dunbar is still living in Montgomery County, and is a widower, his wife having died when our subject was eight years old. The Grandfather Burkhalter, was a minister of the Christian denomination, and for a long time preached in Boone County, Indiana, and at the same time carried on the mercantile trade. He was a soldier during the war of the Rebellion, returning home when seventy-two years of age. He had a son who enlisted in the army when nineteen years old, and was killed in battle.

THOMAS EWING, one of the founders of Rossville, was born in Union County, Indiana, July 11, 1805, a son of John and Margaret Ewing. His father died July 23, 1828, aged fifty years, and his

mother May 11, 1866, aged eighty-two years. Mr. Ewing was reared and educated in his native county and was there married, November 18, 1830, to Miss Elizabeth Ferguson, a native of Indiana County, Pennsylvania, born July 25, 1810, a daughter of William and Mary C. (Craven) Ferguson, natives also of Indiana County, Pennsylvania, the father born September 22, 1779, and the mother September 17, 1782. In 1832 Mr. and Mrs. Ewing, with their eldest child, came to Clinton County, and settled on the site of what is now Rossville, entering 160 acres of land north of Main street. Their first house was but a temporary shelter, made by putting some posts in the ground and covering them with clapboards. Some logs were rolled up to one side of the square and thus was made the fireplace by which the cooking was done until time was had to build their rude log cabin. This latter was made of round logs, and after it was up Mr. Ewing hewed down the sides with a broad ax. This house was the home of the family several years, and then a double log house was built near the center of the farm. Rossville was laid out by Mr. Ewing and Thomas Smith, whose greatest ambition at the time was to have a blacksmith's shop located there, little dreaming that a town of the magnitude and prosperity of Rossville would ever rise on the site, and be a monument long after their death of their enterprise and zeal. Mr. Ewing lived to see this wonderful change. The heavily timbered land was cleared and prosperous villages and thrifty farms took the place of the forest, transforming the scene of nature's wildness into that of cultivated beauty. His death occurred July 2, 1878. He and his wife were returning home from a visit to a daughter in Arkansas, and the steamer Capital City was burned and two lives were lost, Mr. Ewing being one of them. Mrs. Ewing was saved, and lived until November 30, 1885, dying at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Parker. She had been a member of the Presbyterian church since 1828, and was an earnest Christian woman. Mr. and Mrs. Ewing had a family of eight children—William J., born October 4, 1831, in Union County, Indiana, died May 12, 1874; John M., born June 26, 1833, died May 23, 1839; Mary, born April 23, 1836, died May 16, 1839; Leander, born April 1, 1840; Margaret J., born January 23, 1842; Sarah E., born October 23, 1843, died June 15, 1880; Henry C., born April 10, 1845, died August 5, 1880; Charlotte A., born November 3, 1854.

JOHN W. HARRIS, a son of Paul and Jane (Williams) Harris, was born in Putnam County, Indiana, October 5, 1844. He was reared

to manhood on a farm, his education being obtained principally in the subscription schools of his native county, having had the benefit of the public school but two terms. In 1863 he enlisted in Company H, One Hundred and Fifteenth Indiana Infantry, to serve six months, and during most of his term of service he was with his regiment in East Tennessee under General Burnside. He was mustered out at Indianapolis when he re-enlisted in Company E, Twenty-first Indiana Infantry, to serve one year. Soon after his enlistment his regiment became known as the First Indiana Heavy Artillery, and for eight months was stationed at Baton Rouge, Louisiana, doing fort and garrison duty. He was mustered out at Baton Rouge, when he returned to his home in Putnam County, where he farmed on rented land for three years. He then entered the employ of the Indiana, Bloomington & Western Railroad Company, where he was engaged for two years as trackman and section foreman. He was then engaged for two years as night watchman of a coal bin on the Kankakee route, when he became foreman of the same bin, a position he has since filled, and by his strict attention to his duties he is giving good satisfaction to his company. Mr. Harris was united in marriage January 4, 1868, to Rebecca J. Scott, who was born near the home of her husband in Putnam County, in 1851, where she was reared, a daughter of Archibald and Ruhama (Myers) Scott. Mr. and Mrs. Harris have had five children born to them, as follows—Francis M., born January 12, 1869; Alice M., born May 26, 1871; Sarah E., born April 30, 1873, now deceased; John C., born July 18, 1874, and William J., born February 24, 1885. In politics Mr. Harris affiliates with the Republican party. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. His father, Paul Harris, was a native of England, his wife being a native of Wales, born October 5, 1812. They were married before coming to America, their eldest child, Joseph, then an infant, dying on the ocean while they were crossing. They immediately located in Putnam County, Indiana, on coming to this country, where the father made his home till his death. Four of his children still survive—John W., our subject, and three daughters, Mary J., wife of William Kesterson, of Putnamville, Indiana; Catherine M., wife of Robert Thompson, of Boone County, Indiana, and Anna M., wife of S. W. Turner, of Hartford City, Indiana. After the father's death the mother was subsequently married to William Nuttle, and to this union were born three children—Emily, deceased, wife of Charles W. Brown;

Martha L., wife of Thomas Allen, of Colfax, Indiana, and Isaac, who was born March 25, 1856, and married to Miss Maggie Hunter in December, 1884. Mr. Nuttle died in 1873, and the mother is now making her home with her son Isaac. She is an earnest member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

ENOS HARSHMAN, farmer, sections 26, 23, 34, 40 and 27, came to this county in 1829, with his parents and six children, whose names are as follows—Jonathan, born in November, 1819, died in 1840, and is buried on the farm owned by John Seager; Moses, born March 26, 1821; Enos, born December 22, 1822; Aaron, born in 1829, and died in 1843, and is buried beside Jonathan; Harriet died in 1844, aged fifteen years; Oliver died in 1878, aged fifty-two years. Three were born in this county—Polly, wife of Daniel Nichols, and living in Perry Township; Martin Van Buren, living in Kansas, and Henry C., living in Madison Township. The parents were Henry and Molly (Fogle) Harshman. His father was born in Rockingham County, Virginia, December 22, 1797. His parents moved to Greene County, Ohio, where he was reared and married, and died in Madison Township, this county, August 20, 1843, and is buried in John Seager's cemetery. The mother was born in Maryland, February 8, 1800. She was quite young when her parents moved to Greene County, Ohio. She died in this county at the home of Moses Harshman, in May, 1876, and is buried in Jefferson Cemetery. The grandfather of Enos, Peter Harshman, was born in Germany, came to America when a young man and served seven years in the Revolutionary war. He afterward settled in Rockingham County, Virginia, where he was married, and after a few years moved to Greene County, Ohio, where he died in the fall of 1827, aged eighty-two years. His Grandmother Harshman was an English woman and lived in Greene County. Enos has always resided in this county, except five weeks in Tennessee during the war. He was married in 1847, to Elizabeth Harshman, daughter of Charles and Catherine (Whistle) Harshman, who was born in Washington Township, this county, in 1830. Her father was born in Rockingham County, Virginia, died in Washington Township, aged seventy-seven years, and is buried in Jefferson Cemetery. Her mother was born in Preble County, Ohio, died in Washington Township, and is buried beside her husband. Mrs. Harshman died in March, 1848. Mr. Harshman was a second time married August 20, 1848, to Nancy J. Timmons, daughter of Perry S. and Mary (Dukes) Timmons, who

was born August 3, 1826, in Ross County, Ohio. She came to this county with her parents in the spring of 1829, her family settling near Jefferson. Her father died in Perry Township of milk-sickness. The mother also died in this township. Mr. and Mrs. Harshman have had ten children—Mary E., John H. (deceased), Zerlina J., Willard M., Oliver P., Florence, Almeda J., Enos C. and Thomas (deceased). Mr. Harshman's father and all his sons, except Moses, were Democrats. When the family came to this county deer and bears were very plentiful. His father at one time killed three bears as fast as he could load his gun.

BENJAMIN F. HAYDEN, druggist, Colfax, Indiana, a son of Joseph B. and Margaret (McComas) Hayden, was born in Union County, Indiana, December 28, 1846. He spent his youth in assisting on the home farm and working in a grist-mill till fifteen years of age. He then went to an academy at Dunlapville, Indiana, where he spent two years, after which he went to Peoria, where he attended the Ingleside Academy during the summer for two years, teaching school during the winter terms. He then went to Miami College, intending to graduate, but before doing so left school on account of the death of his father. He then, in 1869, engaged in the drug business at Liberty, Indiana. January 27, 1870, he was married to Jane H. Gardner, a native of Union County, Indiana, born December 22, 1850, a daughter of Henry and Ann H. (Maxwell) Gardner, the father born in North Carolina, and died April 20, 1885, aged fifty-nine years, and the mother born in Union County, Indiana, in 1830, now living in Crawfordsville, Indiana. Mr. and Mrs. Hayden have had five children born to them—Charles L., Clara B. (died in December, 1884, aged twelve years), Alfred E., Thomas E. and Albert (died June 12, 1886, aged seven months). Mr. Hayden came to Clinton County, Indiana, May 12, 1872, and has since been a resident of Colfax. He then established his present drug business in partnership with E. M. Teegarden, they erecting the present building and putting in the stock. This partnership continued till 1881 when he bought his partner's interest, and has since carried on the business alone, with good success. In politics Mr. Hayden is a Republican. From 1875 till 1884 he served efficiently as village treasurer. His father was a native of Fayette County, Pennsylvania, born July 17, 1808, of Scotch descent. He was reared from his sixth year in Union County, Indiana, living there till his death, which occurred in June, 1868. He joined the Masonic fraternity at the age of nineteen* years. Before he was

of age he voted; and was obliged to work the roads, pay his taxes, stand the draft and muster as State militia. His father, Stephen Hayden, lived in the one house during his life, in which time the name of the county in which he lived was changed three times. Our subject's mother was a native of Lewis County, Kentucky, a daughter of Taylor McComas, who was of Irish descent, he settling in Union County, Indiana, about the same time as Mr. Hayden's family. Mrs. Hayden wrote her epitaph the day before her death, as follows: "Here lies Margaret McComas, the wife of Joseph B. Hayden, born in Lewis County, Kentucky, February 17, 1810, and married to Joseph B. Hayden, June 22, 1828, and died in Liberty, April 20, 1882. Separated in life, but united in death," the date of death being added. Our subject's great-grandfathers, on the mother's side, Rollins and McComas, came to Kentucky with Daniel Boone. Rollins was killed by the Indians. Six sons and one daughter accompanied him, the daughter being the wife of T. McComas. The sons, determined to avenge their father's death, engaged in war with the Indians in company with T. McComas, and five of the six sons were killed. Great-grandfather McComas was drowned in the Ohio River near Maysville, Kentucky, by the upsetting of his canoe amid floating ice.

E. H. JOHNSON, furniture dealer and undertaker, and dealer in musical instruments, was born in Monmouth County, New Jersey, October 2, 1830, and when five years of age was taken by his parents, George and Ann Johnson, to Butler County, Ohio, where he was reared to manhood, his education being obtained in the common schools of that county. He lived on the home farm till he was seventeen years old, when he went to Bethany, Butler County, and there learned the blacksmith's trade from James Elliott, who is now a resident of Hamilton, Clinton County, Indiana. After learning his trade he traveled in many cities, working at his trade. In April, 1853, he borrowed money from his father in order to go to California. He remained there eight years and four months, engaged in blacksmithing and mining, and during that time accumulated considerable wealth. He returned by the Panama route in August, 1861, and in the fall of the same year left his home in Butler County, Ohio, and settled in Shelby County, Indiana, where he established his first shop, remaining there till the spring of 1865. March 3, 1863, he was married to Martha Seward, daughter of John and Amanda (Applegate) Seward, natives of Ohio, the father now living in Shelby County, Indiana, at

an advanced age. Of the five children born to Mr. and Mrs. Johnson four are living—Anna A., born in Shelby County, Indiana, September 24, 1868; Bertha A., born in Shelby County, October 22, 1872; Cadus, born in Clinton County, February 14, 1879, and Hallie, also born in Clinton County, January 4, 1883. Alfred, born in October, 1865, died in Shelby County, in September, 1867. Mr. Johnson was engaged in mercantile pursuits in Shelby County, Indiana, from 1865 until the spring of 1872, when he sold out his business. He came to Colfax, Clinton County, January 1, 1874, when he engaged in the general mercantile business in the store in which we now find him. He sold out his stock in 1880 and retired from business life, thinking he had accumulated sufficient means, but after being idle a year he established his present business, being associated with W. T. Dunbar for almost two years. Mr. Dunbar then sold his interest to his partner and engaged in the drug business, since which Mr. Johnson has conducted the business alone, and for the past six months has carried on a very profitable trade. He owns the brick business house where he is located beside his fine residence, where he is surrounded with all the comforts of life. Mr. Johnson has been a member of the school board for the past six years, and is now serving as its president. In politics he is a Republican. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson and their two eldest children are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. Johnson's father was a native of Monmouth County, New Jersey, born April 12, 1784, and was there married to Ann Hulitt, who was a native of the same county. Ten of their eleven children were born in New Jersey, the youngest being a native of Ohio, Mr. Johnson being the eighth child. Of this family four sons and three daughters are yet living. They moved to Butler County, Ohio, in 1835, the parents living there till their death, the father dying in October, 1863. He was reared in the Quaker faith, but after moving to Ohio joined the Methodist church.

LEWIS F. JOHNSON, one of the prosperous and enterprising farmers of Perry Township, living on sections 20 and 21, was born in Tippecanoe County, Indiana, February 12, 1837, where he was reared to manhood. His parents, Abner and Hannah (Fuller) Johnson, were married in Tippecanoe County in 1836, and to them were born seven children—Lewis F.; Anna, wife of B. P. Stifflebeam; Jeanette married John J. Bear, and died, leaving her husband and five children; Frank was drowned when about seventeen

years old, by the up-setting of a skiff; Marcia F. married E. B. Martin, and died, leaving her husband and one son, the latter now deceased; Miriam, wife of Francis S. Lintz; and Charles H., who died at Marietta, Georgia, just after his graduation from the Philadelphia Medical University, being one of twelve who passed his examination out of 300 candidates. The father of our subject was born in the valley of the Miami River, February 4, 1814, of Scotch and Irish ancestry, a son of Albert and Mary (Parsons) Johnson. When about sixteen years of age he moved with his parents to Tippecanoe County, Indiana, where he died December 2, 1885, and is buried on the old farm in the family cemetery, where are also buried the great-grandfather and grandfather of our subject. The mother of our subject was born in Athens County, Ohio, in 1817, coming with her parents, Joseph and Anna Fuller, to Tippecanoe County when a child, where she was reared and married to Abner Johnson. Her parents both died in that county. Our subject's parents were both devoted members of the Methodist church. His paternal grandparents settled in Ohio when there were only three houses built in Cincinnati. They died in Tippecanoe County, the grandfather in 1830, aged fifty-one years, and the grandmother in 1878, at the age of seventy-eight years. The maternal grandparents of our subject also died in Tippecanoe County, the grandfather dying some two years after settling there, and the grandmother about twenty years later. The father of our subject was a man of great strength and was a hard worker all his life. He stood six feet one inch high and his weight was over 200 pounds. He could make 300 rails in a day, and in one day he cut seven acres of oats. He left at his death an estate valued at \$60,000, which he had accumulated by his own industry and good management, with the exception of 147 acres which he had inherited from his father. Mr. Lewis F. Johnson, whose name heads this sketch, has been twice married. For his first wife he married Maggie R. Fowler, January 1, 1861. She was born near Lexington, Kentucky, March 8, 1842, a daughter of William A. and Jane (Riley) Fowler, who were born, reared and married in Kentucky, her father born in the year 1804, near Lexington. When Mrs. Johnson was a child her parents came to Clinton County, Indiana, and settled near Frankfort. The father bought the farm which is now occupied by Lewis F. Johnson, which he brought from a wild, uncultivated tract to a well-improved farm. He built a frame house on this land which is now

used by Mr. Johnson as an ice-house, corn bin and summer kitchen. Mrs. Fowler died on this farm, leaving five children—Elizabeth, John, Maggie, Henry and Samuel. Mr. Fowler was again married, to Sarah Bazelle, a native of Clinton County, who died on the home farm about 1863, leaving five children—Mattie, Charles, Finley, George and Nancy. Mr. Fowler was married a third time, to the widow of Rev. Elder Winaus. He died on the old homestead where he first settled in this county, January 3, 1873. Mrs. Johnson died July 23, 1875, and is buried in the Johnson family cemetery in Tippecanoe County. Mr. Johnson was married a second time, November 20, 1876, to Angeline Crain, born in Montgomery County, Indiana, November 4, 1854, a daughter of Elias and Asenath (Jones) Crain, both born in Montgomery County, Ohio. They have three children living—Joseph, born August 10, 1877; Charlie, born December 22, 1879, and Omar, born June 20, 1883. By his first wife Mr. Johnson had five children—Abner, born in Tippecanoe County, October 20, 1861; John, born in Tippecanoe County, April 6, 1863; Adora, born March 26, 1866, died of consumption October 14, 1881; Grant, born November 9, 1868, and Lewis R., born November 17, 1872, died September 4, 1873. Mr. Johnson came to Clinton County in the spring of 1870, and has since resided on his present farm, which contains 374 acres of choice land in a high state of cultivation. When he first settled here only one-half of his land was under cultivation, and now every foot that is cleared can be used. He has on his farm 3,000 rods of tile. His large and substantial brick residence, which was erected in 1877, is one of the finest in Perry Township. The size is 41 x 35 feet with eleven foot ceilings, and was erected at a cost of \$3,000. Mr. Johnson is classed among the best citizens of the township, where he is held in high esteem by all who know him.

JESSE LANE was born in Fayette County, Ohio, November 26, 1828, a son of Joseph and Mary (Collins) Lane. His father was born in Delaware, March 10, 1800, and was left an orphan when quite young. The children, three in number, himself and two sisters, Catherine and Susan, were separated and bound out. He afterward found his sister Catherine, but Susan was never heard from by him. He was four times married. His first wife at her death left one son—William. He afterward married Mrs. Mary (Collins) Parker, a widow with two sons, and to them were born four sons—John, Jesse, Solomon and David.

In the fall of 1832 they moved to Clinton County, Indiana, and settled on section 34, Perry Township. There was a small round-log house on the place and in this the family lived a few years, when Mr. Lane erected a large, hewed-log house with a stoop in front, which was a palace in those days. The mother died in April, 1833, the father surviving until April 30, 1874. Jesse Lane remained at home until his marriage, April 26, 1849, to Miss Prudence White. She was born in Dearborn County, Indiana, January 4, 1831, accompanying her parents to Clinton County when a child. After his marriage Mr. Lane engaged in farming on his own account and now has 474 acres of valuable land, located on sections 33, 34 and 35, his residence being in the southeast quarter of section 34. He has been a prominent man in his township. Mrs. Lane died August 15, 1875, leaving ten children and two preceded her to the better land—Willis A., Joseph A. (died aged sixteen months), Edgar W., Ollie J. (wife of William Fitch, died June 4, 1875), Beverly W., Daniel H., Violet May (wife of Elias Dunbar), Judson T. (died May 9, 1884), Mary Annette (wife of Morton Dunbar), Sarah C., Ralph Owen and Emma D. January 23, 1876, Mr. Lane married Rachel Morehead, who was born May 10, 1838, in Hamilton County, Ohio, but has lived in Clinton County since her infancy. They have one child—Lotta. Mr. and Mrs. Lane are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

DAVID LANUM, dealer in grain, lumber, coal, etc., Colfax, Indiana, has been a resident of this county ten years. From 1876 to 1878, he was engaged in the drug business with Levi Tharp, under the firm name of Tharp & Lanum. He then went to Crawfordsville and for two years was engaged in the manufacture of cigars, returning to Colfax in 1880, and was there engaged in general merchandising five years. December 15, 1885, he sold out his business interests to J. H. Girt, and has since dealt in lumber, coal, grain, etc., in company with Lewis C. Dukes, they controlling this branch of business in Colfax, each owning an elevator, but carrying on the business in partnership. Mr. Lanum is also interested in the manufacture of tile at Templeton, Benton County, Indiana, having as a partner G. H. Sinclair, who conducts the business. Mr. Lanum is an enterprising business man and stands high in the estimation of his fellow-townsmen. He is now serving his second term as clerk and also as treasurer of Colfax. In politics he is a Republican. Mr. Lanum was born in Boone County, In-

diana, September 30, 1856. When fourteen years of age he went to Lebanon and attended school nearly two years, leaving when within two months of graduation to take charge of a school. He taught the spring and winter terms of 1874, and then engaged to work for the National Publishing Company, of Chicago, remaining with them a year, when he located in Clinton County. Mr. Lanum is a son of Thomas S. and Catherine (Fall) Lanum. His mother died when he was five years old. His father is a native of Morgan County, Ohio, born in 1829. He was married October 19, 1881, to Miss Mary Bradburn, who was born in Hebron, Indiana, May 27, 1859. They have one child—May, born May 19, 1885.

VALENTINE POFFINBARGER was a native of Pennsylvania, born near the present site of Harrisburg, July 21, 1800, of German descent. His mother died when he was two weeks old and he was taken to the home of an aunt with whom he remained until fourteen years old, when he went with an uncle, Samuel Sprangler, to Ohio, remaining with him nineteen years. He was married in Hocking County, Ohio, in 1833, to Sarah Plotner, a native of that county, born March 3, 1813. In 1835 they moved to Clinton County, Indiana, and settled in Perry Township, one and a half miles east of Colfax, where they made a pleasant home, and there Mr. Poffinbarger died March 28, 1872, his wife surviving him less than two years, her death occurring January 31, 1874. They had a family of eight children—Jordan D., Benjamin F. (died July 30, 1886), Sarah J., Elizabeth, Rachel M., Barbara, Isabella and Mary.

J. L. RECKARD, general merchant, Colfax, was born August 7, 1843, in Marietta, Washington County, Ohio, a son of Alvin and Esther (Brown) Reckard, the father a native of Marietta, Ohio, born July 17, 1816, and the mother born in New York City, August 2, 1820. Alvin Reckard died July 17, 1882, and is buried at his birthplace. He was married at Marietta, his wife having come to that place with her parents in early life. Eight children were born to them—Mary, wife of George Davenport; Frank B., a resident of Englewood, near Chicago, Illinois; J. L., our subject; William L., living at Marietta, Ohio; George W., of Crawfordsville, Indiana; Ella, wife of Rev. S. F. Sharpless, of Bainbridge, Ohio; Joseph A., of Peoria, Illinois, and Nathan F., also a resident of Peoria, Illinois. J. L. was reared in Marietta, Ohio, remaining there till 1862 when he enlisted in Company H, Seventh Ohio Cavalry, in September of that year. He served a year in

Kentucky, when he was sent to East Tennessee, and served under General Burnside at Knoxville and vicinity. His regiment was within seven miles of Andersonville Prison when the flag of truce came. They were then ordered to halt, and went into camp for a few days. His regiment then spent a few days at Macon, Georgia, then encamped on the camp-ground at Atlanta. Mr. Reckard was then on guard duty around Nashville with his regiment for a time, and for four weeks had charge of Government horses. After serving for three years he was mustered out at Nashville, receiving an honorable discharge in August, 1865. He then returned to his home in Marietta, and for a short time was engaged with his father in the oil business. He then engaged in the mercantile business at Newport, Ohio, in partnership with George Davenport, with whom he was associated for three years. He then bought out his partner's interest and continued the business alone for two years, when he again engaged in the oil business with a company composed of five men, sinking wells and leasing lands for about six years. By this enterprise he lost about \$2,000 besides his time when he concluded to try a safer pursuit. He therefore rented land and began farming, which he followed with fair success for three years, when he was appointed deputy sheriff of his native county, a position he filled three years. In the meantime he had bought eleven acres of land which he had sold at an advance on the purchase price. He then went to Crawfordsville, Indiana, where he lived on a rented farm for awhile, and in 1878 came to Clinton County, and for three years followed farming within a mile of Colfax. He came to Colfax in 1881, when he bought a small store of Thomas French, and has since been engaged in the mercantile business, and is also engaged in buying wool. Mr. Reckard was united in marriage December 9, 1868, to Miss Columbia Little, a native of Newport, Ohio, born October 25, 1842, a daughter of Charles and Mary (Fraser) Little. Their marriage took place on the fiftieth anniversary of her parents' marriage, and among the guests were Ebenezer Battell and wife, who were at her parents' wedding. Her father was native of Ohio, born in the barracks at Belpre, near Marietta, and the mother was born in South Carolina, both parents dying at Newport, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Reckard have three children—Mary E., born August 15, 1869; Julia G., born in October, 1873, and Jennie P., born in June, 1875. Since coming to Clinton County Mr. Reckard has served as township

clerk. In politics he is a Republican. Both he and his wife are members of the Presbyterian church.

ALLEN RINEHART was born in Frankfort, Ross County, Ohio, February 22, 1828, a son of David and Rosanna (Coyner) Rinehart, the father born in Pennsylvania, December 15, 1790, and the mother a native of Virginia, born February 7, 1796. Allen Rinehart has lived in Perry Township, Clinton County, Indiana, since he was nine months old, his parents settling in Perry Township on section 30, November 25, 1828. He was united in marriage March 8, 1848, to Mary J. Loveless, who was born in Ross County, Ohio, February 4, 1831, a daughter of John E. and Sarah (Boyd) Loveless, the father being also a native of Ross County, born April 20, 1808, and the mother born in Kentucky, July 23, 1809. Her parents were married on June 12, 1828, in Ross County, Ohio, her mother going to that county when a child. The father dealt in clocks and mercantiling for many years. He is now a resident of Thorntown, Indiana. The mother died in October, 1885, at the age of seventy-five years. To Mr. and Mrs. Rinehart have been born six children—David R., born January 5, 1849, living at Frankfort; Annette, born August 9, 1850, married George W. Yount; Emma J., born November 26, 1852, died August 8, 1866; Mary S., born May 19, 1857, died February 9, 1867; Rosy A., born December 13, 1860, wife of Joseph T. Fickle; William U. G., born April 9, 1865. August 14, 1862, Mr. Rinehart enlisted in Company I, Eighty-sixth Indiana Infantry, and first served under General Buel, and subsequently under General Rosecrans. He participated in the battles at Perryville, Crab Orchard, Kentucky, and a number of skirmishes. He was in the service ten months, being discharged on account of disability March 5, 1863, and mustered out at Gallatin, Tennessee. He then returned to his home in Perry Township, and has since followed agricultural pursuits in which he has met with good success. Besides his home farm, which contains 160 acres of valuable land, he owns thirty-two acres in another part of Perry Township, and fifty-seven acres located in Washington Township, Clinton County. In politics Mr. Rinehart affiliates with the Republican party. His parents were married near Frankfort, Ohio, January 6, 1814, and to them were born twelve children—Mary R., born July 28, 1815, married John Cameron, and died August 6, 1849; Henry, born October 10, 1817, went to Texas about thirty years ago and has not since been heard from; Jacob C., born October 22, 1819, died April 11, 1852,

Owen, born September 16, 1821, died August 4, 1826; John B., born January 12, 1823, a resident of Clinton, Iowa; David, born August 15, 1826, living in Ross County, Ohio; Allen, our subject; Tilghman, born April 23, 1830, died September 7, 1836; Catherine E., born January 27, 1832, married Willis Hamilton, and died July 18, 1852; Rosanna, born March 30, 1834, wife of William Irwin; William, born December 28, 1835, living in Washington Territory, and Samuel H., born June 7, 1840, living in Boone County, Indiana. David Rinehart went to Ohio when a young man and there learned the blacksmith's trade. After his marriage he carried on a harness shop and a hotel at Frankfort, Ohio, till he came to Clinton County, when he sold out his business. He made the journey over bad roads in a covered wagon drawn by oxen, and located on section 30, Perry Township, where he built a blacksmith shop and a tannery, and for many years followed tanning and blacksmithing in connection with his farming pursuits. He owned a farm of 1,200 acres, on which the Presbyterians in 1837 built the first hewed-log church in the township. Allen Rinehart tells the story of how his father built his first fire in the township in 1828, which was still burning when the family removed from the place in the fall of 1868. The father built the first log cabin in the township. It was a good sized cabin built of round logs, with puncheon floor and clapboard roof. In this the family lived several years, when he built a brick residence which has since been taken down. In the fall of 1869 he and his wife went to live with their daughter, Mrs. Rosanna Hollenback. The mother died July 13, 1871, the father surviving till February 3, 1876. Both were earnest and consistent members of the Methodist church. In politics he was a Republican. The Rinehart family were of German descent. Mrs. Rinehart's parents celebrated their golden wedding in 1878, and of the invited guests thirty-five were their descendants. Mrs. Loveless was an active member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and at her death left many friends, being beloved by all who knew her. Mrs. Rinehart's father, J. E. Loveless, was born in Ohio, his grandfather in Kentucky; her great-grandfather in New Jersey, and her great-great-grandfather in Wales. Her mother was born in Kentucky, her parents being natives of Pennsylvania, of German parentage.

ALLEN SPARKS came to Clinton County, Indiana, in the spring of 1833. He was born in Washington County, Pennsylvania, February 14, 1814, a son of James and Margaret (Ray) Sparks.

His father was born near Fredericksburg, Maryland, in September, 1759, and when fourteen years old moved across the Allegheny Mountains on pack-horses, to Washington County, Pennsylvania, and was there married, and after his marriage moved to Richland County, Ohio, and thence to Clinton County in 1834, locating on a farm a mile west of his son Allen's. He died in October, 1855, in the ninety-seventh year of his age. The day he was ninety years old he split and chopped 100 rails. His father, the grandfather of our subject, was born in Scotland and came to America when a young man, before the war of the Revolution. He served in that struggle for independence seven years, and was at the storming of Stony Point, the battle of Brandywine and the surrender of Cornwallis. The grandmother of our subject was Mary (Jolly) Sparks, a native of England, and came to America after the war for independence. The mother of our subject was born in Fredericksburg, Maryland, in May, 1761, a daughter of Thomas and Margery (Spear) Ray, her father a native of Ireland, and her mother of England. They were married in Maryland, and died in Washington County, Pennsylvania. Allen Sparks was reared on his father's farm, and when sixteen years of age began to learn the carpenter's trade, serving an apprenticeship of four years with Samuel Whiting. He then came to Clinton County and made his home with his brother Joseph, who came the year before. He worked at the carpenter's trade nine years in this county and then gave his attention to agriculture, and now has a good farm of 218 acres on section 2, township 20, range 2 west. He was married December 22, 1842, to Nancy Rogers, who was born in Washington County, Pennsylvania, December 7, 1825, a daughter of Elias and Susan A. (Brockman) Rogers. Mr. and Mrs. Sparks have had four children—Elijah O.; Sally A., wife of Harry F. Kingsberry; Thomas Jefferson, who died January 19, 1872, aged twelve years; and John Sherman, who is at home. In politics Mr. Sparks was reared in the Democratic school, and voted with that party until January 8, 1863, when a resolution passed in the Legislature of Indiana completely changed him and he has since affiliated with the Republican party. In religious faith he is a Universalist. He has never sought official honors but served his township sixteen years as justice of the peace. The father of Mrs. Sparks was born in Boone County, Kentucky, in 1798, a son of William and Sally (Strickler) Rogers. Her mother was born in Virginia, September 7, 1799, a daughter of Moses and Ellen (Brockman) Brockman. They were

married in Kentucky and in 1827 came to Clinton County, Indiana. The father died in the spring of 1872, and the mother in October, 1884. They were the parents of eighteen children, fourteen of whom grew to manhood and womanhood. Mr. Sparks relates many thrilling and amusing incidents of his life in the early days of Clinton County. The first meal he and his wife ate together in their logcabin was interrupted by the appearance of a ground hog. He arose and got his gun, shot the hog and finished his meal. Mrs. Sparks killed a wild turkey about two years after her marriage. It had been in the yard fighting their tame turkey when the family was away from home, but on the morning in question Mrs. Sparks saw him strutting in the yard and seizing a stove shovel she rushed after and struck him on the head; at the same time the dog grabbed him and together they killed him. Mr. Sparks experienced all the hardships and privations of pioneer life, and has lived to reap the reward of a life well spent, his years of toil being followed by years of peace and plenty.

FREEMAN M. TEEGUARDEN, manufacturer of hard wood lumber, of Colfax, has been a resident of Clinton County, Indiana, since the spring of 1872. He established his present business in 1879, commencing on a capital of \$1,000. His business has steadily increased till it yields an income of about \$8,000 yearly. He has as good a saw-mill plant as can be found in this county, and the capacity of his mill is from 6,000 to 8,000 feet per day. Mr. Teegarden is a native of Union County, Indiana, born March 21, 1841, a son of William and Eleanor (Ducat) Teegarden, natives of Pennsylvania and Rhode Island respectively. His parents were married in Pennsylvania, the mother having come with her parents to that State when twelve years old. They moved to Union County, Indiana, shortly after their marriage where they made their home till death, the mother dying in 1862, aged forty-six years. Our subject was reared on the home farm in Union County till nineteen years of age when he enlisted in the late war, in Company G, Thirty-Sixth Indiana Infantry, September 17, 1861. He was at the battle of Pittsburg Landing, coming up with General Nelson under General Buell, following General Bragg up to Chattanooga, then followed with General Sherman to Jonesborough. His regiment was then discharged in November, 1864, at Indianapolis. After his discharge he returned to his home in Union County, where he followed farming for two years when he began dealing in hard wood lumber, which he followed in that county from 1865

till 1872. He was united in marriage November 13, 1867, to Lucy H. Gardner, a daughter of Henry and Anna (Maxwell) Gardner, her father a native of Preble County, Ohio, and the mother born in Union County, Indiana. The father died suddenly on the night of April 20, 1885. The mother is at present living in Crawfordsville, Indiana. They had three children born to them, two daughters (twins), and a son, all still living. Mr. and Mrs. Teeguarden have seven children—Maud, Benjamin, Wallace, Mabel, William, Earl and Anna. On coming to Clinton County, in 1872, Mr. Teeguarden engaged in the drug business in company with B. F. Hayden, with whom he was associated until he engaged in his present business in 1879 when he sold his interest to Mr. Hayden. In politics Mr. Teeguarden is a Republican. He is at present serving his second term as township trustee.



CHAPTER XXVII.

ROSS TOWNSHIP.

GEOGRAPHY AND TOPOGRAPHY.—SOLOMON MILLER, THE PIONEER OF THE TOWNSHIP.—OTHER EARLY SETTLERS.—FIRST EVENTS.—ORGANIZATION OF TOWNSHIP.—FIRST AND PRESENT TOWNSHIP OFFICERS.—POLITICAL.—STATISTICS OF AGRICULTURE.—POPULATION.—VALUATION AND TAXATION OF PROPERTY, 1845 AND 1886.—ROSSVILLE.—BUSINESS.—SOCIETIES.—CHURCHES.—EDNA MILLS.—BIOGRAPHICAL.

Ross Township is in the extreme northwestern part of Clinton County, and includes the south half of township 23 north, range 2 west, and six sections from each of townships 22 and 23 north, range 1 west. It is bounded on the north by Carroll County, on the east by Owen Township, on the south by Washington and Madison townships, and on the west by Tippecanoe County. As an agricultural township, Ross probably ranks first in the county. The surface is quite uneven, and consequently is to a great extent self-draining through the natural water courses which are: Middle Fork in the northern part, Cripe's Run in the central portion, and Hog Run in the southern part, all of which flow in a westerly direction through the township in their respective locations. The soil is generally of a rich dark loam and very productive of wheat and corn, which are the principle products of this township.

PIONEERS.

The white man destined to lead the march of civilization within the borders of what is now Ross Township was Solomon Miller, who came in March, 1828, and settled on section 21. In coming he had to cut his way through the wilderness from Dayton, Tippecanoe County, and on reaching his forest home at once attacked the giant oaks and the thick underbrush, to clear them from the land which was destined to become his well-tilled farm. In this he succeeded admirably, for in the following summer he had

enough cleared so that he raised a small patch of corn, which was the first grown in the township. Until the next fall he was the sole inhabitant; then came three more sturdy men to join him in the work of improvement and civilization. These were: Daniel Underwood, who settled on section 20; Mathias Widner, on section 32; and a man by the name of Arthur, on section 20. In 1829 the number of inhabitants increased quite rapidly, and those to join the above hardy men, who were first to encroach upon the solitude of the dense forests of Ross, were: John Cripe, who settled on section 34; Shadrick Bowen, on section 24; Aaron Parcel, on section 30; Esom Scott, on section 20; William Peters, on the southwest quarter of section 31; Andrew Major, on section 23; Samuel Seawright settled just off where Rossville is now located, and Samuel Cripe, whose exact location is unknown.

In 1830-'31 came John Carrick, who located on section 6; Jacob Cripe, on section 33; John Smith, on section 26; Thomas Major, on section 6; William Smith, on section 30; Mr. Bradford, on section 7; Andrew Waymire, on section 22; William Price, on section 22; David C. Clark, on section 36, and John Logan, on section 25. In 1832 John and Thomas Ewing settled on land now the site of Rossville and here built two log cabins, around which the village has grown. Others of 1832-'3 were: Samuel P. John, George Ewing, William Robinson, Cyrus Magill, Peter Jacoby, Henry Peters, Hamilton Stein, William Perrin, John F. Shaw, Jonathan, Renben, Emanuel and William Peters, John Major, David Lefever, Benjamin Ashley, Michael Stuttler and Edward Beckhalter.

Among the other early settlers we name John H. Smith, Noah Gaddis, Thomas Smith, Jacob and Joseph Blickenstaff, John, Stephen and Andrew Metzger, Noah and George Sharp, Peter Greybill, William Gochenauer, Peter, Michael and John Widner, James Taylor, Joseph Hayes, Philip and Daniel Slipher, Jacob Bailor, Jacob Shively, Cyrus McGill, Jonas Clark and Hugh McClintock.

FIRST EVENTS.

Daniel Underwood built the first mill in Ross Township on the Middle Fork where Edna Mill now stands.

The first birth was that of Noah, a son of Solomon Miller and wife, born October 21, 1828.

The first marriage celebrated within the borders of Ross was

that of Daniel Stogden, of La Fayette, to Emily, daughter of Esom Scott, in 1829.

Mary Miller died in 1829, and this was without doubt the first death which occurred in the township.

The first religious meeting in the township was held at the cabin of William Smith, who was the first preacher, in 1830, by the Methodists. Soon after a meeting was held at the house of Solomon Miller by the Presbyterians, James Carnahan preaching. The first regular church organization was effected by the Methodists at William Smith's in 1831. The first church was built in 1833 on the farm of Jacob Watson, which is just across the line in Carroll County. This was a union church and was used by all denominations. The next church was built on the farm of William Peters soon after.

ORGANIZATION.

Ross Township was organized Saturday, May 15, 1830. Two others, Jackson and Washington, were organized on the same day. These three townships are consequently the oldest in the county.

Soon after the organization an election was held at the cabin of David Lefever. John Smith was elected first justice of the peace; James Gaddis, David Clark and Thomas Ewing, first trustees.

The present township officers are: J. F. Witherell, Trnsttee; William V. Wilson, Justice of the Peace; P. W. Lewis, Assessor; and J. V. Roth, Constable.

POLITICAL.

In political sentiment Ross is somewhat varying but is usually Democratic, and in 1884 gave Cleveland a plurality of nineteen votes. The vote of the township at the last general election, November 4, 1884, for President, State and county officers, was as follows:

<i>President.</i>			<i>Secretary of State.</i>	
Grover Cleveland.....	219	19	William R. Myers.....	220
James G. Blaine.....	200		Robert Mitchell.....	200
Benjamin F. Butler.....	2		Thompson Smith.....	2
<i>Governor.</i>			<i>Auditor of State.</i>	
Isaac P. Gray.....	220	20	James H. Rice.....	220
William H. Calkins.....	200		Bruce Carr.....	200
Hiram J. Leonard.....	2		Josias H. Robinson.....	2
<i>Lieutenant-Governor.</i>			<i>Treasurer of State.</i>	
Mahlon D. Manson.....	220	20	John J. Cooper.....	220
Eugene H. Bundy.....	200		Roger R. Shiel.....	200
John D. Milroy.....	2		Frank T. Waring.....	2

Attorney-General.

Francia T. Howard.....	220	20
William C. Wilson.....	200	
John O. Green.....	2	

Superintendent of Public Instruction.

John W. Holcombe.....	221	22
Barnabas C. Hobbs.....	199	
Samuel S. Boyd.....	2	

Supreme Judge.

Joseph A. S. Mitchell...	231	21
Edwin P. Hammond....	200	

Reporter of Supreme Court.

John W. Kern.....	221	21
William M. Hoggatt....	200	

Congressman.

Thomas B. Ward.....	219	20
Charles T. Doxey.....	199	
Henry T. Cotton.....	2	

Circuit Judge.

Allen E. Paige.....	223	223
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Prosecuting Attorney.

William A. Staley.....	220	20
William R. Hines.....	200	

Sheriff.

John A. Petty.....	222	21
William D. Clark.....	201	

Treasurer.

Thomas R. Engart.....	210
Alex. B. Given.....	210

Recorder.

James A. Hedcock.....	223	22
Samuel Scott.....	200	

Coroner.

Walter L. Shores....	220	21
Daniel W. Heaton.....	199	

Surveyor.

James R. Brown.....	215	16
Joseph H. Lovett.....	199	

Senator.

De Witt C. Bryant.....	222	23
John H. Caldwell.....	199	

Representative.

Erastus H. Staley.....	217	14
Oliver Gard.....	203	

Commissioner, First District.

John Eoright.....	226	33
Thomas Major.....	193	

Commissioner, Second District.

Arthur J. Clendenning..	207	
James McDavis.....	213	6

Commissioner, Third District.

John Pruitt.....	220	20
Andrew J. Sharp	200	

STATISTICS OF AGRICULTURE.

The number of acres of wheat sown in Ross Township for 1886 is 4,067; corn, 3,030; oats, 782; number of acres in timothy, 654; clover, 2,081; acres of new land brought under cultivation for 1886, 79; timber land, 3,747.

In 1885 there were 50,845 rods of drain tile in operation in this township. During the same year there were 1,134 gallons of sorghum and 777 of maple molasses made. The number of gallons of milk taken from cows was 196,245; pounds of butter made, 49,775. The number of horses in the township is 548; mules, 23; cattle, 1,464; milch cows, 589; hogs, 3,051; sheep, 302; pounds of wool clipped, 1,376.

The number of fruit trees is as follows: Apple, 4,675; peach, 102; pear, 341; plum, 289; cherry, 724; crab apple, 181; grapevines, 1,753.

POPULATION.

The population of Ross had a rapid increase, and in 1850 it had reached 1,395; in 1860 it was 1,876, and in 1870 it was 2,130.

Before the census of 1880 the township had been divided, and a part annexed to Madison Township, so there was a large decrease, there being at this time only 1,870 inhabitants.

TAXATION AND VALUATION, 1845.

A matter of record which will be of much interest in the history of Ross Township is the itemization of the valuation and taxation of its property in 1845, as given below:

Polls, 164; acres of land, 22,364.56; value of lands, \$83,667; value of improvements, \$37,499; value of land and improvements, \$121,160; value of lots, \$4,260; value of personal property, \$27,168; total valuation of taxables, \$152,578.

State tax, \$413.05; county tax, \$279.32; school tax, \$9.21; road tax, \$146.97; total taxes levied, \$842.55.

VALUATION AND TAXATION, 1886.

Polls, 325; acres of land, 19,023.30; value of lands, \$346,035; value of improvements, \$130,800; value of land and improvements, \$476,835; value of lots, \$11,755; value of improvements, \$29,280; value of lots and improvements, \$42,180; value of personal property, \$270,310; value of telegraph property, \$275; value of railroad property, \$30,785; total value of all taxables, \$799,245.

State tax, \$1,129.55; capital tax, \$160.66; State school tax, \$1,421.37; university tax, \$40.16; county tax, \$3,620.08; township tax, \$369.18; tuition tax, \$1,111.11; special school tax, \$961.80; road tax, \$1,122.44; dog tax, \$248; county sinking fund tax, \$803.39; county interest fund tax, \$562.37; gravel road fund tax, \$401.69; bridge tax, \$522.19; total taxes levied, \$12,503.54.

ROSSVILLE

is situated in the northeastern part of the township, on sections 24 and 25. It was laid off in 1834 by Thomas Ewing and Harland Carter. The first store opened here was owned by William Seawright, the first saddler was John H. Smith, and the first physician was James Wilson, M. D. Its inhabitants number about 500 at the present time (1886), and its business is conducted by men of enterprise and public spirit, who are as follows: Smith & White, John A. Smith and Sheffler Bros., general merchants; W. O. Bell & Co. and J. T. Sheffler, grocers; C. M. Shigley, hard-

ware; J. S. Montgomery and Saylor Bros., druggists; F. D. Clapp & Co., of Chicago, elevator; W. G. Porter, grain-buyers; E. L. Armstrong & Co., furniture; Austin Jones, harness-maker; J. F. Wetherell and Joseph Snyder, blacksmiths; S. F. Glick and W. L. Jackson, wagon-makers; Short & Smith, tile factory; J. McGilvry, saw-mill; Kreisher & Smith, grist-mill; Elizabeth A. Quick, hotel and livery; C. S. Tripp, and H. Good, painters; S. B. Fisher, J. J. Fisher, J. E. Shaw, W. P. Youkey and A. J. Saylor, physicians; L. B. Fisher, postmaster; James Houser, meat-market; F. W. Jackson, restaurant; P. W. Lewis, W. V. Wilson, John Robinson, Shafer & Rodenberger, Alex. Morrison and William Appleby, carpenters.

The corporation officers are: S. B. Fisher, Daniel Kreisher and George Stengle, Trustees; J. T. Sheffler, Clerk and Treasurer; F. Miller, Marshal; C. M. Short, W. L. Jackson and J. A. Smith, School Trustees.

SOCIETIES.

Rossville Lodge, No. 183, I. O. O. F., was organized January 27, 1857, with the following charter members and first officers: George Lydick, Noble Grand; Alex. Anderson, Vice-Grand, J. J. Perrin, Treasurer; J. Q. A. Perrin, Recording Secretary, and Lewis Nebaker. The lodge is in splendid condition, both socially and financially, and about sixty active members. Its present officers are: J. J. Fisher, Noble Grand; E. Armstrong, Vice-Grand; W. A. Smith, Treasurer, and J. F. Wetherell, Secretary.

Rossville Post, No. 309, G. A. R., was mustered October 27, 1884, with nineteen charter members who with its first officers were as follows: C. M. Short, Commander; William Stephenson, Senior Vice-Commander; W. A. Gaddis, Junior Vice-Commander; M. B. White, Adjutant; H. L. Smith, Quartermaster; W. F. Merrill, Chaplain; Peter Hall, Quartermaster-Sergeant; J. T. Sheffler, Sergeant-Major; J. A. Emmons, Surgeon; John Detrick, Officer of the Day; A. J. Chittick, Officer of the Guard; T. W. Masters, William Roth, J. J. Ramey, Isaac Horn, Joshua Hunt, George Logan, W. M. Knapp and La Fayette Everett. At the present time (1886) the membership numbers twenty-seven, and the lodge is in excellent working order. The officers for 1886 are: William Stephenson, Commander; James Emmons, Senior Vice-Commander; James Clark, Junior Vice-Commander; H. L. Smith, Quartermaster; Dr. W. P. Youkey, Surgeon; C. M. Short, Chap-

lain; John Detrick, Officer of the Day; Joshua Hunt, Officer of the Guard; Jacob Lafever, Quartermaster-Sergeant.

CHURCHES.

The Methodist Episcopal was the first church organization in the township, and was founded in 1831. They worshipped in various places until 1837, when they built a church in Rossville. Among the members most prominent in its organization were: Andrew and Hannah Waymire, William David, Thomas and Ann Smith, Jacob and Amy Saylor, Mary, Elizabeth and Rebecca Quick. The first preacher was Rev. H. Freedemberger. In about 1870 they erected their present commodious church building at a cost of over \$4,500, and in 1884 built a pleasant parsonage which cost \$1,000. The membership of 1886 is about 125. J. S. Montgomery is superintendent of its Sabbath-school which has an average attendance of 150 scholars.

Presbyterian Church.—This was the second church organized in Ross Township in about 1835 or '6 according to the best recollection of some of the oldest living members. The following persons were instrumental in its organization: Thomas Ewing and wife, Richard Wilson and wife, John Black and wife, Mr. Van Huysen and wife and Mr. and Mrs. Lafever. The first pastor was the Rev. Mr. Carpenter. They worshipped for sometime in the school-house and the old Union church. In about 1840 the present church building was erected. The membership at the present time (1886) is about ninety, and the present pastor is Rev. T. D. Fyffe. The present church officers are as follows: J. M. Robinson, Robert Sims, Thomas Smith and Robert Sharp, Trustees; J. J. Ramey, J. T. Sheffler and Peter W. Lewis, Deacons.

The Baptist Church was organized in March, 1834, with nine members. Among them were: Reuben White, David Cloe and wife, Sarah John, Nathaniel Campbell and a Mr. Dawson. Rev. William Reece was the first pastor and William Moore the second. Services were held in a school-house and in the Methodist Episcopal church until about 1840, when they built a church of their own, which at a later day was replaced by a neat brick building. The present pastor is the Rev. Mr. Fritz, and the membership numbers about seventy.

EDNA MILLS

is a little village in the northwestern part of the township. It was never regularly laid. There are at present about fifty inhabitants,

and the business interests are carried on by the following men : George Geiger, proprietor of the Edna Mills; Jacob Blikenstaff, merchant; Levi Burkhalter, blacksmith; J. C. Gochenauer, postmaster. On the site of this village was erected the first mill in the township, which is the probable cause of its existence.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

WILLIAM BEYDLER, farmer, Ross Township, is a native of this township, born July 8, 1849, a son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Gochenour) Beydler, natives of Virginia, the father born June 7, 1813, and the mother in November, 1814. Soon after their marriage the parents came to Clinton County overland with horses and old canoe wagon, and bought a farm in Ross Township, on which was a small log cabin with a little patch of ground cleared of timber. Here they lived and made a home and reared their children; here the father died November 15, 1861, and here the mother still lives. They had a family of eight children, five of whom are living—Margaret, wife of John F. Neher, of Crawford County, Kansas; Samuel, of Rice County, Kansas; William, our subject; Lydia, with her mother on the homestead, and Amanda, wife of Elias Gripe, of Ross Township. Cornelius and Joseph were about six years of age at the time of their death, and one died in infancy. William Beydler remained at home until his majority, and after the death of his father had charge of the farm. He has always given his attention to agriculture, and now has a good farm of 200 acres located on sections 22 and 28, and also has a beautiful home in Edna Mills, where he has lived since 1880. He was married October 20, 1872, to Mary Metzger, daughter of Samuel and Hannah (Shiveley) Metzger. Her father was born in Pennsylvania, August 24, 1808, and died December 8, 1879. Her mother was born in Ohio, August 21, 1814, and died January 4, 1872. The family consisted of seven children—Elizabeth, wife of Joseph D. Neher; John died in 1879, aged thirty-three years; Susan; Esther, wife of Jacob B. Metzger; Catherine, wife of Aaron C. Metzger; Mary, wife of William Beydler, and Anna, wife of William H. Metzger. Mr. and Mrs. Beydler have two children—Hannah Elizabeth, born July 23, 1873, and Jesse, born December 2, 1879. In politics Mr. Beydler is an independent Democrat. He is a member of the Brethren church.

JOHN ENRIGHT, an enterprising farmer of Ross Township, living on section 30, is a native of Louisiana, born June 25, 1831. He

remained with his parents till nine years of age, when he went with his elder brother and sister to Hamilton County, Ohio, and there became a member of the family of Calvin Raymond, with whom he lived till he attained the age of twenty-one years. He was reared a farmer, and has always followed that avocation. After leaving Mr. Raymond's house he worked as a farm hand for some years, and in 1856 he came to Clinton County, Indiana. He then bought eighty acres of land in Owen Township, for which he paid \$600. He improved his land, which, when he bought it, was entirely uncultivated, and erected a log cabin. He then rented his land, which he still owns. In August, 1862, he enlisted in Company I, One Hundredth Indiana Infantry, to serve three years or during the war, and was discharged at Indianapolis in June, 1865. His first engagement was at Vicksburg, after which he took part in the engagements at Jackson, Mississippi, and Missionary Ridge. He then marched with his regiment from Missionary Ridge to Knoxville, Tennessee, having nothing to eat on the line of march but corn bread and such food as could be obtained in the country. They then went to Chattanooga, reaching that place in December, 1863, remaining there till April, 1864, going thence to Resaca, where they met the enemy in battle and took the place. The next engagement was at Kenesaw Mountain, when they drove the enemy into Atlanta. They then went to Marietta, Georgia, where they remained for a month, after which the regiment took part in the battles of Atlanta, taking that place. They then went into camp near Atlanta, but were shortly after flanked by Hood, whom they drove back. They were with Sherman on his march to the sea, their heaviest fight on this line being at Gristleville, near Macon, Georgia, where the rebels lost about 1,500 men, the Union men losing about 140 in killed and wounded. The regiment to which our subject belonged helped take Savannah, near where they camped for a month, going thence to Buford, South Carolina, and from there to Columbia, which place was also surrendered to them. They then took part in the battles of Bentonville and Goldsburg, and from there went to Raleigh, North Carolina. Mr. Enright was married October 11, 1865, to Miss Ann Herr, of Clinton County, Indiana, born and reared in Owen Township, a daughter of Levi and Susan Herr, who are deceased. They have three children—Levi, attending college at Butler University, Irvington, Indiana; Alice M., at De Pauw University, and Susan, at home. Mr. Enright began life without capital, but a stout heart and a de-

termination to succeed, and by his industrious habits and persevering energy he has been prosperous through life. He is a son of Peter and Maria (Long) Enright, who were born, reared and married in Ireland, the mother being of Scotch descent. They came with their family to America landing at New Orleans, going thence to St. Louis, Missouri, where the father died in 1874. The mother died at New Orleans in 1845. They were the parents of seven children—Cornelius, deceased; Mary, deceased; John, the subject of this sketch; Thomas, Patrick, Maria and Hannah.

GEORGE ERDEL, JR., a farmer of Ross Township, residing on section 11, was born in Newport, Kentucky, May 22, 1854, a son of George and Catherine (Barnhart) Erdel, natives of Germany, the father born in 1827. He came to America in 1850, and first settled in Newport, Kentucky, where he followed gardening a few years. He was there married in 1852, his wife having come to America with an elder brother when fourteen years of age. They had born to them seven children—George, our subject; William, of Ross Township; Emma, wife of John Combs, of Washington Territory; Aaron, living at home; John, deceased; Harry, at home and Charles, deceased. In 1854 the father removed with his family to Indianapolis, and a few months later located at La Fayette, removing thence shortly afterward to a farm in the vicinity of La Fayette. In 1880 he purchased forty-five acres of land in Ross Township, this county, where he has since made his home. He and his wife are members of the Presbyterian church at Pleasant Hill. George Erdel, our subject, was but an infant when his parents came to Indiana. He was reared to the vocation of a farmer on his father's farm, near La Fayette, and in 1874 came with his parents to Ross Township, Clinton County. He was married at Rossville, February 6, 1877, to Miss Mary Miller, a native of Butler County, Ohio, born December 25, 1853, a daughter of Fred and Catherine (Reef) Miller. They have two children living—Nettie, born August 3, 1880, and Freddie, born March 27, 1882. One child died at birth. Mr. Erdel began farming on his father-in-law's place, in 1876, where he has since followed agricultural pursuits. Frederjck Miller, father of Mrs. Erdel, was born in Germany, April 15, 1813, coming to America when eighteen years of age. He first went to Butler County, Ohio, where he worked as a farm laborer for the same man for many years. He was married at Hamilton, Ohio, about 1846, to Catherine Reef, a native of Holland, Germany, born in 1821, coming to America in 1837. They

had a family of seven children, three of whom are yet living—Mary J., wife of our subject; William H., and Eliza A., wife of Hiram Bell. Mr. Miller came to Clinton County in 1851, and settled in Ross Township, where he had previously bought seventy-five acres of land for \$300. When he landed here he had but \$2 in his pocket, and not a foot of his land had been cleared, his land being entirely unimproved. He, however, went bravely to work like so many of the old and honored pioneers, and soon felled the timbers and built a pioneer hut for his family. He has watched with interest the progress made in the county for many years, changing from a wilderness to a well-cultivated country, with fine farms and thriving villages. He was an industrious, hard-working farmer, living on the old farm till infirmed by age, when, November 10, 1885, he moved to Mulberry, where he now resides. By his persevering industry he acquired a competency, and is now the owner of 260 acres of well-improved land, beside property in Mulberry. He has lived an upright life, and by his fair and honorable dealings gained the confidence of all who knew him. He joined the church at the age of fifteen, is now a member of the Lutheran Reform church at Fair Haven. His wife is a member of the same church.

GEORGE W. EWING, farmer, living on the southwest quarter of section 23, Ross Township, is a son of John and Mary (Smith) Ewing. He was born on a farm one mile east of Rossville, December 22, 1835, where he was reared and educated, by attending the district schools. He worked on the home farm for his father most of the time till his marriage, which occurred April 1, 1858, to Miss Emma Price, a daughter of Hiram and Sarah (Campbell) Price. She was born in Ross Township, Clinton County, Indiana, February 9, 1838, going with her parents to Cass County when she was ten years old, where she grew to womanhood. Mr. and Mrs. Ewing have had ten children, of whom eight are still living—Mary E., John P., William, Albert, Kelly, Chase, Norton and Thomas. Sarah Jane and Effie Ann both died in 1868, during the same week. In his political views Mr. Ewing affiliates with the Republican party. Mrs. Ewing's parents died in Cass County, Indiana, the mother dying in May, 1856, and the father in August of the same year. Her father was a native of Maryland, and her mother was born in Butler County, Ohio. They were the parents of the following children—Minerva, now Mrs. S. Love; William; Robert C.; Susan E., wife of Albert Hornbaker; Ellen, wife of L. D. Chisholm;

Sarah J., wife of Charles Tripp; Mary M., wife of William Swinegen, and Emma, wife of our subject.

FRANCIS M. GABLE, a farmer and carpenter living in Ross Township on section 4, is a native of Pennsylvania, born August 27, 1845, a son of Tobias and Hannah (Leibenguth) Gable, who were also natives of Pennsylvania, the father born in Bucks County, and the mother in Northampton County. He was reared and educated in the common schools of his native State, and there partly learned the carpenter's trade. He was employed in the Lehigh Valley Car Factory for two years at Manch Chunk, and for three months was in the employ of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, and for a short time worked for the Lehigh & Susquehannah Railroad Company. He left Pennsylvania in 1865, when he came to Indiana, and followed the carpenter's trade at La Fayette and surrounding country for seven years. He then began farming, and two years later bought the Daniel Neher farm, containing seventy acres of land, and located in Ross Township, where he has since made his home. Mr. Gable was married in May, 1871, to Mary E. Bryan, of Ross Township, but a native of Ohio, a daughter of Simeon and Emily (Slipher) Bryan. They have eight children—Perry F., Laura A., Jeremiah M., Calvin T., Elmer N., Mary J., Charles F. and Joseph M. Mr. and Mrs. Gable are members of the Lutheran denomination, Mr. Gable being secretary of his church. In politics he affiliates with the Democratic party. Our subject's parents were married in 1841, and reared a family of five children—W. J., a farmer and blacksmith of Ross Township; Francis M., our subject; John J., living in Pennsylvania, engaged in teaching school; Maria M., wife of Joseph H. Steckle, of Tippecanoe County, and Robert W., living in Madison Township, this county. The father came to Clinton County, Indiana, in 1868, when he bought ninety acres of land, where he has since resided. He is now sixty-seven years of age, and is in feeble health.

FREDERICK GEIGER was born in Wittemberg, Germany, March 6, 1828. His father was a stage driver in the old country and when a young man was married. Thinking Germany was not the place for a poor man he, in 1831, took his wife and two children and started for America. The youngest died on shipboard and was buried at sea. They were ninety-three days making the trip across the water, and instead of landing at New York as they intended the vessel was driven off by adverse winds and landed at Philadelphia. An older brother of the father had come to America several

years before and had located in Pennsylvania, but as he lost his address was never able to find him. They lived in York County, Pennsylvania, two or three years and then moved to Butler County, Ohio, and rented a farm near a grist-mill where Frederick learned the miller's trade. In 1844 the family moved to Tippecanoe County, Indiana, where the parents both died. Frederick commenced the battle of life when fourteen years of age and in 1844, when the family moved to Tippecanoe County, had \$62, which was of great assistance to his father. He lived in the latter county several years and then moved to Clinton County. He now has charge of the Geiger Mills, owned by his son, Frank K. These mills were built in 1868 and are situated on Middle Fork of Wild Cat Creek. Mr. Geiger was married in 1851 to Miss Rachel McCombs, who was born in Eastern Indiana in 1827. They have had four children, of whom three are living—Frank J., William Frederick and Mary Elizabeth. John died at the age of eleven months. In politics Mr. Geiger is a Republican. He is a member of the Lutheran and his wife of the Methodist Episcopal church.

FRANCIS HAMILTON, residing on section 7, Ross Township, Clinton County, was born in Butler County, Ohio, in September, 1839. When about three years of age he came with his parents, John and Eunice (Drake) Hamilton, to Clinton County, Indiana, where he lived with them till his twenty-fifth year. He was married November 8, 1864, to Miss Mary Bell, her parents, James and Jane Bell, being residents of Clinton County. Four children have been born to this union—Orlando, born August 15, 1865, died aged eleven months; Eunice B., born October 8, 1867; John N. and James M. (twins), born December 31, 1872. Mr. Hamilton is classed among the prosperous and enterprising farmers of Clinton County, having through his industry and good management been successful in his agricultural pursuits. In politics he casts his vote for the Democratic party. Both he and his wife and daughter are members of the Presbyterian church at Pleasant Hill, Ross Township. John Hamilton, father of our subject, was born in Ohio, February 11, 1807. For his first wife he married Miss Jane Clark, with whom he came to Clinton County, Indiana, in 1832, when he entered 160 acres of land in Ross Township, which was entirely unimproved. His wife having died shortly after coming here he returned to Ohio, where he followed farming. In 1838 he married Miss Eunice Drake, of Ohio. This union was blessed with one child, the subject of this sketch.

Although Mr. Hamilton had but one child he reared and cared for other children who found a good home with him. After the death of his second wife he married her sister, Rhoda Drake, September 7, 1874. He came to Indiana almost entirely without capital, but by a life of industry and persevering energy he accumulated a good share of this world's goods. He was an active and enterprising citizen of Ross Township, which he served as justice of the peace for two years. He took an active interest in matters pertaining to the advancement of the county, and contributed \$400 toward the construction of the Lake Erie & Western Railroad. He held stock to the amount of \$150 in the Dayton & Mulberry gravel road. His death occurred in Ross Township, February 28, 1884. He was a member of the Old School Baptist church.

ANDREW JACKSON HARLAND, a farmer of Owen Township, residing on section 3, is a native of Kentucky, born in Monroe County, near the Cumberland Mountains, January 8, 1829, a son of Joel W. and Mary (Mulkey) Harland, natives of Kentucky, the father born in 1794, of Irish descent, and the mother born in Monroe County, of Scotch and German ancestry. They were married in Kentucky about 1817, and in March, 1831, they came with their family, which then consisted of six children, to Clinton County, Indiana, where the father followed his trade, that of a carpenter, till his death, which occurred in 1849. His wife shared with him the trials and hardships as well as the pleasures of pioneer life till his death. She died July 29, 1875. They had a family of ten children—John M., living in Joplin, Missouri; James M. was a Captain in Company I, One Hundredth Indiana Infantry, during the late war, and was killed at the battle of Missionary Ridge; Haunah, deceased wife of Baker Miner, who is also deceased; Elizabeth, wife of S. T. Mills, of Kokomo; Hester, deceased wife of Robert Breckenridge; Andrew J., the subject of this sketch; Isaac N., deceased; Jemima, wife of Dr. S. H. Fawcett, of Blair, Nebraska, and William F. and Joel W., both living in Clinton County. In politics the father was a Democrat. He was the third sheriff elected in Clinton County, and was re-elected to the same office to serve a second term, but died before his term expired. A. J. Harland, the subject of this sketch, remained at home till ten years of age when his father died, after which he lived with Ephraim Catterlin on a farm near Frankfort, Indiana, for three years. He then returned home and assisted his elder brother to support his widowed mother for two years, when his mother induced him to learn the

trade of carding, fulling and cloth dressing, with S. Y. Hoops, but in a year the agreement was virtually broken by both parties. He then entered the employ of N. L. Northup & Co., of Throntown, Indiana, who were engaged in the same business, remaining with this firm for three years. In 1850 he came to Owen Township, Clinton County, and for one year was in the employ of Kramer & Harland, sawyers and lumber dealers. He then went to Colfax and in connection with his brother James operated a saw-mill at that place for five years, when he sold his interest there and bought a mill three miles east of Frankfort, which he ran for nine years. He then sold his mill and moved to a farm in Jackson, now Center Township, this county, he having owned this farm for some years previous. It was entirely unimproved when he settled there, but with a stout heart he went to work and felled the trees and built a hewed-log house for his family, and began to improve his land. Here he continued to live and toil for thirteen years, when he sold out in 1878 and went to Iowa. A year later he returned to Owen Township, where he bought eighty acres of land on section 3, from Robert Moore, where he has since followed agricultural pursuits. November 17, 1854, he was married in Colfax, Clinton County, to Miss Siren Parvis, who was born near Stockwell, in Tippecanoe County, Indiana, April 4, 1833, a daughter of Guessford and Mary Parvis. This union was blessed with ten children—James W., Rhoda (deceased), Elmer A. (deceased), Guessford, Anna, Clinton, William, Mollie and Kate. Both Mr. and Mrs. Harland are members of the Christian church at Avery, this county. In politics he affiliates with the Democratic party.

JOHN MORRIS HAYS, son of John Schooly and Margaret (Parcel) Hays, is a resident of Ross Township, Clinton County, living on section 7. He is a native of Clinton County, Indiana, born June 27, 1844, in Ross Township. When he was two years of age his parents removed to Owen Township, and there he was reared to agricultural pursuits which has been his principal vocation through life. June 22, 1872, he was married to Mary A. Kinder, who was born October 30, 1853, a daughter of Thomas Kinder, of Ross Township. Six children have been born to this union—Rose E., born July 8, 1873, died June 28, 1885; Gerthie B., born December 27, 1875; Newton C., born February 14, 1878; Ruth J., born July 30, 1879; Mary O. and Flossie. In 1883 Mr. Hays removed to Ross Township and bought forty acres of land, twenty

acres being partially improved. He has since cleared and improved fifteen acres more, and built a good residence and a fine barn. He was a soldier in the Union army, enlisting September 11, 1864, in Company G, Thirtieth Indiana Infantry, and was discharged August 19, 1865, at Green Lake, Texas, and while in the service participated in the battles of Franklin and Nashville, Tennessee. Politically he is a Democrat. He is a member of Owen Grange in Owen Township. Both he and his wife are members of the Presbyterian church.

JOHN SCHOOLY HAYS, section 7, Ross Township, was born in Butler County, Ohio, September 19, 1815, of English and Irish origin, a son of Joseph and Hannah (Ball) Hays. He came with his parents to Ross Township, Clinton County, Indiana, October 7, 1832, living with them till twenty-one years of age. He then learned the carpenter's trade which he followed two years in and near Jefferson, after which he was employed as miller in the Anderson (now Heavilon) Mill, where he remained three years. He then followed farming and carpentering some two years, when he rented the mill in which he was formerly employed which he operated for three years. He was married in Jefferson, Clinton County, January 7, 1838, to Margaret Parcel, who was born November 21, 1816, in Butler County, Ohio, of English descent. Ten children have been born to this union—William S. and Martha E. (twins), both deceased; Hannah J. and Mary E. (twins), the former married W. H. Miller and lives in Indian Territory, and the latter is deceased; Philip and John M. (twins); Lucinda C., wife of James A. Campbell, a grain merchant at Frankfort; Sarah, deceased; Josephine M., deceased wife of W. A. Bosworth, and Phœbe E., deceased. In August, 1846, Mr. Hays bought forty acres of State school land in Owen Township, which he improved, remaining there till 1872, and during this time he added to his original purchase ninety-three acres adjoining. Shortly afterward he sold ninety acres of his land to Andrew Bosworth, and the rest of his land he sold to Rachel Padix. He then bought property in Frankfort but preferring the country he soon disposed of his town property and bought twenty acres of unimproved land in Ross Township where he has since resided. He is comfortably settled in life, having a neat residence, a good barn, and his land well improved. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity. His father, Joseph H., was born in New Jersey, April 17, 1782, and was by occupation a farmer. He removed to Washington County, Pennsylvania,

in 1792, and in 1805 immigrated to Butler County, Ohio, where he followed farming till 1832. He was married in 1808 to Hannah Ball, who was born in Essex County, New Jersey, February 22, 1788, going with her parents to Butler County, Ohio, in 1800. To this union were born twelve children—Mary married Joseph Kershner, both of whom are deceased; Phoebe, a resident of Center Township, has been three times married, her last husband being Samuel Merrill, who is deceased; Thomas and William, both deceased; John S., our subject; Eleanor married Andrew Miller, both now deceased; Hannah J. married John Miller, both now deceased; Eunice, deceased wife of W. A. Sims; Asie died in infancy; Ezekiel lives in Wisconsin; Sarah, wife of Abraham Beard, lives in Wisconsin; and Samuel lives in Illinois. The parents of our subject came to Clinton County in 1832. In 1850 they removed to Richland County, Wisconsin, where the mother died February 22, 1858. She was a member of the Presbyterian church. The father returned to Ross Township, this county, in 1865, and made his home with our subject till his death, which occurred November 23 of the same year, in his eighty-fourth year. John S., our subject, is a member of Sedalia Lodge, No. 508, A. F. & A. M. In politics he is a Democrat. He served as clerk of the Board of Trustees in the early history of the county. His wife is a member of the United Brethren church.

DANIEL KREISHER, senior member of the firm of Kreisher & Smith, proprietors of the grist-mill at Rossville, was born in Clinton County, Ohio, in 1847, a son of Henry and Mary B. (Hudson) Kreisher, the father born in Reading, Pennsylvania, in 1815, and the mother a native of Maryland, born in 1817. The father learned the miller's trade in his native State, and followed the vocation of a miller till his death in March, 1881. While living on a farm he still carried on a mill, the duties of the farm devolving upon his sons. The mother of our subject is still living on the old farm near Frankfort. Our subject was a mere lad when his parents came to Clinton County with their family of six children—George, now deceased; Henry S.; William, now deceased; Benson H.; Eliza Jane, deceased; and Daniel; and the following children were born to the parents after coming to this county—Martin L., Mary B., Henrietta, Benjamin D., Sarah E., and Cora E., of whom Cora is deceased. A few months after coming to this county the father bought a new farm of heavily timbered land where he made a home for his family, living there till 1867, when they bought a

mill known as the Kemp Mill, located two miles northwest of Frankfort, which the father and sons operated until 1880, when they built the Allen Mill. They then commenced building the Allen Mill, but the father dying before it was completed, the sons were unable to finish it when they sold out to Allen Brothers, of Frankfort, and returned to their old mill near Frankfort, remaining there till the fall of 1882, when they removed their stock of machinery to Rossville. Mr. Kreisher, the subject of this sketch, has lived in this county, with the exception of a few months spent at Deer Creek, since coming here with his parents, his education being received in the common schools of the county. He was married in February, 1871, to Miss Rebecca M. Neidlinger, who was born near Allentown, Pennsylvania, in 1850. To this union have been born five children—Madison H., George W. (died aged about thirteen months), Abbie M., Jennie L., and Daniel. Mr. Kreisher built his first mill at Rossville, in 1882, which he operated under the firm name of Kreisher & Syders till it was burned down, October 15, 1883, when, beside losing the insurance, they lost one-third of the original cost of the mill. The following winter they commenced re-building the mill, which was ready for operation in May, 1885, when it re-opened under the firm name of Kreisher & Smith, Daniel Kreisher and George A. Smith being sole proprietors. Their mill is one of the best in the county, well supplied with all the latest improved machinery, and has a five-set double roller mill. Their capacity is three barrels per hour when wheat is dry, and their flour is always of an excellent quality. Like his father Mr. Kreisher is a Democrat, and like him he is in his religious views a Lutheran. He is now serving as trustee of Rossville, having been elected to that office in the spring of 1884, and re-elected in the spring of 1886. Mr. Kreisher was a soldier in the war of the Rebellion, enlisting in December, 1862, in Company K, Seventy-second Indiana Infantry. They rendezvoused at Indianapolis, going from there to the field. Mr. Kreisher was in the celebrated Wilder's brigade, and was never away from his regiment till his discharge at Indianapolis in September, 1865, except for two months when he was in the hospital at Columbia.

AARON LATSHAW, section 31, Ross Township, was born in Pennsylvania, October 17, 1844, a son of Isaac and Barbara (Bricker) Latshaw, who were both natives of Pennsylvania, and of German descent. Our subject was nine years of age when he came with his parents to Clinton County, Indiana, his father then buying

the farm in Ross Township where Aaron now lives, he having bought it from the heirs after his father's death. Here he has followed agricultural pursuits, living on the same farm since coming here with the exception of twelve years. Mr. Latshaw was married in November, 1868, to Miss Susan Shaw, of Ross Township, Clinton County, a daughter of John F. and Hetty Shaw, both of whom are deceased. They have three children—Hetty B.; Barbara A. and Mollie C. In politics Mr. Latshaw is a Republican. His father, Isaac Latshaw, received but a common-school education in his youth but being a constant reader he became well informed on general topics, and in an argument on theological subjects would invariably carry his point. He was married in Pennsylvania in 1841 to Barbara Bricker, and to them were born eleven children—Samuel; Aaron, our subject; Stephen; Elizabeth, wife of Isaac Hufford, of Michigan; Barbara, deceased; Michael; John, living in Michigan; Jeremiah; Mary, wife of John Demuth, living in Pennsylvania; William and Jesse. Isaac Latshaw came with his family to Clinton County, Indiana, in 1854, and bought 134 acres of land in Ross Township from George Majors, for which he paid \$25 per acre. He improved the land and erected a fine house and good barn, the land as before stated being now owned by our subject, and is one of the best farms in Ross Township. Here the father followed the nursery business from 1868 till his death. He was a member of the German Baptist church till within the last few years of his life when he united with the Brethren denomination. The mother of our subject also died in Ross Township, Clinton County.

JOHN MAJOR.—The history of the Major family in America commences previous to the war of independence. Two brothers, William and John Major, with their families emigrated from Ireland, and settled in the eastern part of Pennsylvania. Of the family of John Major the writer knows nothing. William Major reared two sons and two daughters—Henry, Thomas, Rebecca and Elizabeth. Henry died single. Thomas married Mary Luterton. They had three children, two sons and one daughter—Andrew, James and Margaret; all are now dead. Mary, the mother of these children, also died, after which Thomas moved to Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, not far from Pittsburg and married for his second wife Catharine Green. They had nine children, four sons and five daughters—John, Josiah, Elias, George, Mary, Elenor, Elizabeth, Rebecca and Clarrissa. Thomas Major shortly after the war of

1812, in 1816, moved from Pennsylvania to Hamilton County, Ohio, where by hard work and many privations he reared his large family. November 13, 1831, he moved from Ohio to Indiana and settled in the northern part of Clinton County, near what is now the town of Rossville. He cleared a farm out of the green woods, saw his family grown up, and died September 8, 1843, at the age of seventy-seven years. His wife survived him a few years and died at the age of seventy-four years. John Major was born May 4, 1803, and lived with his parents till the age of twenty-five years. He married Jane Carrick in March, 1828, by whom he had nine children, three of whom died in infancy. The names of those who survived are—William C., Thomas, Calvin C., Elizabeth S., Catharine and Martha. He moved from Ohio in 1833 to Indiana and settled in Clinton County, near Rossville, where he cleared a farm. His prospects seemed to be encouraging when he was called upon to part by death with the wife of his youth, who died September 27, 1849. He subsequently married Mrs. Anna Thompson, by whom he had two children—Eliza and Joseph C. He sold his farm in Ross Township in 1852 and bought on Twelve-Mile Prairie, where he lived but a short time when he was called upon to bury his eldest daughter, Elizabeth. He again sold his farm in 1864 and bought a farm in Boone County, near Thorntown, lived on it twenty-one years, when he sold and bought in Thorntown where he now lives, being in his eighty-fourth year.

THOMAS W. MASTERS, of Ross Township, was born in Franklin County, Indiana, June 25, 1838, a son of John and Susan (Harris) Masters, natives of Pennsylvania, the father born in July, 1805, of German ancestry, and the mother born in the year 1807. They were married in 1828, and to them have been born eight children, all of whom are living—Mary, wife of R. R. Spencer, a farmer of Rush County; Jacob, a grain and lumber merchant of Brookville, Indiana; John Q., a farmer of Owen Township; Jane, wife of John W. Chaney, a farmer of Owen Township; Thomas W., the subject of this sketch; William C., engaged in farming in Fayette County, Indiana; Samuel B., a blacksmith living in Brookville, and Levi K., a farmer of Franklin County. The parents are still living, being residents of Franklin County, the father now eighty-two years of age. He was by occupation a blacksmith, which he followed successfully for many years. Thomas W. Masters, whose name heads this sketch, was reared to agricultural pursuits in his native county, remaining there till September, 1861, when he en-

listed in the Union army in the Second Indiana Cavalry to serve three years or during the war. He participated in the battles of Shiloh, Resaca, Corinth, Chickamanga, and through the Atlanta campaign, and in the battle of Perryville. He received his discharge at Indianapolis, October 4, 1864, after serving in the defense of his country over three years. On returning home he engaged in farming which he has since followed. He was married in January, 1865, in Franklin County, to Miss Susannah Hayward a daughter of Joseph Hayward, who is now deceased. Mrs. Hayward, mother of Mrs. Masters still lives in Franklin County. Mr. Masters came to Rossville, Clinton County, in March, 1865, buying 160 acres adjoining the town where he still lives, but has since disposed of about fifty acres. He has erected a fine residence on his place, which is both comfortable and commodious, and has made other substantial improvements, and has now one of the finest places in his neighborhood. He subsequently bought twenty acres of land from Alfred Snyder. He is an enterprising farmer and a public-spirited citizen, being respected by all who know him. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. He is a comrade of Rossville Post, No. 53, G. A. R. In politics he is a Republican. In the spring of 1884 he was elected trustee of Ross Township, which office he filled satisfactorily for two years.

JOHN B. METZGER, a farmer and stock-raiser, residing on section 33, Ross Township, was born in Montgomery County, Ohio, April 19, 1850, a son of Samuel S. and Lizza (Bowers) Metzger, the father a native of Ohio, born in 1828, and the mother, born in Rockingham County, Virginia, in 1831. They were married near Dayton, Ohio, in 1849, and to them were born three children—Jacob B., the subject of this sketch; Aaron C. M., living in Madison Township, and Levi H. M., in Ross Township. They came with their family to Clinton County, Indiana, in 1859, and settled on the farm in Ross Township where the parents still reside. Jacob Metzger was about nine years old when he accompanied his parents to Clinton County, and his education was received at the common schools of the county. He was reared a farmer and has always followed agricultural pursuits, and has now a good farm located near his father's old homestead in Ross Township. Mr. Metzger was united in marriage near Rossville, January 31, 1869, to Miss Esther Metzger, who was born January 16, 1852, a daughter of Samuel and Hannah (Shively) Metzger, both of whom died in Clin-

ton County. To this union were born five children—Emanuel E., born October 27, 1869, is attending Ashland College, at Ashland, Ohio; Irvin L., born September 21, 1873; Vernon, born September 9, 1879; Artus, born April 9, 1881, and Daisy J., born January 17, 1884. In their religious faith Mr. and Mrs. Metzger believe in the doctrines of the United Brethren denomination.

ELIZABETH (METZGER) NEHER, a resident of Ross Township, living on section 33, was born in Montgomery County, Ohio, November 21, 1844, and was reared and educated in her native State. At the age of sixteen years she came with her father's family to Clinton County, they locating in Ross Township, where she was married November 23, 1862, to Joseph D. Neher, who was born and reared in Ross Township, the date of his birth being September 20, 1840. He was by occupation a farmer and carpenter, although the last five years of his life were devoted to the ministerial work of the German Baptist church. His life was one of success, and at his death left the home farm containing 100 acres of land, beside other property. According to his will his real and personal property is for his widow during her life, and at her death to descend to their children. He attended the common schools of the county in his youth, receiving such education as they afforded, but in after life, by diligence and self study, he became a well-informed man, and had in his library a collection of the very best books published. Mr. Neher affiliated with no political party and never cast a vote in his life. He died October 2, 1883, his death being a source of universal regret throughout the county. He was a kind and affectionate husband and father, a good neighbor, and an honorable and upright citizen. He was always ready to assist those in need, and comfort those in affliction, and was always ready to help in any enterprise which he deemed for the benefit of his people, church or county. To Mr. and Mrs. Neher were born ten children—Susan (wife of Albert Stewart, living near La Fayette); Samuel S., Amos A., Levi L., Anna, Ida, Lucy (died September 4, 1877, aged eighteen months), Ezra, Lonisa and Catherine. Daniel Neher, father of Joseph D. Neher, was born in Rockingham County, Virginia, in 1813. When a young man he came to Clinton County, Indiana, where he married Mary Metzger and to this union were born five children. In 1871 he removed to Marion County, Illinois, where he resided till his death. He united with the German Baptist church when a boy and for thirty-five years was a minister of that denomination, and

preached his last sermon February 6, 1881. His sons became ministers of the same denomination. Mrs. Neher's parents, Samuel and Hannah (Shively) Metzger, were natives of Ohio, of German descent. They were married in 1836, and were the parents of seven children—Elizabeth, whose name heads this sketch; John S., deceased; Susan; Esther, wife of Jacob B. Metzger; Catherine, wife of Aaron Metzger; Mary, wife of William Beydler, and Anna, wife of William Metzger. They came to Clinton County, Indiana, in 1860 and settled in Ross Township, where both died, the father in December, 1880, and the mother January 4, 1872. They were members of the German Baptist denomination.

H. C. PERRIN, farmer and stock-raiser, section 21, Ross Township, was born in Belford County, Virginia, January 25, 1816, a son of Solomon and Sarah (Botts) Perrin, his father a native of Connecticut, and his mother of Botetourt County, Virginia. His father died of cholera in New Orleans in 1833, and his mother in her native county in Virginia. In the spring of 1845 our subject went to Kentucky and lived in Bracken County a few months, when in July of the same year he came to Clinton County, Indiana, being persuaded to change his location by his brother William. He first settled near the Oxford church, renting land with his brother a year and then went to Rossville, and with his brother and John Ryhan ran a tobacco factory three years. This not proving profitable he bought eighty acres of land on section 29, Ross Township, and afterward added thirty acres, joining it on the east. He lived there ten years, when he sold his farm to Samuel Weeks and bought the one where he now lives. One hundred and twenty acres had been cleared and a story and a half log house and a log barn had been built. The house had been weather boarded and was comfortable and he made it his home until it was burned in 1861. He immediately went to work to build and erected a part of his present residence and has since added the upright part. He removed his log barn and now has one of the finest in the township. It is sixty feet square, with underground stable. His cow stable is 13 x 50 feet; horse stable, 18 x 50 feet; feed room, 9 x 50 feet, and wagon shed, 17 x 50 feet, and his storage room has the capacity for holding 1,300 bushels of wheat in the straw. He feeds from six to eight car-loads of hogs a year. He raises about 1,500 bushels of corn a year and 1,000 bushels of wheat, and in addition to this buys considerable corn for his stock. Mr. Perrin was married September 23, 1844, to Susan

Secrist, who was born in Botetourt County, Virginia, November 23, 1818, a daughter of David and Mary (Flory) Secrist, her father a native of Pennsylvania and her mother of Virginia. They have had a family of seven children—Eliza, born September 23, 1844, is the wife of James Coulter; Byron A., born January, 1847, died July 9, 1848; Charles, born September 23, 1848, died May 24, 1863; Mary J., born February 23, 1850, is the widow of Samnel Hurley, who was killed at Danville, Illinois, in 1882; Sarah M., born May 7, 1854, is the wife of Milton Hoffman; Harriet E., born August 15, 1855, is the wife of Isaac Herlocker; Emma, born May 10, 1859, is the wife of Amos Taylor. Politically Mr. Perin is a Republican. He and his wife are members of the Presbyterian church.

GEORGE SMITH, of Rossville, retired member of the mercantile firm of Smith, White & Smith, was born in Rossville, Clinton County, Indiana, January 17, 1848, a son of John H. and Ann Smith. He was educated at the graded school at Rossville, and by diligence and private study he received a good knowledge of the common branches. He lived with his parents till twenty-three years of age when he began life on his own account, going to Newton County, where he engaged in farming on the old home farm. He was subsequently employed in his brother's store as clerk for six months, and in February, 1874, he became associated in the dry-goods business with his brother, H. L. Smith, which partnership continued for three years. He then formed a partnership with his younger brother, John A. Smith, with whom he carried on business for six years under the firm name of George Smith & Brother, when H. L. Smith was admitted to the firm, the name being then changed to Smith Brothers. Shortly afterward the younger brother retired from the business when M. B. White was admitted, the business then being conducted under the firm name of Smith, White & Smith for three years, when George Smith retired. He then purchased the entire hardware stock of the firm which he sold to C. M. Shagley a few months later. Mr. Smith was married May 3, 1877, to Nora Rose, a daughter of Rev. Uriah Rose, who died in December, 1885. Her mother is still living, making her home in Frankfort. Mr. and Mrs. Smith have three children—Ralph J., born April 29, 1878; George Adrian, born September 29, 1880, and Frank E., born April 6, 1883. In his political views Mr. Smith is a Democrat. In 1880 he was elected trustee of Ross Township and re-elected to the same office in 1882 without opposi-

tion. In the Democratic Primary County Convention, April 17, 1886, he was nominated by his party for county auditor, receiving a majority of forty-eight votes. Mr. Smith is a member of Carroll Lodge, No. 183, I. O. O. F., and has passed the degrees of the subordinate lodge. Mrs. Smith is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church at Rossville.

HENRY LUCAS SMITH, senior member of the mercantile firm of Smith & White, of Rossville, was born in Rossville, this county, May 12, 1842, where he was reared and educated in the common schools. His parents, John H. and Ann (Dehnen) Smith, were both natives of Germany, and among the pioneers of Clinton County, Indiana. They came to this county and settled in Rossville in 1835, where the father followed the saddler's and harness maker's trade until 1854. He then followed farming near Rossville till 1865, when he removed to Newton County, Indiana, remaining there till his death. Henry L. Smith, our subject, began clerking in a store in Rossville at the age of eighteen years. In May, 1861, he enlisted as a private in Company D, Fifteenth Indiana, to serve three years. He was discharged at Indianapolis June 25, 1864, at the expiration of his term of service. He participated in the battles of Rich Mountain, Green Brier, Stone River, Shiloh and Perryville and Missionary Ridge. He was wounded in the right leg at the last-mentioned battle, being struck by a piece of shell, on account of which he was off duty from November 24, 1863, until the following March, spending his time at home on a furlough. He then rejoined his regiment at Loudon, Tennessee, and was detailed as Orderly to General George D. Wagner, serving as such until he was discharged. On his return from the army he engaged in farming in Newton County, Indiana, which he followed till the fall of 1865, when he was employed as clerk in the store of A. J. Kent at Kentland, Indiana, until the fall of 1867, when he came to Rossville. He was married December 15, 1868, near Rossville, to Mary S. Rose, a daughter of Rev. Uriah Rose, late of Frankfort. They have six children—W. Dale, Inez, Ettie, Grace, May and Raymond. Mr. Smith has been engaged in the mercantile business since coming to Rossville, being first associated with J. Q. Masters under the firm name of Masters & Smith. In 1874 they engaged in the lumber business at La Fayette, at the the same time carrying on the same business at Rossville. In October, 1875, he discontinued the business at La Fayette, and has since followed mer-

cantile pursuits at Rossville, forming a partnership with his brothers John and George, the firm name being known as Smith Brothers. In 1883 he became associated with W. B. White, thus forming the present firm of Smith & White. In connection with his mercantile pursuits Mr. Smith is engaged in farming and raising and dealing in short-horn cattle, having a fine farm of 276 acres adjoining the village of Rossville. Mr. Smith is a Master and Royal Arch Mason, being a member of the lodge at Rossville and the chapter at Frankfort, and is a member of Rossville Lodge, No. 183, I. O. O. F., of which he is serving his second term as noble grand. He is also a comrade of Rossville Post, No. 390, G. A. R., of which he is quartermaster. Both he and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

MELVILLE BEVERIDGE WHITE, a member of the mercantile firm of Smith & White, of Rossville was born in Blooming Grove, Franklin County, Indiana, December 9, 1844. In August, 1862, he enlisted in Company G, Sixty-eighth Indiana Infantry, for three years or during the war. While being conveyed with others from Indianapolis to Nashville, Tennessee, where they were to be assigned to their divisions, they were captured by the enemy at Munfordville, Kentucky, but were immediately paroled and sent back to Indianapolis, where they were held till the following spring. In February, 1863, he was discharged on account of disability when he returned home, and in the fall of the same year he entered the employ of M. B. and M. C. Gordon, of Metamora, Franklin County, remaining there till March, 1864, when having regained his health he re-enlisted in Company C, Thirteenth Indiana Infantry. In the summer of 1864 he participated with his regiment in the battles of Petersburg, Richmond, Cold Harbor, and in other engagements between Richmond and Petersburg. In these engagements the regiment was so badly cut to pieces that when reorganized there were only enough men to form three companies, A, B, and C, Mr. White being then transferred to Company B, of which he was made First Corporal in the spring of 1865. In December, 1864, they moved to Fort Fisher, North Carolina, under General Butler, where they were under fire a short time. They then went to Virginia, but three days later returned to Fort Fisher under General Terry, and captured the fort, remaining there some three weeks. They then went to Wilmington, which place was surrendered to them. In April, 1865, they went to Raleigh where the sad news of Lincoln's assassination reached them. In July they were sent to

Goldsboro to garrison that point, remaining there till September 5, when they were mustered out by special order 154. After returning home in September, 1865, he worked as a farm hand for two years. In 1868 he began clerking in the store of T. I. Powers, of Blooming Grove, Indiana, where he remained three years. In the fall of 1872 he came to Rossville, Clinton County, where he clerked three years for the firm of Masters & Smith. He then engaged in the mercantile business on his own account, which he followed alone till 1882, when he became associated with Smith Brothers, under the firm name of Smith, White & Smith. In the fall of 1885 the junior member of the firm retired, when the firm name was changed to Smith & White. Mr. White was married at Brookville, Franklin County, June 4, 1874, to Emma C. McClure, a native of that county, and daughter of William and Rebecca McClure, of whom her father is now deceased. Her mother still lives in Brookville. Mr. and Mrs. White have two children—Oakley M. and Zula R., both at home. Mr. and Mrs. White are members of the Methodist Episcopal church of Rossville. He is a member of the Odd Fellows' order, belonging to Rossville Lodge, No. 183, and is a comrade of Rossville Post, No. 390, G. A. R. Mr. White's father, Alexander White, was born in Blooming Grove, Franklin County, Indiana, in 1816. He was formerly a merchant tailor, but in later life turned his attention to farming, which he has since followed. He has been four times married, taking for his first wife Nancy A. Templeton, by whom he had eight children—Edgar T.; Melville B., our subject; Robert, deceased; Mary, wife of Samuel Anderson; Sarah, wife of Willis Parrott; Anna, deceased, and two who died in infancy. Our subject's mother died in 1860, and in 1862 his father married Martha Newman, and to this union were born four children—Ella, wife of Howard Naylor; Laura, deceased; Minnie, wife of William Starr, and William L. After the death of his second wife he married Elizabeth Stant, who died a few months after her marriage. His present wife was Catherine Pierson, of Blooming Grove, where they still make their home.



CHAPTER XXVIII.

SUGAR CREEK TOWNSHIP.

GEOGRAPHICAL DESCRIPTION.—EARLY SETTLEMENT.—SUBSEQUENT ARRIVALS.—FIRST EVENTS.—POPULATION.—POLITICAL RECORDS.—AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.—VALUATION AND TAXATION, 1845 AND 1886.—PICKARD'S MILLS VILLAGE.—BIOGRAPHICAL.

Sugar Creek is the smallest township in the county, and lies in the extreme southeastern part. It is bounded on the north by Johnson Township, on the east by Tipton and Hamilton counties, on the south by Boone County, and on the west by Kirklin Township. It contains only twenty-six sections, and its land is low and level. The soil is a dark rich loam, but owing to its very wet nature the process of cultivation has not advanced as rapidly as in the other townships of the county.

This township took its name from a stream of considerable importance, which has its course within its borders.

The northern part of the township was included in the bounds of the "Miami Reservation." The Indians holding possession of their claims until 1838, and many remaining even later than this, there was a tendency on the part of the white man, seeking a peaceful habitation on which to dwell, to settle some distance from the home of the haughty red man. For this reason we find those townships in the western part of the county becoming quite populous, while those of the eastern part were yet unbroken forests.

However, at a very early date, about the year 1827, there was found in the person of William Harris the qualities necessary to be possessed by one who took up an abode in the forest. In the prime of life, bold and fearless, his pulse bounding with life and energy, he trod the deep forest of Sugar Creek with light and bounding footstep, vieing with the Indian in search of wild game.

To Mr. Harris is due the honor of building the first cabin in Sugar Creek Township. This was in the year 1828, and stood on the farm at present belonging to the heirs of John Murphy. For a while Harris made very little attempt at improvements, but gave his time principally to hunting and fishing.

The first man perhaps who entered her borders for the purpose of bringing some of her dense forests into a state of cultivation was Abner Dunn. He came in the year 1832, and settled on the farm afterward known as the Peter B. Kennedy farm.

For some time no one else was induced to take up their abode in the township. However, in 1835, two worthy men came, who were willing to share the hardships incident to pioneer life. They were William V. McKinney, who settled on the farm where he is still living, and Merrill Cooper, on the land which is now owned by Mr. W. V. McKinney. William V. McKinney is still a resident of the township. He came to the county a young man, with little of this world's goods. He had a good suit of clothes, which he sold to obtain money with which to enter his land. By sterling industry and careful management he has grown to be one of the largest landholders in the township.

During the year 1836 it would seem most likely there would be several enter the township, but, in consulting the most reliable authority, we were unable to learn the names of any.

In 1837 David Kutz settled on the farm which he still owns, and William Imbles, on what is now the William Hart farm.

In 1838 came the following reliable men: John Crawford, who settled on the Beard farm; James Hill, on the land owned by Mr. Smith; James Ward, on the farm belonging to Mr. W. V. McKinney, and John Cooper, on the land now divided among his heirs, Mr. McKinney and Mr. Scott.

Those of 1839 and 1840 were: Leonard Boyer, on the farm where he is still living; John Alexander, where he yet lives; Samuel Boyer, on the Widow Boyer farm; H. Lockridge, on the farm owned by his sisters; Maurice Ray, on the Peter Wiles farm; James King, on the farm where he is still living; and Eli Dusky, on the land owned by his widow.

After 1840 the township began to be rapidly settled, with so many changes in location that it would be exceedingly difficult to give date and location. Among those who came about that time we name James Snodgrass, Daniel Scott, James, William and John Barnett, Walter Ivans and James Louks.

The first religious meeting in the township was held at John Crawford's, in 1843, by the Methodists. Thomas Spencer and John Crawford were the ministers. A little later the same year a permanent church organization was effected by the Missionary Baptists.

The year following, the denomination built a hewed-log house, which was the first in the township, on the farm now owned by Mr. Hill. At this place now is a good church, with a congregation numbering about 100. The next church was built by the Methodists, who built a good, substantial house in 1876. Previous to this they met for worship in a school-house.

Nearly all the various religious denominations have been represented at different times in the township. What is known as the "Hard-Shell Baptist" organized a church about 1844, which flourished for a short time, and then went down.

In 1839 a school-house was built on the Cooper farm, just across the line in Kirklin Township, which was patronized by the citizens of Sugar Creek. This being somewhat inconvenient, the following year, 1840, a small pole cabin was built on the Ray farm, in which was taught, in the winter of 1840 and 1841, the first school of the township. Soon after this another school-house was built on the John Alexander farm. George Winborough and James Hill were early teachers.

Sugar Creek was formerly a part of Kirklin Township. In 1841, however, her citizens presented a petition to the commissioners asking to be formed into a civil township. This request being granted, an election was authorized to be held at Merrill Cooper's, October 16, 1841. Thomas Douglass was appointed to act as in spectator. The place of holding elections was afterward changed to the house of W. V. McKinney. The first justice of the peace was John Cooper. Mr. McKinney served next, holding the office nine years, when he resigned.

The school districts were not confined to civil townships at that time. Accordingly, John Hall, John Ferguson and W. V. McKinney acted as trustees for Kirklin and Sugar Creek townships.

The first marriage was that of James Louks to a daughter of John Alexander, about 1837. The marriage ceremony was performed by Malachi Cooper, Baptist minister.

In 1836 Mary, wife of W. V. McKinney, gave birth to a son, Asa, which was, perhaps, the first child of white parentage in the township.

The first death was the wife of Thomas Douglass.

In 1843 John Cooper built a saw-mill, to which was attached a corn-cracker. The next mill was by Ward, Hill & McMannis. This was a saw-mill, but burrs being attached, corn and some wheat was ground.

POPULATION.

The population has had a steady but not rapid increase. In 1850 it was 477; in 1860 it was 719; in 1870 it was 964, and in 1880 it had reached 1,410.

POLITICAL.

In political sentiment Sugar Creek is usually Democratic, although it sometimes varies from this general rule. In 1884 Cleveland's majority was twenty-three. The following is the result of the last general election, November 4, 1884, for President, State, and county officers:

<i>President.</i>		<i>Supreme Judge.</i>		
Grover Cleveland.....	199	23	Joseph A. S. Mitchell... 199	23
James G. Blaine.....	176		Edwin P. Hammond.....	177
Benj. F. Butler.....	5		<i>Reporter of Supreme Court.</i>	
John P. St. John.....	1		John W. Kern.....	203
<i>Governor.</i>		23	William M. Hoggatt.....	178
Isaac P. Gray.....	199		<i>Congressman.</i>	
William H. Calkins.....	176		Thomas B. Ward.....	198
Hiram Z. Leonard.....	5		Charles T. Doxey.....	179
Robert S. Dwiggins.....	1		Henry T. Cotton.....	4
<i>Lieutenant Governor.</i>			<i>Circuit Judge.</i>	
Mahlon D. Manson.....	200	25	Allen E. Paige.....	200
Eugene H. Bundy.....	175		<i>Prosecuting Attorney.</i>	
John D. Mulroy.....	5		William A. Staley.....	195
Elwood C. Siler.....	1		William R. Hines.....	185
<i>Secretary of State.</i>			<i>Sheriff.</i>	
William R. Myers.....	199	23	John A. Petty.....	194
Robert Mitchell.....	176		William D. Clark.....	187
Thompson Smith.....	5		<i>Treasurer.</i>	
Benj. F. Carter.....	1		Thomas R. Engart.....	190
<i>Auditor of State.</i>			Alex. B. Given.....	190
James H. Rice.....	199	23	<i>Recorder.</i>	
Bruce Carr.....	176		James A. Hedgcock.....	191
Josias H. Robinson.....	5		Samuel Scott.....	189
Eli Miller.....	1		<i>Coroner.</i>	
<i>Treasurer of State.</i>			Walter L. Shores.....	195
John J. Cooper.....	199	23	Daniel W. Heaton.....	185
Roger R. Shiel.....	176		<i>Surveyor.</i>	
Frank T. Waring.....	5		James W. Brown.....	197
Andrew J. Taylor.....	1		Joseph H. Lovett.....	184
<i>Attorney-General.</i>			<i>Senator.</i>	
Francis T. Howard.....	199	23	De Witt C. Bryant.....	195
William C. Wilson.....	176		John H. Caldwell.....	185
John O. Green.....	5			
Samson I. North.....	1			
<i>Superintendent of Public Instruction.</i>				
John W. Holcombe.....	199	23		
Barnabas C. Hobbs.....	176			
Samuel S. Boyd.....	5			
Ryland T. Brown.....	1			

<i>Representative.</i>		<i>Commissioner, Second District.</i>	
Erastus H. Staley.....	195	10	Arthur J. Clendenning... 193
Oliver Gard.....	185		James McDavis..... 187
<i>Commissioner, First District.</i>		<i>Commissioner, Third District.</i>	
John Enright.....	192	5	John Pruitt... 191
Thomas Major.....	187		Andrew J. Sharp..... 188

STATISTICS OF AGRICULTURE.

The number of acres of wheat sown in Sugar Creek Township for 1886 is 2,996; corn, 4,012; oats, 85; number of acres in timothy, 944; clover, 1,097; wild grass, 921; acres of new land brought under cultivation for 1886, crops, 407; timber land, 3,678.

There are 20,909 rods of drain tile in operation in this township.

In 1885 there were 3,951 gallons of sorghum and 70 gallons of maple molasses made. The number of gallons of milk taken from cows was 138,740; pounds of butter made, 39,835; honey, 361.

Of the horse kind there are 566; mules, 27; cattle, 1,107; milch cows, 487; hogs, 2,705; sheep, 427; pounds of wool clipped, 1,575; dozens of chickens sold and used, 1,117; turkeys, 43; geese, 45; ducks, 41; eggs, 37,804.

The number of fruit-trees is as follows: Apple, 4,402; pear, 28; plum, 69; cherry, 929; crab apple, 96; grape-vines, 380.

VALUATION AND TAXATION, 1845.

As an interesting matter of record in the history of Sugar Creek Township we give the items of valuation and taxation for 1845: Polls, 46; acres of land, 10,976.20; value of lands, \$24,866; value of improvements, \$5,668; value of land and improvements, \$30,554; value of personal property, \$6,161; total valuation of all taxables, \$36,715.

State tax, \$102.93; county tax, \$69.18; road tax, \$33.40; total taxes levied, \$205.51.

VALUATION AND TAXATION, 1886.

Polls, 330; acres of land, 16,474; value of lands, \$200,640; value of improvements, \$30,725; value of land and improvements, \$231,365; value of personal property, \$70,335; total valuation of all taxables, \$301,700.

State tax, \$481; capital tax, \$53.41; State school tax, \$587.84; university tax, \$13.86; county tax, \$1,308.94; township tax \$267.07; special school tax, \$1,228.83; road tax, \$534.15; dog

tax, \$167; county sinking fund tax, \$267.07; county interest fund tax, \$186.94; gravel road fund tax, \$133.54; bridge tax, \$173.59; total taxes levied, \$5,402.74.

PICKARD'S MILL

is the only village in the township and was laid out by James Ward in 1844. James Ward opened the first store, Milton Cooper and Dr. Williams were the first physicians, and Robert Boyer was the first blacksmith. A steam saw-mill was built here in 1851, by Ward & Hill. Samuel Mitchell brought the first mail to this place, and Thomas Puckit was the first postmaster.

The number of inhabitants at the present writing (1886) is about 125. Its business men are as follows: McMath & Henkle and A. C. Littleton, general merchants; Robbins & Sons, druggists; Dallas and Theodore Holmes and William Cooper, physicians; Wright & Son, blacksmiths; John Gildersleeve, wagon-maker; J. Henkle, postmaster.

In 1873 the Methodist Episcopal society built a church at the cost of about \$1,600. This society is a thing of the past and the building is occupied by the Quakers every other Sabbath, who have quite a large following and the pulpit is supplied by the Rev. Mr. Mills.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

J. N. COOPER, residing on section 24, Sugar Creek Township, is a native of Indiana, born in Rush County, January 15, 1832, a son of John and Jane (King) Cooper. The father was born in Pulaski County, Kentucky, June 26, 1800, and was there married March 5, 1820, and there his two eldest children were born. He then came with his family to Rush County, Indiana, where he commenced improving a new farm, living on it some ten years. In 1838 he came to Sugar Creek Township with his family, which then consisted of nine children—William E., Malachi, James M., J. N. (our subject), Polly Ann, Lucinda, Stanley, Angeline and Jane. The family first settled one and a half miles southeast of the farm where our subject now resides, where the father entered 160 acres of land and commenced making a home in the woods. After clearing a small space he built a round-log cabin, which contained but one room, and the following year he added a kitchen to his cabin. When they first came to this county the deer would come within a few rods of their

cabin, and the howling of the wolves was a nightly occurrence. After living in their cabin a few years the father erected a two-story hewed-log house, which at that time was one of the best houses in the township. Here in this house the children grew to maturity, and here the parents lived till their death, the father dying December 30, 1851, and the mother September 19, 1841. Their two youngest children were born in this county. John N. Cooper, the subject of this sketch, remained at home till his marriage, which occurred March 2, 1851, to Elizabeth Ward, who was born January 18, 1832, a daughter of Newton and Sarah (Perkins) Ward. After his marriage Mr. Cooper bought his present farm on section 24, which was then wild timber land. He built a log cabin in the rear of his present commodious frame residence, in which he lived till 1871, when he erected his present house. In February, 1857, he went with his eldest brother, William E., to California, via the Isthmus of Panama, and stopped a day and a night on the island of Cuba, where they exchanged vessels. They went from New Orleans to San Francisco in twenty-two days. After mining in California for a short time they commenced farming at \$40 a month near Marysville. They reached home in 1858, after remaining in California about sixteen months, when our subject followed farming on his land in Sugar Creek Township till he enlisted in the late war, August 19, 1862. He served in Company B, Seventy-fifth Indiana Infantry, about three years, and was in every battle and skirmish in which his regiment participated. His first engagement was at Hoover's Gap, Tennessee, and also took part in the battles of Chickamauga and Missionary Ridge, one of the grandest sights he ever saw. He followed General Sherman to Atlanta, and was with him to the sea, and was at the surrender of General Johnston's army, and in the grand review at Washington. After his discharge in June, 1865, he returned to his farm, where he has since followed agricultural pursuits. He was bereaved by the loss of his wife January 4, 1886. She was a member of the Baptist church. To Mr. and Mrs. Cooper were born three children—James R., born December 17, 1851; William E., born October 25, 1853, and Charles Marion, born February 17, 1855, died in early infancy. In politics Mr. Cooper affiliates with the Republican party. He never sought public office, and although he has been frequently importuned to run for township trustee he would never consent, preferring to devote his entire attention to the duties of his farm. The Cooper family is of English descent,

coming from England to America many years ago. Our subject's grandfather, Malachi Cooper, was an old-fashioned Baptist minister. Mr. Cooper's brother, Stanley Cooper, was a soldier in the war of the Rebellion, enlisting in Company B, Seventy-fifth Indiana Infantry, and was killed at the battle of Chickamauga.

A. C. LITTLETON, general merchant, Pickard's Mill, Indiana, was born August 1, 1840, in Sugar Creek Township, a son of James and Amelia (Buffington) Littleton. He was reared on his father's farm and was educated in the old-fashioned log school-house. He remained at home until after the breaking out of the war of the Rebellion, and September 10, 1862, enlisted and was assigned to Company E, Fortieth Indiana Infantry. His first battle was at Stone River and the next at Mission Ridge, when he was in General Wagner's brigade and General Sheridan's division. His regiment was then sent to assist General Buruside in East Tennessee. They then went to Chattanooga, where he, with some others, was transferred to the Fifteenth Indiana, and remained with that regiment while those who re-enlisted as veterans returned home on furlough. He was subsequently returned to his old company, and with it started on the Atlanta campaign. They were afterward assigned to General Thomas's command and returned to Nashville, participating in the battles at Franklin and Nashville, which was his last battle. He was discharged June 15 1865, and returned home. He followed agricultural pursuits until 1877, when he became associated with the Smith Brothers, of Frankfort, and established his present business, buying the interest of his partners in 1879. He is genial and accommodating and is building up a good trade. He was married September 28, 1873, to Mrs. Priscilla Goar, a native of Shelby County, Indiana, born August 26, 1837, a daughter of Gabriel and Mary (Carr) Batterton, and widow of J. M. Goar. She removed with her parents to Tipton County, Indiana, and from there to Sugar Creek Township, Clinton County. Her first husband was a member of Company B, Seventy-fifth Indiana Infantry, and died at Murfreesboro, Tennessee, in February, 1863, leaving two sons—Joseph W. and Eli J., both of whom are married. To Mr. and Mrs. Littleton was born one son—Thaddeus, born February 10, 1876, and died December 28, 1878.

JAMES LITTLETON, deceased, was born in Washington County, Ohio, September 26, 1799, a son of William and Mary (McBurney) Littleton, his father a native of Virginia, and his mother of

Ireland, coming to America when a young lady, with her brother William. In his youth James Littleton began to learn the ship-carpenter's trade, serving an apprenticeship of three years with Walter Curtis. When twenty years of age he went to Buffington's Island, Ohio, and was there married, in 1824, to Amelia Buffington, who was born in Meigs County, Ohio, November 18, 1807, a daughter of Joseph and Chloe (Harvey) Buffington, natives of Maryland, but early settlers of what is now Buffington's Island, which the father owned, entering the land from the Government. Her parents subsequently moved to Louisa County, Iowa, and died there, leaving a large estate. In 1835 Mr. Littleton moved to Indiana and settled in Boone County, and two years later moved to Sugar Creek Township, Clinton County, taking up a tract of Government land on section 34. He built a log house for his family. He worked at the carpenter's trade, and in the meantime claimed his land and made a home for his family. They lived in their log house until 1865, when a substantial frame residence was built, which is still the home of the mother. Mr. Littleton died September 2, 1867. His family consisted of five children—Walter C., born August 24, 1825, died January 16, 1848; Ann M., born September 9, 1827, is the wife of C. W. Cooper; Joseph H., born December 15, 1829, lives in Texas; Magdalena M., born May 11, 1833, died February 5, 1884; A. C., born August 1, 1840. Mr. Littleton was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

JAMES F. LOUKS is one of the oldest citizens of Sugar Creek Township, having come here with his parents, John and Sally Louks, in the fall of 1838, who settled three miles north of his present farm, which is located on section 10. He was married September 23, 1841, to Eliza J. Alexander, this marriage being the first solemnized in Sugar Creek Township. Mrs. Louks was born in Pulaski County, Kentucky, April 9, 1823, where she lived till about seven years of age, when she was brought by her parents, John and Elizabeth (King) Alexander, to Decatur County, Indiana, and in October, 1838, came to Sugar Creek Township, Clinton County. Mrs. Louks's parents were both natives of Pulaski County, Kentucky, and both died in Sugar Creek Township, on the farm where they first settled. Mrs. Louks died April 6, 1886, and is buried beside her parents in Dusky Cemetery. To Mr. and Mrs. Louks were born twelve children—James Franklin, Elizabeth, William Joseph, John, Sally, Nelson M., Lydia A., Martha Jane, Silas N., and three who died in infancy. Mr

Louks's father was born in Dutchess County, New York, September 1, 1797, and when a boy went with his parents to Chautauqua County, New York, where he was reared to manhood, and was there married in 1817 to Sally Lennox, who was born in Genesee County, New York, December 25, 1800, but reared in Chautauqua County. They came to Indiana from Chautauqua County, with their family, which consisted of four sons and two daughters, and settled in Decatur County, removing eleven months later, in 1838, to Sugar Creek Township, as before stated. He subsequently sold his farm, which adjoined the farm of our subject, and went to Kansas, where he died three months after arriving there, aged seventy-nine years. He was a soldier in the war of 1812, and took part in the battle of Quebec. The mother died in Sugar Creek Township, December 14, 1851. Both parents were earnest members of the Methodist Episcopal church for many years. The paternal grandparents of our subject, Joseph and Peggy (Maybee) Louks, were natives of Germany, and on coming to America first made their home in Dutchess County. They removed from that county to Chautauqua County, where they both died. Our subject's maternal grandparents were Robert and Sally (Fossett) Lennox, the latter being a sister of General Fossett, of the English army. They were born, reared and married in Ireland, and two months after their marriage came to America, and after living a few months in Susquehanna County, Pennsylvania, they removed to Genesee County, New York, where they lived till after their children were born. They subsequently settled in Chautauqua County, where they lived till their death. James F. Louks, our subject, was one of the committee from Clinton County to distribute funds to the wives whose husbands were in the service of their country, during the war of the Rebellion. In politics he was formerly an old-time Whig, but now affiliates with the Democratic party. He is a member of the Christian church.

JAMES C. McKINNEY, a prosperous farmer of Sugar Creek Township, residing on section 2, was born in the township where he now lives, the date of his birth being February 28, 1839. He was reared on the old homestead, and received such education as the district schools of that day afforded. After he reached the age of nineteen years he commenced working for his father on the home farm for \$13 per month, and in this way he bought eighty acres of the farm where he still resides, besides saving \$100 dollars a year. He has now accumulated about 239 acres of choice land by his own

persevering energy and industrious habits. His home farm now contains 160 acres of well-cultivated land, besides which he owns a tract of forty acres on section 3, and about thirty-nine acres on section 11. Mr. McKinney was married in February, 1867, to Miss Delilah Josephine Ward, who was born in Sugar Creek Township, October 4, 1843, a daughter of James M. and Amanda (Hill) Ward, her father being a native of Virginia. Mr. and Mrs. McKinney have five children—Cora, born November 28, 1867; Charles W., born April 7, 1869; Mary L., born August 31, 1871; Dolly H., born December 21, 1872, and Flora M., born April 2, 1875, all born in Sugar Creek Township, and all living at home. Both Mr. and Mrs. McKinney are members of the Baptist church. In politics he is a Republican.

WILLIAM V. MCKINNEY, SR., farmer, Sugar Creek Township, lives on section 33, where he has a fine farm. His land, which consists of about 700 acres, is located on sections 33, 34, 21, 4, 3, 36 and 25. He was born in Pulaski County, Kentucky, October 18, 1813, and when twelve years old his parents moved to Lincoln County, Kentucky. When he was sixteen years old he began learning the blacksmith's trade, and served an apprenticeship of three years. He worked one day after completing his time for 50 cents, and then with \$5 in his pocket and his worldly possessions tied up in a cotton handkerchief and swung on a stick over his shoulder he started on foot for Rush County, Indiana, his object being to live in a free State where he did not have to compete with slave labor. He worked at his trade three years, and in the meantime had saved \$200. He then, in July, 1835, came to Clinton County and entered 120 acres of land in Sugar Creek Township. He built a cabin 16 x 18 feet in dimension, of beech and maple poles, and split poles for the flooring, moving into it the day he was twenty-two years old. He afterward sold his wedding suit which cost him \$60, for \$40, and sold coon and deer skins amounting to \$10, and with this bought the rest of his quarter section. He then clothed himself with skins until able to buy clothes. Mr. McKinney was one of the first trustees of Sugar Creek and Kirklintownships, and after their separation served as justice of the peace for Sugar Creek nine years. He was the second settler in the township, Abner Dunn being the first. He had many thrilling experiences with Indians and wild animals, and his narrations of the early days in Clinton County are entertaining and are listened to with delight by any who are fortunate enough to have his ac-

quaintance. He was the first blacksmith in the township and in his part of the county, and his services were often in demand. While others hunted to increase their worldly store while improving their land, he worked at his trade, which brought him more than their spoils. Mr. McKinney was married June 29, 1834, to Mary A. Cooper, who was born in Pulaski County, Kentucky, August 25, 1816, and died in Clinton County, Indiana, leaving eight children—George H., born April 15, 1835; Asa, born March 10, 1837, was the first boy born in Sugar Creek Township; James C., born February 28, 1839; Nancy A., born June 30, 1841; Angeline, born August 3, 1843; William V., born June 30, 1846; John W., born November 24, 1848, and Henry Clay, born April 8, 1851. January 2, 1857, Mr. McKinney married Mrs. Angeline Low, who was born in Kentucky, July 21, 1829, a daughter of Elijah Thurman, and widow of — Low, by whom she had two daughters. To them were born eight children—Jesse A. Fremont, born October 29, 1857; Sarah E., born June 29, 1859; Miranda J., born February 21, 1861; Minerva E., born April 29, 1862; Amanda E., born August 25, 1865; Ozra O., born May 26, 1869, and three that died in early infancy. Mrs. McKinney died in 1870, and August 31, 1871, Mr. McKinney married Mrs. Martha Harrel, who was born November 19, 1829, and to them were born two children—Lewis Milton, born November 16, 1872, and a daughter who died in infancy. In politics Mr. McKinney has affiliated with the Whig and Republican parties. He is a member of no religious denomination, but in belief indorses the faith of the old-school Baptist church. His father, James McKinney, was a native of Virginia, son of Collin McKinney, who was born in Ireland, and came to America in an early day. He was married in his native State to Anna Crow, and subsequently moved to Kentucky. His children were seven in number—James, Milton, George, William V., Emily, Jane and Mary Ann. The mother died when William was five years old, and the father was again married. He died in 1840, aged about sixty-five years. He was a soldier in the war of 1812.

WILLIAM V. MCKINNEY, JR., was born in Sugar Creek Township, Clinton County, June 13, 1846, where he was reared on his father's farm, receiving his education in the schools of his district. He is a son of William V. and Polly Ann (Cooper) McKinney, who were among the early settlers of Sugar Creek Township. He has made farming his life work, and is now the owner of eighty

acres of valuable land where he resides in Sugar Creek Township. Mr. McKinney was married October 7, 1869, to Miss Martha M. Ward, a daughter of Newton and Sarah (Perkins) Ward. To Mr. and Mrs. McKinney have been born eight children—Omer, born July 17, 1870; Matilda J., born July 3, 1872, died October 12, 1873; Wilson, born December 29, 1873, died September 4, 1884; Milton, born October 17, 1876; William, born August 23, 1878, died October 26, 1879; Emma, born May 31, 1880; Iva M., born May 19, 1882, and Carrie E., born July 3, 1885. In politics Mr. McKinney is a Republican. He has served one term as township trustee and was re-elected for a second term in the spring of 1886. In their religious views he and his wife are Missionary Baptists. Newton Ward, father of Mrs. McKinney, was born in Kentucky, August 31, 1810, and when a boy was brought by his parents to Rush County, Indiana, where he was married. He came to Clinton County, Indiana, with his wife and four children and settled on section 36, Sugar Creek Township, where he commenced making a home. In 1856 he moved to Bourbon County, Kansas, and purchased a farm near Fort Scott, where he lived till the breaking out of the war, when that country becoming too hot for him on account of his political sentiments, he returned to Sugar Creek Township, and has since resided on section 34. His wife is also living. She was born in North Carolina about four years after her husband. They are the parents of the following children—Beverly R., Sarah E., William, Letta A., Jay Hugh, Matilda, Martha M. (wife of Mr. McKinney), and Jasper Newton, and six who are deceased, their names being—Elizabeth, Lucinda, Thomas, Adam, Ellen and Dartha Jane.

DAVID J. McMATHE, attorney at law and general merchant, Pickard's Mills, Indiana, was born in Chatham County, North Carolina, November 1, 1849. June 24, 1869, he came to Indiana and rented a farm in Hendricks County two years, and October 15, 1871, came to Clinton County, and lived on rented land in Sugar Creek Township eight years. June 1, 1879, he formed a partnership in the mercantile business with John W. Hinkle, and located at Pickard's Mills. Six months later he bought Mr. Hinkle's interest and conducted the business alone a year, when he sold an interest to Joab Hinkle, a brother of his first partner. In 1876 Mr. McMath began the study of law, and in 1878 began to practice in the justice courts. In 1884 he was admitted to the bar, and is building up a good practice. He was married April 21, 1869, to

Miss Delia Campbell, who was born in Chatham County, North Carolina, February 19, 1849, daughter of James and Martha (Clark) Campbell. She died in October, 1877, leaving four children—James A., born March 9, 1870; Minta, Margaret A. and Mattie E. Mr. McMath was a second time married, his wife being Mrs. Delilah J. (Niles) McDonald, widow of William E. McDonald. She was born May 29, 1852. They have two children—Iva, born March 9, 1881, and Earl, born in 1883. In politics Mr. McMath is a Republican, and June 19, 1886, was nominated by his party to represent his district in the State Legislature. He and his wife are members of the Baptist church.

JOHN RICKETTS was born in Fleming County, Kentucky, November 22, 1812, a son of Edward and Sarah (Story) Ricketts, also natives of Fleming County. When he was eighteen years old his parents moved to Rush County, Indiana, and entered a farm from the Government. From Rush County our subject came to Clinton County, and entered 200 acres of Government land and cleared a spot where he built his house, but two years later moved to another part of the land which was part prairie. He has added to his first entry from time to time until he now owns 357 acres. In 1883 he built his present commodious frame house, and his other farm buildings are comfortable and convenient. He has always been a hard-working man and is rewarded by having a competency for his declining years. Mr. Ricketts was married December 3, 1846, to Orilda Matilda Reed, who was born in Jennings County, Indiana, January 20, 1828, a daughter of John and Mary (Buckles) Reed. They have had eleven children—James M., born November 28, 1847; Priscilla J., born October 10, 1849, is the wife of John Lonks, Mary A., born October 7, 1851, is the wife of James P. Bond; William L., born April 18, 1855; John E., born July 1, 1857; Nathan, born November 27, 1859, died July 5, 1862; Joseph H., born October 23, 1861; C. W., born June 30, 1863; Sarah, born July 7, 1865; Addie M., born March 18, 1867; Charles W., born October 9, 1869. Mr. Ricketts in politics is a Republican. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mrs. Ricketts's father was born in the State of New York in 1800, and when a young man accompanied his father's family to Jennings County, Indiana. He enlisted in the war of the Rebellion, and died in the hospital at Memphis, Tennessee, August 15, 1865. Her mother was born near Shepardstown, Virginia, December 6, 1792, and was first married to John H. Rodgers, who was born January

3, 1787, and died December 2, 1821, and she then married Mr. Reed, and to them were born six children--Cecilia F., Martha J., Orilda M., George W., Charles W. and Francis M. The mother died February 14, 1867.

GEORGE W. ROBBINS, druggist, Pickard's Mill, Indiana, came to Clinton County March 1, 1865, and settled in Sugar Creek Township, on section 35, buying 120 acres of land on which he lived seven years. In the fall of 1873 he exchanged a part of his property for lots in Pickard's Mill and money, and engaged in the general mercantile business a year. He then sold out and built his store building, and May 25, 1875, put in a stock of drugs and groceries. In 1876 he sold his stock and rented the building until April, 1886, when he and his son bought the stock of W. W. Cormack, and now are conducting a successful business. Mr. Robbins was born February 1, 1829, in Wayne County, Indiana, and when ten years of age accompanied his parents to Fulton County, Indiana. He was married in Montgomery County, April 22, 1855, to Rachel Fisher, who was born in Tippecanoe County, August 22, 1832, but was reared in Montgomery County, her parents moving there when she was ten years old. She was a daughter of James and Phoebe (Moon) Fisher, natives of Ohio, the father born in Highland County, January 3, 1808, and died in 1878, and the mother born in Clinton County in 1810, and died in 1846. Mr. and Mrs. Robbins have had seven children--Mary C., born January 17, 1856, died March 15, 1874; Olive, born October 15, 1857; Charles, born March 29, 1860; Emma, September 15, 1863; U. S. Grant, August 9, 1868; Schuyler Colfax, August 6, 1870, and Myrtle, August 7, 1874. In politics Mr. Robbins is a Republican. He is a member of the Society of Friends, his wife being a member of the Baptist church. He has served Sugar Creek Township as justice of the peace four years, and has been in the postoffice either as postmaster or assistant nine years. His parents, James and Miriam (Davis) Robbins, were natives of Randolph County, North Carolina, the father born January 7, 1789, and the mother in 1793. His mother died in Fulton County, March 2, 1869, and his father in Sugar Creek Township, September 25, 1873. His paternal grandparents were Moses and Alice (Harlan) Robbins, and his maternal grandparents were Emmor and Alice (Stocker) Davis. The latter were Quakers, and Mr. Robbins's mother was deprived of her membership because of her marriage to a Methodist. His paternal great-grandparents, John and Eliza-

beth (Curtis) Robbins, were also natives of North Carolina, of Welsh descent. The former was a Baptist clergyman, and at the battle of Guilford Court-House was taken prisoner by the Tories, and his ill treatment while a captive affected his mind and he never fully recovered, although he lived to be 100 years old. On the same evening the grandfather of Mr. Robbins was carried off by the same band of Tories, but being only a boy was released in a few days. Alice Harlan, his grandmother, and an older sister were compelled by the same band to pilot them to the home of Captain John Bryant, whose wife was a sister of the grandfather's, he being at home on furlough at the confinement of his wife. The Tories surrounded the house, and while the two girls crouched inside of the door, Bryant was shot down in his house and the girls left to get home as best they could.

PETER M. WILES was born in Hamilton County, Indiana, July 31, 1840, where he grew to manhood, remaining on his father's farm, which he worked on shares till two years after reaching his majority. He was married December 25, 1863, to Susan J. Ray, who was born June 7, 1836, in Shelby County, Indiana, coming with her parents to this county in 1838, and after living a short time in Kirklin Township they removed to Sugar Creek Township, where her father entered a part of the farm which is now occupied by our subject. Here he built the log house which is now the home of our subject, the house having been moved about a quarter of a mile from its original location. Here Mr. and Mrs. Ray lived till their death, the former dying in 1860, and the latter some ten years previous. In this house Mrs. Wiles was reared from early childhood, living in it till her death, September 7, 1876. She left a family of three children—Conrad, engaged in the lumber trade in Oregon; Morris M., born October 10, 1864, and Adamson B., born February 24, 1868. Mr. Wiles was married a second time, March 31, 1878, to Sarah E. Hammack, a daughter of William and Elizabeth (Koffman) Hammack. They have had one child—Flora Gertrude, born April 6, 1882, who died September 14 of the same year. In their religious views Mr. and Mrs. Wiles are Christians. In politics he is a Democrat. He takes an active interest in all enterprises for the advancement of his township, and has served as school director, besides holding the office of supervisor. Mr. Wiles came to Clinton County, January 1, 1864, and has lived since then on his present farm on section 11 of Sugar Creek Township. He has met with good success in his agricult-

ural pursuits, and besides his home farm, which contains fifty-five acres of choice land, he owns the northeast quarter of section 10, making in all 215 acres. Our subject is a son of Adamson B. and Elender (Blanchard) Wiles. His father was born May 12, 1806, in Pennsylvania, of German descent, and was taken to Ohio in 1808. He was married in 1827, and moved to Rush County, Indiana, in 1831, and in 1836 removed to Hamilton County, when he entered eighty acres of the farm where he still resides, and also entered another eighty-acre tract in another part of the same county. His land was entirely unimproved, he cutting the first timber on the place. He erected a log shanty and subsequently built a good residence in the same yard, where he has made his home for fifty years, and is still living there at the age of eighty years. His wife, the mother of our subject, died in Hamilton County when comparatively a young woman, her death occurring in 1851. Mrs. Wiles's father was born in Pittsylvania County, Virginia, June 12, 1800, and in 1802 was taken to Granger County, Tennessee, where he was married in 1825 to Elizabeth Koffman, who was born September 6, 1803. In 1832 they removed thence to Union County, Indiana, remaining there till 1837. They then settled in Hamilton County, Indiana, where Mrs. Wiles was born January 4, 1842. Her father died in Hamilton County, October 5, 1858, and her mother August 26, 1870. Her grandparents, James and Elizabeth (Brock) Hammack, were natives of Virginia of English descent, and her maternal grandparents, Reinhart and Elizabeth Koffman, were of German descent.



CHAPTER XXIX.

WARREN TOWNSHIP.

GEOGRAPHY AND TOPOGRAPHY.—PRODUCTIVENESS.—TIMBER.—FIRST SETTLERS.—EARLY EVENTS.—POPULATION.—POLITICAL.—VALUATION AND TAXATION OF PROPERTY, 1845-'86.—MIDDLE FORK VILLAGE.—CHURCH.—SOCIETIES.—GEETINGSVILLE.—BIOGRAPHICAL.

Warren Township lies second from the east in the northern tier of townships in Clinton County, and is joined on the north by Carroll County, on the east by Forest Township, on the south by Michigan and on the west by Owen. It contains 19,200 acres, with only 3,445 yet uncleared, and the township, by a thorough process of draining, has been brought under a high state of cultivation and yields bountiful crops of wheat and corn, and affords excellent facilities for stock-raising, which is followed extensively by many of the foremost farmers in this township.

The surface of the land is generally rolling, the soil a rich clay loam of a very productive nature. The land was originally covered by a dense growth of timber, among which abounded black walnut, oak, poplar, cherry and other valuable timber. This forest wealth has been almost destroyed by the necessary ravages of improvement and the reckless waste of people who thought the supply inexhaustible. The northern portion of the township is drained by Middle Fork, which flows in a northwesterly direction.

FIRST SETTLERS.

The first settlement was made in Warren Township in 1830, by A. F. Whiteman, Esq., who is still a resident on the land which he first entered on section 23. To him is due the honor of felling the first tree and building the first cabin in the township. His cabin stood just in the rear of his present residence, and was of crude and hasty construction, being of round poles and clapboard roof, with puncheon floor, and heavy clapboard windows for protection

against the Indians, who at that time were greatly feared, but who afterward proved true friends. The same year came John Gray, who settled on section 21.

In 1831 four more hardy men took up their abode here. They were—Zabina Babcock, who located on land where Middle Fork now stands; Joseph and Jacob Shaffer, settled on section 28, and James M. Popejoy, on the land where he now resides. George Trobaugh came in 1832 and settled on section 21, also Andrew Bryant, on the Popejoy farm; John Young, on section 19. In 1833-'4 the following became settlers in Warren: Joseph and Andrew Robertson, James Morrison, Beverly Williams, John Like, William Nixon, Steven Sims, A. Lynch and Thomas Chandler. Among those who came in 1836-'7, were: Edward Dow, Reuben Magett, Dr. Young, John Daggy, Josiah Bate, Pierson Ticen, Andrew Catron, Isaac Stoms, Andrew Proffit, David Beard, and several others. These formed the basis of the early settlement, many of them living to enjoy the benefits of their hard toil incident to a pioneer's life.

EARLY EVENTS.

The first religious meeting in the township was held in the school-house on the Morrison farm in 1840, by the Methodists. The next denomination to hold meetings were the Christians or New Lights. They were followed by the United Brethren, who built the first church in the township, in 1843, on the farm of Jacob Gray.

The first school was taught in a cabin during the winter of 1835-'6, by Christian Beard. The first school-house was built in 1836 on the farm of John Gray, the next on the farm of Zabina Babcock, and the third on the land belonging to Mr. Morrison.

The first marriage in the township was that of Salathiel Dickinson to Mary Elston, in 1831, by Justice of the Peace A. F. Whiteman.

The first birth occurred December 31, 1831, when there was born to A. F. and Mary Whiteman a daughter—Elizabeth.

The first death was that of Joseph Shaffer, in 1833.

The first store was opened in the township by William Sims, where the store of Gard & Mosher now stands, and was succeeded in the same shortly after by John Evans.

The first postmaster was John Purdom, and the next was James Morrison.

The present township officers are : Edmund P. Dow, Trustee; David McKowan and A. N. Ashpaw, Justices of the Peace; William Campbell, Assessor; H. Thompson and John Gum, Constables.

POPULATION.

The population of Warren has had a steady and quite rapid growth, considering that it has no village of any size to swell its numbers as has some of its sister townships. In 1850 it had but 770 inhabitants, while in 1860 there were 1,235, and in 1870 it had increased to 1,692, and in 1880 it had reached 1,843.

POLITICAL.

On political questions Warren Township has usually been Democratic, with some variations from this general rule. In 1884 Cleveland's majority in this township was twenty-seven. The complete vote of the township at the last general election, November 4, 1884, for President and State and county officers was as follows:

<i>President.</i>		<i>Supreme Judge.</i>			
Grover Cleveland.....	179	27	Joseph A. S. Mitchell.... 178	29	
James G. Blaine.....	152		Edwin P. Hammond....	149	
<i>Governor.</i>		<i>Reporter of the Supreme Court.</i>			
Isaac P. Gray.....	178	30	John W. Kern.....	184	31
William H. Calkins....	148		William M. Hoggatt....	153	
Robert S. Diggins.....	12				
<i>Lieutenant-Governor.</i>		<i>Congressman.</i>			
Mah'on D. Manson.....	181	33	Thomas B. Ward.....	176	22
Eugene H. Bundy.....	148		Charles T. Doxey.....	154	
Elwood C. Siler.....	10		Henry T. Cotton.....	9	
<i>Secretary of State.</i>		<i>Circuit Judge.</i>			
William R. Myers.....	178	29	Allen E. Paige....	185	185
Robert Mitchell.....	149				
Benj. F. Carter.....	12		<i>Prosecuting Attorney.</i>		
<i>Auditor of State.</i>			William A. Staley.....	183	30
James H. Rice.....	178	29	William R. Hines.....	153	
Bruce Carr.....	149		<i>Sheriff.</i>		
Eli Miller.....	12		John A. Petty.....	180	24
<i>Treasurer of State.</i>			William D. Clark.....	156	
John J. Cooper.....	178	29	<i>Treasurer.</i>		
Roger R. Shiel.....	149		Thomas R. Engart.....	177	16
Andrew J. Taylor.....	12		Alex B. Given.....	161	
<i>Attorney-General.</i>			<i>Recorder.</i>		
Francis P. Howard.....	178	29	James A. Hedgcock.....	183	28
William C. Wilson.....	149		Samuel S. Scott.....	155	
Samson I. North.....	12		<i>Coroner.</i>		
<i>Superintendent of Public Instruction.</i>			Walter L. Shores.....	182	26
John W. Holcombe.....	178	29	Daniel W. Heaton.....	156	
Barnabas C. Hobbs.....	149				
Ryland T. Brown.....	12				

<i>Surveyor.</i>		<i>Commissioner, First District.</i>	
James R. Brown.....	185	31	John Enright..... 179
Joseph H. Lovett.....	154		Thomas Major..... 159
<i>Senator.</i>		<i>Commissioner, Second District.</i>	
De Witt C. Bryant.....	179	19	Arthur J. Clendenning... 176
John H. Caldwell.....	160		James McDavis..... 162
<i>Representative.</i>		<i>Commissioner, Third District.</i>	
Erastus H. Staley.....	168		John Pruitt..... 175
Oliver Gard.....	169	1	Andrew J. Sharp..... 150

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.

The number of acres of wheat sown in Warren Township for 1886 is 4,929; corn, 4,042; oats, 241; number of acres in timothy, 823; clover, 2,003; acres of new land brought under cultivation for 1886, 308; timber land, 3,445. There are 239,028 rods of drain tile in operation in this township.

In 1885 there were 1,239 gallons of sorghum and 709 gallons of maple molasses made. The number of gallons of milk taken from cows, 180,497; pounds of butter made, 43,396; cheese, 90; honey, 1,474.

Of the horse kind there are in this township 542; mules, 19; cattle, 1,225; milch cows, 506; hogs, 3,573; sheep, 1,257; pounds of wool clipped, 6,493; dozens of chickens sold and used during the year, 1,985; turkeys, 41; geese, 23; eggs, 43,551.

The number of fruit-trees is as follows: Apple, 6,041; peach, 255; pear, 319; plum, 195; cherry, 1,140; crab-apple, 97; grape-vines, 867.

VALUATION AND TAXATION, 1845.

As a matter of historical interest and importance pertaining to Warren Township, we give the items of valuation and taxation in 1845.

Polls, 79; acres of land, 17,735.29; value of lands, \$54,269; value of improvements, \$13,579; value of lands and improvements, \$67,848; value of personal property, \$17,747; total valuation of all taxables, \$85,595.

State tax, \$212.10; county tax, \$139.17; road tax, \$76.67; total tax, \$427.94.

VALUATION AND TAXATION, 1886.

Polls, 233; acres of land, 19,200; value of lands, \$277,495; value of improvements, \$32,935; value of land and improvements,

\$310,430; value of personal property, \$132,790; total value of taxables, \$443,220.

State tax, \$637.87; capital tax, \$86.56; State school tax, \$810.99; university tax, \$21.64; county tax, \$1,979.51; township tax, \$432.80; tuition tax, \$649.21; special school tax, \$1,200.52; road tax, \$432.80; dog tax, \$163; county sinking fund tax, \$432.81; county interest fund tax, \$302.96; gravel road tax, \$216.40; bridge tax, \$281.32; total taxes levied, \$7,648.45.

MIDDLE FORK

is situated in the northeastern part of the township, and was never regularly platted, but the first store of the township was opened here and it was the main trading point in early days. So it has always remained. Although the inhabitants of this little village are few, yet there is much energy and industry among the people, which keep them ever alive to its moral and social elevation. The present business men are as follows: General merchants, Gard & Mosher, and S. S. Rodkey; drug store, W. J. Milner; physician, O. A. J. Morrison; blacksmiths, W. A. Davenport & Son, and J. E. Wright; tannery, Howard Stotter; postmaster, S. S. Rodkey.

SOCIETIES.

Griffice League Lodge, No. 13, I. O. G. T., was organized November 11, 1883, with thirty-seven charter members. Its first officers were: M. H. Gard, W. C. T.; Mrs. Hattie Milner, W. V. T.; Arthur Gilam, W. Chap.; Mattie Milner, W. Sec.; Mattie Gard, W. A. S.; Luther Gilam, W. F. S.; Mrs. S. J. Campbell, W. Treas.; J. F. Gray, W. M.; J. F. Walters, W. D. M.; James Burns, W. I. G.; William Hardy, W. O. G.; Mrs. Amy Gray, W. R. H. S.; Miss Effie Johnson, W. L. H. S.; William Campbell, P. W. C. T. This is a very strong and active organization, and has been very efficient in the temperance work. They bought out the interest of the only saloon-keeper in the place and poured all the liquor into the street, since which no intoxicants have been sold in the place. They are numerically very strong for a small place like this as their present membership of fifty-five plainly shows. The present officers are: William Hawley, Deputy; Mrs. Hattie Milner, W. C. T.; O. A. J. Morrison, P. W. C. T.; Arthur Gilam, W. V. T.; Mollie Milner, W. Sec.; William Milner, W. F. S.; Miss Mollie Milner, W. Treas.; Timothy McDaniel, W. M.;

Miss Olive Morrison, W. D. M.; John McDaniel, W. I. G.; W. Gano, W. O. G.

General Reynolds Post, No. 122, G. A. R., was instituted December 8, 1882, with the following charter members and first officers: Lewis Sims, Com.; Joseph Warnick, S. V. C.; John Elder, J. V. C.; Thomas Chandler, Chap.; J. I. Gum, Sur.; Karl Reif, Q. M.; J. B. Sims, Adj.; D. C. McKown, S. M.; M. Younkin, O. D.; M. D. Welty, O. G.; D. Easterly, H. Walters, Samuel Baker and J. W. Adair. The membership now numbers thirty-eight, and the officers for 1886 are: John Fleming, Com.; Charles Mikesell, S. V. C.; D. C. McKown, J. V. C.; Jno. Caplinger, O. D.; Harrison Walter, Chap.; Jno. B. Sims, Adj.; Karl Rief, D. M.; J. M. Connaway, O. G.; J. W. Adair, Q. S.; Marshall Hale, S. M.

Powhattan Tribe, No. 69, of the order of Red Men was organized here June 15, 1883, with thirty-six charter members. Its first officers were: J. S. Wright, Sachem; H. Walters, S. S.; F. M. Tyson, J. S.; E. Gard, K. of W.; J. S. Milner, C. of R. They now have forty-two active members and are still on the progressive. The officers for 1886 are: Samuel Smelcer, Sachem; A. Gray, S. S.; J. J. Griffin, J. S.; John Whiteman, K. of W.; J. S. Milner, C. of R.

Middle Fork Lodge, No. 304, A. F. & A. M., was granted a dispensation July 20, 1863, under which it worked one year with the following as its officers: Perrine Ticen, Worshipful Master; P. W. Gard, Senior Warden; John Young, Junior Warden; James Morrison, Treasurer; A. A. Shaffer, Secretary; John Milner, Senior Deacon; B. J. Wilson, Junior Deacon; James M. Popejoy, Tyler. The lodge received its charter May 26, 1864, and the first officers under the charter were: Perrine Ticen, Worshipful Master; P. W. Gard, Senior Warden; John Young, Junior Warden; James Morrison, Treasurer; A. A. Shaffer, Secretary; John Milner, Senior Deacon; B. Wilson, Junior Deacon; J. F. Hunter, Tyler. In 1871 the lodge in connection with the citizens of Middle Fork and vicinity erected a building the lower floor of which is used for church purposes, and the upper floor for a lodge room. The building cost about \$1,800, of which the lodge gave about one-half, the balance being made up by subscription. The building committee were: John W. Guthridge, Cyrus Booker and Dr. M. L. Martin. David Lehman, Oliver Gard and Andrew Catron were chosen by the people as trustees for the church. The present

Board of Trustees are: Andrew Catron, O. A. J. Morrison and M. H. Gard, with Thomas Avery as treasurer of the board.

The lodge has at the present time (1886) sixty-one members, and the officers are as follows: A. W. Skidmore, Worshipful Master; M. V. Unger, Jr., Senior Warden; A. H. Coapstick, Junior Warden; George W. Unger, Treasurer; O. A. J. Morrison, Secretary; Robert Ticen, Senior Deacon; James Burns, Junior Deacon; D. C. McKown and J. V. Rice, Stewards; Charles Mikesell, Tyler. Dr. Morrison has held the office of secretary in the lodge for the past fifteen years.

GEETINGSVILLE.

This little hamlet lies in the northwestern part of the township, and was never regularly laid out. There is but one store here, kept by Mr. A. R. Shaffer, who is a man of much enterprise, and a finer mercantile establishment is not to be found in Clinton County. There is one physician, Dr. Ross. Dr. M. V. Young who was the first practicing physician in the township, is located here but has retired from active practice. John Kimberly is the only blacksmith here.

The Presbyterians have here erected one of the finest brick churches in the county, which is a model of architecture and symmetry.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

BENJAMIN ALTER, engaged in the manufacture of tile in Warren Township, Clinton County, is a native of Pennsylvania, born in Westmoreland County, February 9, 1835, he being the youngest son of Rev. John Alter. When he was an infant he was brought by his parents to Indiana, they settling in Hancock County, and five years later his father came to Clinton County. The mother died when our subject was quite young after which he lived in various places, and with different parties. After his father's second marriage he lived with him for five years. When he was thirteen years of age he began learning the cabinet maker's trade, serving an apprenticeship of three years. He then worked at his trade as a journeyman in Indiana, Illinois and Wisconsin for a year and a half, when he settled in Clinton County, Indiana, and followed carpentering till the breaking out of the late civil war. He then enlisted in the defense of the Union in Company E, One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Indiana Infantry, and served till the



Josiah Bates

close of the war. Mr. Alter was united in marriage December 27, 1859, to Louisa V. Sims, a daughter of Thomas Sims, and of the eight children born to this union seven still survive—Albert E., Virginia J., Benjamin F., Henry A., Pleasant E. G., Amy A. A. and Louie M. C. Cinthia B., the seventh child, is deceased. After the war Mr. Alter followed the carpenter's trade for a time, when he engaged in the mercantile business, which he followed for four years, being associated with G. R. Sims, at Middle Fork. this county. In connection with their mercantile pursuits they were extensively engaged in dealing in black walnut lumber, and during one summer they sold and delivered over a half million feet, and also ran a saw-mill. After disposing of his interest in the mercantile business Mr. Alter came to his present farm in Warren Township which contains 194 acres of well-improved land under a good state of cultivation. In 1878 he engaged in the manufacture of tile which he has since followed successfully, and is probably the largest tile manufacturer in Clinton County. He is at the same time carrying on his farm, and is classed among the active and enterprising citizens of Warren Township. In his political affiliations he is a Republican. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, belonging to the lodge at Middle Fork. Both he and his wife are members of the Missionary Baptist church.

JOSIAH BATE, farmer, Warren Township, is a native of New Jersey, born in what is now Camden County, February 11, 1806, the fifth of eight children of Josiah and Priscilla (Ayres) Bate, natives also of New Jersey, of English ancestry. He was reared on a farm, remaining with his parents until manhood. When he was a child his mother died and his father subsequently married Elizabeth Weeks. In April, 1816, his father moved to Ohio, and settled in Greene County, where he died at the age of forty-nine years. Our subject remained in Ohio until the fall of 1837, when he immigrated to Indiana and entered 228 acres of Government land in Warren Township, Clinton County, where he has since lived. His land, which was wholly unimproved, he has brought under a good state of cultivation and now has one of the pleasantest homes in the township, and a competency for his old age. Mr. Bate was married August 30, 1829, to Hannah A. Jones, a native of Ohio, daughter of Erasmus and Mary (Sellers) Jones, the former a native of Virginia and the latter of Pennsylvania. To Mr. and Mrs. Bate were born thirteen children, nine of whom are living—Keturah, widow of Captain James Harland; Mary Eleanor,

wife of John Clark; Hannah A., wife of A. M. Robison; Erasmus D.; Charles H., of Sedgwick County, Kansas; Sarah M.; Lucinda S., wife of I. D. Reed; Rachel F., wife of David S. Nees; and Emma M. Priscilla E., Margaret R., and Josiah W. S., and an infant, are deceased. Mrs. Bate died February 12, 1861. She was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. Bate is a member of the Presbyterian church. In politics he is a Republican, in early life casting his suffrage with the Whig party.

ADAM BEARD was born in Washington County, Virginia, October 15, 1828, the fourth son, and sixth of fourteen children, of John and Elizabeth (Miller) Beard. His father was born in Shenandoah County, Virginia, and was a son of Martin Beard, and of German ancestry. His mother was born in Augusta County, same State, and was a daughter of Jacob Miller. They emigrated to this county in the fall of 1834, when the father entered 160 acres of Government land in Warren Township, and forty acres in Michigan Township. He rented land one year, and in January, 1836, moved upon his own farm and lived in a log cabin without a floor. This cabin is now used by our subject. With the help of his sons he cleared and improved the place, and it has never been out of the family since it was entered from the Government. He and his wife were active and consistent members of the Methodist Protestant church, and politically he affiliates with the Democratic party. Of their fourteen children only three are living—Jesse, a resident of Nebraska, and Martin and Adam, residents of this county. Adam was six years old the day his parents arrived in Clinton County, where he was reared on a frontier farm, receiving his education in the subscription schools of the early day. He resided with his parents until his marriage, which occurred June 13, 1853, to Miss Mary Sheets, daughter of Philip Sheets, whose sketch appears upon another page of this book. She was a native of Virginia. After his marriage Mr. Beard rented land and worked at the carpenter's trade. He removed to Tippecanoe County where he remained three years, and after his father's death he returned to the old homestead in 1860 and cared for his mother until her death. He purchased the old home farm, and now has 159 acres in a good state of cultivation. Mr. and Mrs. Beard are the parents of eight children—Sarah E., wife of Baltzer Gordon, of this county; Lewis A.; Margaret C., wife of John A. Price; Philip M.; Mary J., the widow of Henry H. Cohee; Rebecca, wife of Edwin Gray, of Nez Perces County, Idaho; Ira H. and James A. Mr. and

Mrs. Beard are active and consistent members of the Methodist Protestant church, and in politics Mr. Beard is a Democrat.

ANDREW CATRON, farmer and stock-raiser, Warren Township, was born in Greene County, Tennessee, August 7, 1820, the eldest son and the sixth of eleven children of Valentine and Eve (Messmore) Catron. His father was a native of Wythe County, Virginia, and a son of John Catron, also a native of Virginia, and of German ancestry. His mother was a native of Pennsylvania. Her father died in that State when she was six months old, and her mother's family removed to Tennessee, where she was reared and passed the remainder of her days. Andrew was reared on a farm, and remained with his mother until his marriage. When he was twelve years old his father died, and from that time the care of the farm devolved upon him. February 9, 1843, he was married to Miss Sarah Proffit, daughter of Adam and Christiana Proffit, who were from Virginia, removing to Tennessee, where Mrs. Catron was born. Mr. Proffit came to Indiana with Mr. Catron in 1844. The latter leased a tract of land in a dense wilderness which he cleared and improved and accumulated enough to enable him to enter forty acres of land which he sold and then purchased thirty-two acres, which is a part of his present farm. He now has 128 80-100 acres, and it is one of the best farms in Warren Township. For twenty years Mr. Catron has been quite an extensive dealer in live stock, and he has been very successful. Mr. and Mrs. Catron have had nine children; seven are living—Jacob L., Louisa I., John T., Sarah C., Adam V., Melancthon R. and Mary Melissa. The deceased are—Henry D. and Emma E. Mr. Catron affiliates with the Democratic party. He is a self-made man, and by hard work and good management has accumulated a good property. He is honest and upright in his dealings and has won the confidence and esteem of all who know him.

JACOB L. CATRON, farmer and stock raiser, is a native of Clinton County, born in Warren Township, July 20, 1845, a son of Andrew Catron. He was reared on a farm, receiving a good education in the common schools. He was married October 18, 1868, to Miss Helen A. Thomas, daughter of R. K. Thomas, who was an early settler of Warren Township. Prior to his marriage he bought forty acres of land for which he paid \$800. This he sold and bought thirty-two acres of the old homestead on which he settled, living there until September, 1872, when he purchased seventy-nine acres of his present farm. To this he has added until he now has

132½ acres of valuable land, all under cultivation, and his building improvements are among the best in the county. He has been industrious, and by his good management has become the possessor of a fine property. In politics he is a Democrat. He is a member of Middle Fork Lodge, No. 304, F. & A. M. Mr. and Mrs. Catron have had six children—Dessie A., Bessie A., Luella A. (died aged four years), Sarah C., Ida Ora (died aged one year), and Thomas A.

VALENTINE CATRON, deceased, was born in the State of Tennessee, January 15, 1825. He remained in his native State until the fall of 1853, when he came with his mother to Indiana and settled in Clinton County, December 27, 1853. He was married to Miss Lonisa Proffit, a daughter of Adam and Christina (Andus) Proffit. Soon after his marriage he went to Boone County and bought a partially improved farm, on which he lived three years, when he sold it, and returning to Clinton County bought a farm on section 3, Warren Township. Eight years later he exchanged his farm for eighty acres of land on section 27, the same township, where he made his home until his death, and where the family still live. He died May 2, 1875. He was an earnest and active member of the Lutheran church, as is also his wife. Their family consisted of seven children, four of whom are living—Jacob A., born October 19, 1861; Thomas S., born September 7, 1864; Edwin V., born November 7, 1868, and Harry V., born November 11, 1871. William A., born February 2, 1856, died July 11, 1865; James R., born January 22, 1858, died November 8, 1861, and one died in infancy. Mrs. Catron's parents were natives of Virginia, of German descent, and after their marriage moved to East Tennessee, and in the fall of 1844 to Clinton County, Indiana, where they lived the rest of their lives. The mother died September 24, 1845, the father surviving until May 11, 1881, dying at the advanced age of eighty-four years. They had a family of five children, three of whom are living—Sarah, wife of Andrew Catron; Louise, widow of Valentine Catron, and Dianna; John was drowned in 1847, aged twenty-one years, and Adam died while serving his country in the war of the Rebellion, aged twenty-seven years.

A. H. COAPSTICK was born in Carroll County, Indiana, April 20, 1849, son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Concannon) Coapstick. His father died when he was nine months old, and soon after his mother removed to Owen Township, Clinton County, where he was reared on a farm until he was fourteen years of age, when he started out

for himself. He was married November 7, 1871, to Miss Louisa, daughter of Dr. R. O. Young, and he has since followed farming in Warren Township. They have had four children—Ida M., deceased; John, and two who died in infancy. Both are members of the Presbyterian church. Mr. Coapstick is a member of the F. & A. M., Middle Fork Lodge, No. 304, and politically affiliates with the Democratic party.

EDMOND P. DOW was born upon the farm where he now resides, in Warren Township, this county, September 5, 1852, the youngest son of Edmond and Mary (Storer) Dow. He was reared on the farm, educated in the common schools, and remained upon the farm with his parents until their death, after which he succeeded them in the old homestead. His farm contains a total of 185 acres. He was married November 28, 1877, to Miss Eleanor Ticen, daughter of Henderson Ticen, deceased, who was born in this township. To this union were born two children—Estella Ruth, deceased, and Gracie. Mrs. Dow died August 14, 1880, and Mr. Dow was again married January 7, 1882, to Miss Mary Aury, daughter of Thomas Aury, of this township. They have two children—Pearl C. and Thomas Edmond. Mr. Dow was elected to the office of township trustee in the spring of 1886 and affiliates with the Democratic party.

EDWARD E. GARD, of the firm of Gard & Moser, Middle Fork, was born in this county March 29, 1854, the youngest son of Jesse and Amanda (McHenry) Gard. (See sketch of Jesse Gard.) He was reared on a farm and received a common school education. He resided with his parents until his marriage, which occurred August 1, 1876, to Miss Arminta Bush, daughter of Martin and Eliza (Childers) Bush, who was born in Putnam County, Indiana. After his marriage he settled upon the old homestead, and engaged in farming until 1882, when he sold out and embarked in the mercantile business at Middle Fork, followed it two years, then returned to his farm. In 1886 he sold his farm and again engaged in the mercantile trade at his former location, where he is doing a successful business. Mr. and Mrs. Gard are the parents of two children—Jessie and Bessie. He is a member of the A. F. & A. M., Middle Fork Lodge, No. 304, and of the Independent Order of Red Men, Powhattan Lodge, No. 69. Politically he affiliates with the Republican party.

ABRAHAM M. GORDON, farmer and stock-raiser, is a native of Clinton County, born on the farm where he now lives, in Warren

Township, May 31, 1852, a son of Levi and Frances (Moss) Gordon. He was reared on a farm, receiving his education in the common schools, remaining at home until his parents moved to Henry County. He then went to Preble County, Ohio, where he remained a short time, and in 1875 bought one-half of the old homestead in Clinton County, where he has since lived. He is energetic and industrious, and is one of the representative farmers of the township. He was married December 26, 1880, to Miss Sarah Etta Moore, daughter of Alfred B. and Rebecca A. (Druly) Moore, of Wayne County, Indiana. They have three children—Rufus Earl, Tullus Elvadore and Reed Druley. In politics Mr. Gordon is a Republican. He and his wife are members of the Brethren church.

REV. BALTZER L. GORDON was born in Union County, Indiana, May 28, 1850, the eldest child of Levi and Frances (Moss) Gordon. The father was a native of Preble County, Ohio, a son of Samuel and Sarah Gordon, the father being born in Guilford County, North Carolina, of Scotch and Irish ancestry, and the mother in Preble County, Ohio. Levi Gordon, the father of our subject, was reared in his native county, and there followed agricultural pursuits. He was married in Union County, Indiana, in 1849, to Frances Moss, whose parents came from Virginia to Union County, this State, in an early day. To this union were born the following children—Baltzer L. (whose name heads this sketch), Abraham M., Sarah E. (deceased), Nancy J., Samuel P. (deceased), Jacob H., and a twin of Abraham, who died in infancy. The parents came to Clinton County in 1850, the father buying 160 acres of land on section 21, Warren Township, which he cleared and improved. His wife died in 1863, and for his second wife he married Emily Branstiter, a daughter of William Branstiter, of Clinton County. By his second marriage he had nine children—William S., Daniel A., Alice, Etta, Levi E., (deceased), Earl, Nellie, Pearl and an infant. The father followed farming in Clinton County until the spring of 1875, when he removed to Henry County, where he has since resided. Baltzer L. Gordon was but an infant when he was brought by his parents to Clinton County, and here he spent his youth on a farm, and in attending the district schools, completing his education in the schools of Frankfort. After attaining the age of twenty-one years he began teaching school, after which he attended school at Lebanon, Ohio, graduating January 29, 1874, from the business department. Sep-

tember 30, 1874, he was married to Sarah E. Beard, a daughter of Adam Beard, of Warren Township. Eight children have been born to them—Levi E., Lewis A. (deceased), Omer C. (deceased), John W., Fanny E., Earnest B. and Mary R. (twins), and Nellie J. After his marriage our subject settled on the old homestead, where he has since made his home, his farm containing eighty acres of well-improved land, under good cultivation. In 1876 he united with the German Baptist church, his parents being members of the same denomination. In 1879 he commenced his career as a preacher, and in 1883 he helped organize the Brethren church, and in December, 1885, he was ordained an elder of the Brethren church, when he received an appointment to the Burlington church. In politics Mr. Gordon was formerly a Republican, but now affiliates with the Prohibition party. He is an ardent worker in the cause of temperance, and in 1886 was nominated on the Prohibition ticket to represent Clinton County, in the Indiana State Legislature.

JACOB M. GRAY, deceased, was born in Greene County, Tennessee, February 9, 1821, son of John Gray, who was born in East Tennessee, May 21, 1795. His mother, Frances Sina Shaffer, was born in Shenandoah County, Virginia, May 3, 1796. They were married March 30, 1820, and in October, 1828, emigrated to Union County, Indiana, and February 9, 1831, came to this county and entered 160 acres of Government land, which he began to improve and made a frontier home. He followed farming the remainder of his days. Our subject was the only child. John Gray died in August, 1876, and the mother died February 10, 1873. Both were members of the United Brethren church. Jacob was ten years of age when his parents removed to this county. He remained on the farm with his parents until their death, and then took the sole charge of it. He was married November 29, 1846, to Miss Nancy A. Trobaugh, daughter of George and Barbara (Kepner) Trobaugh, the former a native of Virginia, and the latter of Pennsylvania. They were married in Virginia and removed to Tennessee, thence to this county, in 1833, where they lived the balance of their days. Mrs. Gray was born in Tennessee, April 12, 1819. After marriage they settled upon the old homestead, where they resided until the death of Mr. Gray, which occurred July 15, 1877. They were the parents of six children—Mary Elizabeth, born February 15, 1850, and died August 27, 1851; Newton, born April 20, 1852, died February 15, 1864; James, born April 16, 1854, and died Jan-

uary 28, 1864; Andrew C., born November 11, 1856, resides on the old homestead; John F., born May 12, 1861, married Amy Stringer September 1, 1881, and resides on a part of the old homestead; Robert O., born November 2, 1862, resides at home. Politically Mr. Gray was formerly an old-line Whig, but has changed to the Republican party since its organization.

SAMUEL HENDRICKS was born in Ross Township, Clinton County, Indiana, January 22, 1830, son of John and Mary (Fink) Hendricks, the former a native of Pennsylvania, and the latter of Maryland. They were married in Ohio, whither their parents had removed when they were children. In the spring of 1829 they emigrated to this county, where the father entered 160 acres of Government land in Ross Township, and afterward purchased 160 acres of wild land in Carroll County. He here began the work of clearing and improving his heavily timbered land, doing their plowing with wooden mold-board plows, and other crude implements—the best that could be procured at that time. They were the parents of ten children; eight lived to maturity and six still survive—Simon, Elisha, John, Samuel, William and Elizabeth. The deceased are—Daniel, Rebecca and Solomon, and one died in infancy. Mrs. Hendricks was a member of the German Baptist church, and died September 15, 1857. The father died February 7, 1871. Samuel was reared on a frontier farm, his youth being spent in assisting his father. His education was necessarily limited to the subscription schools of that day. He resided with his parents until he reached his majority, and then he worked out by the month during the summer, and taught school during the winter for four years. He was married April 1, 1856, to Miss Sophia Henrietta Stanhouse, a native of Pennsylvania. After his marriage he removed to Wisconsin, where he remained two years, then returned to this State and settled upon land his father purchased in Carroll County. It was unimproved, and he at once commenced clearing and worked the land five years. At the breaking out of the civil war he enlisted in November, 1862, in the Twenty-fourth Light Artillery, Twenty-third Army Corps, in the Army of the Cumberland. He participated in many hard-fought battles, the principal one being the siege of Knoxville. He was taken sick and removed to the hospital, where he remained nearly a year, and was honorably discharged in Chicago in the spring of 1865, after which he returned to this county and settled in Ross Township, where he resided until the death of his wife,

which occurred in 1869. They were the parents of six children—Dorothea F., deceased; William Long, John Melvin Rufus, E. Lewis, and two died in infancy. Mr. Hendricks's second marriage occurred in 1872, to Miss Catherine Sheets, a daughter of Philip Sheets, and a native of this county. Mr. Hendricks then retired to his present farm, which contains sixty-seven acres of well-improved land. Mr. and Mrs. Hendricks have had three children—Owen Edgar, Isaac Elmore, and one died in infancy. In December, 1882, Mr. Hendricks was appointed trustee of Warren Township, and was elected in 1884, serving two terms. Both are members of the Methodist Protestant church. Mr. H. is a member of the Knights of Honor, Masonic Lodge, No. 890, and politically is a Democrat.

GILES D. KNAPP, son of Horace G. and Martha A. (Mattix) Knapp was born December 10, 1854. His father was born in New Jersey, April 23, 1817, and when seven years of age his parents moved to Butler County, Ohio. His father died while Horace was yet a boy, and his mother then moved to Clinton County, Indiana, where her son Daniel had located some time before. She brought with her her two children, Horace and Eliza. Daniel died and was buried at Rossville. Eliza, the widow of W. E. Pay, lives with M. H. Carter, her son-in-law, in Frankfort. The mother died at the home of W. E. Pay at the age of ninety-two years. The father of our subject was married in 1852. There are five children—Giles D., Mary F., Samuel O., a physician at Frankfort; Edward H., at home; George B., also at home. Giles received his early education in the common schools of the county, and at the age of nineteen he entered Wabash College at Crawfordsville, Indiana, where he spent three years, completing the freshman year. He was married April 26, 1881, to Amanda M. Harshman, of El Dorado, Kansas, daughter of Moses and Elizabeth (Everding) Harshman. Mrs. Knapp was born June 2, 1853, in Cass County, Michigan. When fifteen years of age she came with her parents to this county, where she has since resided with the exception of one year spent in Kansas. Mr. Knapp has taught school six winters, four in Washington and two in Center Township. He is a Knight of Pythias, and in politics a Democrat. Mrs. Knapp is a member of the United Brethren church.

JAMES MORRISON was born in 1795, in Fleming County, Kentucky, of Scotch-Irish parentage. When he was about six years of age his parents removed to Adams County, Ohio, where he re-

ceived a good education and lived on the farm until he reached his majority. During his youth he acquired a good knowledge of surveying. When seventeen years of age he enlisted in the war of 1812, and served until its close. At the age of twenty-six he married Miss Margaret Spear, who was about six years his junior. She was born in Washington County, Pennsylvania, and when she was twelve years of age was brought by her parents to Adams County. In the spring of 1835 they moved to Fountain County, Indiana, where they lived seven years, then removed to Warren Township, this county, where her father purchased a quarter-section of good land, which he cleared and made into a good farm, where he and his family lived until his death, which occurred in 1870, aged nearly seventy-six years. He was surrounded by many old friends, his aged wife and three sons—Martin S., Henry Y. and Owen A. J. Morrison, and daughter, Sarah J. Campbell; two sons and one daughter having departed in former years. His surviving widow lived to enjoy the society of her children and friends until July 16, 1886, when she died, aged nearly eighty-seven years. Mr. and Mrs. Morrison were endowed with remarkable physical and mental powers, and their moral training had been good. They were industrious and economical, which secured to them a competency. They were great lovers of literature and were well informed and well liked by their neighbors and acquaintances. When Mr. Morrison lived in Fountain County he was Captain of a military company, and also served as county surveyor, and after coming to this county he served as county commissioner three terms, as justice of the peace, and township assessor. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity thirty years, and in politics a Democrat. When he first came here the population of the county did not exceed 1,500.

REV. MARTIN S. MORRISON was born in Adams County, Ohio, September 11, 1822, the second son of James Morrison, whose sketch appears upon another page of this work. When eleven years of age his parents emigrated to this county, and his youth was spent in working upon his father's farm. His early education was obtained by persistent study in the subscription schools and during this time he pursued a theological course. He resided with his parents until he reached his majority, and in 1843 received a license to preach in the Methodist Episcopal church at Jefferson. A few days afterward he was sent to the Dayton circuit and finished the year. That fall he was admitted to the Indiana Conference in

Fort Wayne, then went to the Covington Circuit, thence to Hartford Circuit, Hummington, Wabash, Kokomo, Windsor, Hagerstown, Williamsburg, Tipton and Michigan circuits. In the fall and winter of 1851-'2 he taught school at Kokomo, and about two years of this time he was located in order to improve a tract of land in this county. In 1867-'8 he was appointed president of the Indiana Conference, of the M. P. church, and held the position two years. In 1853 he withdrew from the Methodist Episcopal conference, and since 1883 he has taken an appointment for the Methodist Protestant church in Milledgeville Center, Boone County, Indiana, northwest mission of Indianapolis. Mr. Morrison was first married June 22, 1848, to Miss Jane C. Baker, daughter of Sannel Baker, of Darke County, Ohio, and to this union six children were born—James T., Margaret A., Sarah J., Alice, Martin H. and Owen V. Mrs. Morrison died, and he was again married, to Mrs. Ruth A. Thompson, widow of Mr. Henry Thompson and daughter of Edmond and Mary Dow. They have one child—Mary. In connection with his ministerial duties Mr. Morrison has been engaged in farming, and has forty acres in Warren Township under a good state of cultivation. Politically he affiliates with the Democratic party.

ANDREW ROBISON, deceased, was born in Warren County, Ohio, January 10, 1802, a son of James and Elizabeth (Parkes) Robison, who were both natives of Pennsylvania, the father born in Dauphin County, and was of Irish ancestry. He was a soldier in the war of 1812. The parents immigrated to Ohio in an early day, where the father died when our subject was but a child. He was then reared by his uncle, James Parkes, with whom he remained till his marriage, which took place October 7, 1824, to Miss Grizella McAfee, a native of Ohio, and of Irish ancestry. Immediately after his marriage Mr. Robison went to Parke County, Indiana, where he entered a tract of land which he improved, living on it till 1832, when he came to Clinton County and entered 160 acres of land from the Government, and purchased eighty acres located on section 30, Warren Township, which he cleared and improved. His wife died in Warren Township, August 16, 1852, leaving five children—John M., James H. (died in 1866), Thomas P. (living in Owen Township), Margaret N. (married Dr. R. O. Young, died in 1863), and Andrew M., all but the latter being born in Parke County. Mr. Robison was again married December 1, 1853, to Miss Phœbe J. Emley, a native of Clinton

County, and to this union were born four children—Elizabeth, wife of Robert Wilson, of Carroll County; William A.; Joseph H., deceased, and Mary J. Mr. Robison died April 5, 1877. He was one of the organizers of the Lexington, Indiana, Presbyterian church when he was elected ruling elder, which position he filled for forty years. At the age of eighteen years he signed the temperance pledge which he kept faithfully until his death. He was an enterprising citizen, and served his township as trustee for several terms. In politics he was formerly an old-line Whig, but on the organization of the Republican party he voted that ticket.

ANDREW M. ROBISON, one of the enterprising farmers and dealers in stock in Warren Township, was born in Warren Township, Clinton County, Indiana, November 27, 1833. He was reared and educated in the common schools of the county, and is the oldest living native born resident of Warren Township. He enlisted in the Union army in September, 1861, a member of the Third Indiana Battery Light Artillery, serving in Missouri under Fremont and Hunter. After serving eight months he was discharged on account of disability. In September, 1862, he re-enlisted in Company I, One Hundredth Indiana Regiment, Infantry, serving as Orderly Sergeant, but owing to his former disability he was again sent home. In February, 1864, he again enlisted in the same company as a private and served till the close of the war. He participated in the battles of Resaca, Dallas, Big Shanty, Kenesaw Mountain, New Hope Church, Chattahoochee River, and was at the siege of Atlanta, the engagements at Jonesboro, Taylor's Ridge, Lovejoy Station, Griswoldsville and Bentonville, North Carolina, going with Sherman from Atlanta to the sea, beside participating in many other battles of minor importance. He received an honorable discharge July 22, 1865, when he returned to his home in Clinton County. He was married November 16, 1865, to Hannah A. Bate, a daughter of Josiah Bate, of this county. To them were born eight children—Margaret M., James P., Andrew J. (died, aged nineteen months), John E., Emma E., Winfield M. (deceased), Grizella J. and Jessie B. Mr. Robison has resided on his present farm in Warren Township since his marriage. His home farm contains 160 acres of choice land, beside which he owns forty acres in Owen Township. In politics Mr. Robison affiliates with the Republican party. He is a member of the Grand



A. M. Robison

Army of the Republic belonging to Mill Spring Post. Mrs. Robison is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

DAVID SHEETS, second son of Philip Sheets, was born in Augusta County, Virginia, August 30, 1828. He was reared at his birthplace till eighteen years of age when he came with his parents to Clinton County. He received such education as could be obtained in the subscription schools of this county, and lived with his parents on their frontier farm till his marriage. He was married to Miss Nancy Thompson October 17, 1850, she being a native of Illinois, in which State her parents, Dennis and Mary Thompson, lived for a time. Her parents were natives of Ohio, the father born in Darke County, and the mother in Preble County. Both died when Mrs. Sheets was a child, she being reared by her grandfather, Robert Thompson, with whom she came to Clinton County in 1848. Mr. and Mrs. Sheets are the parents of nine children—John C., James H., Perry M., Zimri E., Mary M., Albert W., Elmer E., Philip M. and Wildie M. After his marriage Mr. Sheets settled on a farm south of La Fayette where he resided one year. He then came to Warren Township, Clinton County, where he lived on rented land till he settled on his present farm in 1863, where he has 285 acres of choice land under fine cultivation. In politics Mr. Sheets is a Republican. He and his wife belong to the Methodist Protestant church.

PHILIP SHEETS, deceased, a prominent and worthy pioneer of this county, was born in Augusta County, Virginia, July 23, 1801. His parents, Jacob and Barbara (Lindamude) Sheets, were natives of Pennsylvania, and of German ancestry. He was married February 16, 1826, to Miss Mary Shafer, born June 28, 1804, daughter of Daniel and Catharine (Michael) Shafer, and granddaughter of John Michael, of German descent. Philip followed shingle-making until he was old enough to learn the joiner's trade, which he followed until he emigrated to Indiana in September, 1835. He rented a house in Frankfort from a man in Virginia. His first work was to assist David Gear in finishing his residence on the lot where N. J. Gaskill resides. The following spring he moved upon a farm south of the old graveyard, and the first year he worked in the cabinet shop with David Gear. For six years he lived there, and farmed land here Andrew Gear now lives, on the Twelve-Mile Prairie. In 1841 he moved his family and settled upon land he had entered from the Government in 1836. With the assistance of his sons he cleared and improved the farm, and engaged in

agricultural pursuits the remainder of his life. He added eighty acres to his entry in the West. Mr. and Mrs. Sheets were the parents of twelve children; ten reached maturity and eight are living—Michael, David, Jacob, Mary, Sarah (deceased), James, Andrew (deceased), Catherine, Isaac, Abraham and Nancy; one died in infancy. Both were members of the Lutheran church. Mr. Sheets read the Bible through twenty-four times. His wife died February 2, 1847, and he died March 1, 1873. Politically he was a Republican, was formerly an old-line Whig.

MICHAEL SHEETS was born in Augusta County, Virginia, August 7, 1827, the eldest son of the preceding. When eight years of age his parents removed to Frankfort, Clinton County, where his youth was spent in assisting his father. In the autumn of 1841 his father removed to his farm in Warren Township. After the first year he attended to all the breaking of the ground, and attended the subscription school three months in the year. He resided with his parents until he was twenty-six years old, and May 2, 1852, was married to Miss Sarah Ann Gray, daughter of Simeon and Lydia (McDonald) Gray, who was born in Darke County, Ohio. Her father died in Shelby County, this State, when she was four years of age. Her mother subsequently married, and in 1849 removed to Clinton County. After his marriage Mr. Sheets resided with his parents one year. He had learned the carpenter's trade of his father, which he followed twelve years. He purchased forty acres of heavily timbered land, upon which he settled in May, 1853, and has since 1864 followed farming. Mr. and Mrs. Sheets have no children except one that they have adopted—Maria C. Poundstone. She came to live with them when she was five months old, and is now married to Philip Martin Beard, of this township. Both are members of the Methodist Protestant church, and politically he is a Republican.

CAPTAIN LEWIS SIMS, farmer and stock-raiser, was born in Rush County, Indiana, November 24, 1830, a son of Stephen Sims, an early settler of Clinton County. In 1836 his parents moved to Clinton County and settled on a tract of heavily timbered land in Warren Township, where he was reared, his youth being spent in assisting his father to clear and improve the farm. He remained at home until manhood, and October 31, 1852, was married to Miss Courtney Scott, daughter of William Scott, who removed from South Carolina to Switzerland County, Indiana, where Mrs. Sims was born, and from there to Clinton County in 1844. After

his marriage he lived on his father's farm three years, and then moved to the farm where he now lives, which he had previously bought. It was wholly unimproved, but he has cleared it of timber and brought it under a good state of cultivation. After the breaking out of the war of the Rebellion he, with five brothers, enlisted in the defense of their country. He enlisted August 28, 1862, and was assigned to Company G, Eighty-ninth Indiana Infantry, receiving the appointment of Sergeant of his company. His regiment was assigned to the Army of the Tennessee, and participated in the battles at Munfordville, Kentucky, where they were captured by General Bragg's army. After being paroled they went South and joined General Sherman's army, and then were on the Red River expedition, participating in many hard-fought battles. Returning to Memphis they went to St. Louis and followed Price through Missouri to Kansas, and thence back to Nashville, participating in a two days' fight at that place. Afterward went to New Orleans, and was at the battle of Fort Blakely. He was mustered out at Mobile, July 19, 1865. In August, 1864, he was promoted to First Lieutenant, and January 15, 1865, to Captain. He was slightly wounded at Fort Diversey, but was absent from duty only a few days. Since his return home he has devoted his attention to agriculture, and has a fine farm of 112 acres, with a pleasant residence and good farm buildings. In politics Captain Sims is a Republican. He is a member of General Reynolds Post, No. 122, G. A. R., and also of the Masonic fraternity, Middle Fork Lodge, No. 304. Mrs. Sims is a member of the Missionary Baptist church. They have had five children—Henry C., a farmer of Warren Township; William S., County Superintendent of Schools; Martha N., wife of Samuel Blair; Alonzo, a twin of Martha, died in infancy, and Charles R., a farmer.

GEORGE W. UNGER, farmer and stock-raiser, Warren Township, was born in Morgan County, Virginia, May 28, 1825, eldest son and the sixth of fourteen children of George and Elizabeth Unger, who were natives of Virginia, and of German ancestry. When he was twelve years of age his father moved to Clarke County, Ohio, where he remained three years then emigrated to Carroll County, Indiana, thence to this county, where he purchased land. At that time there was no house within thirty miles east of him. The 28th day of June, following, his father died, leaving the mother in a dense wilderness, with a large family of children; but by economy and good management the farm was improved, and a good home

was made where she resided until her death, which occurred in October, 1860, at the age of sixty-three years. Of their fourteen children six sons and two daughters are living. George resided with her until he reached maturity, and he then started out for himself. His capital consisted of a horse and \$50 in money. He worked out by the day and by the month. He made rails for Henry Leitle, for 80 cents a hundred, until he was able to purchase eighty acres of unimproved land, on section 25, Ervin Township, Howard County, to which he added eighty acres more, which he improved. He lived there eight years, then removed to section 25, Warren Township, this county, and purchased 118 acres of partially improved land. He has since added to this land until he now has 345 acres, of which 300 acres are improved and well cultivated. He was married March 13, 1851, to Miss Elvira Maggort, daughter of Reuben and Nancy (Hullinger) Maggort, of German descent, who were from Clarke County, Ohio, and came to this county in 1844. To this union were born eight children—Sarah (deceased), John, David, Martin V., Calvin, Eliza, Nancy J. (wife of A. Dean, of North Carolina), and Oliver C. When Mr. Unger was married, at the age of twenty-six years, he could neither read nor write, but being anxious to obtain an education he purchased books on credit, and by hard study at home he soon obtained a very reasonable education. In 1866 he was elected to the office of magistrate, and was re-elected four successive terms. In 1886 he was drawn on the United States jury. He is a member of the A. F. & A. M., Middle Fork Lodge, No. 304, also a member of the Independent Order of Red Men. Politically he is a Democrat. He is a self-made man, commencing without means, but by hard work and good management he has accumulated a large property. Mrs. Unger is a member of the Methodist Protestant church.

ALEXANDER WALTER, farmer and stock-raiser, is a native of Pennsylvania, born in Lancaster County, October 8, 1830, a son of Francis and Mary (Fredericks) Walter. Francis Walter was a native of Switzerland, born in 1800, and in 1820 came to the United States and settled in Pennsylvania, where he was married in 1829, his wife being a daughter of John Fredericks, a native of Pennsylvania, of German ancestry. In 1838 the parents moved to Tuscarawas County, Ohio, where the father followed tanning, our subject assisting his father in his youth. The mother died May 3, 1848, and the father was killed on the railroad in December, 1872. Our subject remained with his father until his major-

ity. In May, 1853, he came to Clinton County, Indiana, and for two years worked by the month for a tanner, and then succeeded his employer in the business, which he carried on until 1864. He then bought eighty acres of heavily timbered land in Warren Township, which he has cleared and improved. He built a small saw-mill on his land which he ran until 1870, when he sold it. He has added to his land from time to time until he now owns 400 acres, all under cultivation. His prosperity has been due to his industry and close attention to business, he being a poor man when he started in life for himself. Mr. Walter was married August 9, 1859, to Martha Steel, a native of Clinton County, daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth Steel. They have had five children, three of whom are living—Robert, Jennetta, and Nellie. Fannie and John are deceased. Mrs. Walter died December 16, 1870, and July 9, 1872, Mr. Walter married Miss Rebecca Peters, daughter of Charles B. and Johanna Peters, of Tuscarawas County, Ohio. They have one child—Charles F. In politics Mr. Walter is a Republican.

HENRY H. WIGLE, carpenter and builder, Warren Township, was born in Somerset County, Pennsylvania, December 6, 1839, son of George and Catherine (Knable) Wigle, natives of Pennsylvania, and of German ancestry. When he was four years old he came with his Grandfather Knable's family to Indiana, who settled in what was then Honey Creek Township, where the grandfather entered a tract of Government land. Henry assisted in clearing and improving the land, and attended the common schools until he was fifteen years of age, when he went to learn the carpenter's trade with Benjamin F. Alton, for whom he worked six years. Upon the breaking out of the civil war Mr. Wigle was among the first to go out in defense of union and liberty. In August, 1862, he enlisted in Company G, Eighty-ninth Indiana Infantry, and joined the Sixteenth Army Corps. He participated in the battles of Munfordville, Fort Derusia, Nashville, Fort Blakely. He was taken prisoner during his first battle, but was paroled, and he returned home for twenty days. He then rejoined his regiment and remained till the close of the war. He returned to this county, and has followed his trade ever since. He owns a farm of forty acres in Warren Township. March 16, 1862, he was married to Miss Mary C. Yonkin, daughter of Isaac S. and Rebecca (Walters) Yonkin, who came from Pennsylvania about the year 1858.

To this union have been born ten children—Perry M., Conrad Q., Charles E., Edison, Rozella, Mabel E., and Luly Blanch. The deceased are—Florence L., Arminta B. and one died in infancy. Mr. Wigle is a member of the Masonic fraternity, Middle Fork Lodge, No. 304, and of the Grand Army of the Republic, General Reynolds Post, No. 122. Politically he is a Republican.



CHAPTER XXX.

WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP.

DESCRIPTION.—ORIGIN OF NAME.—EARLY SETTLEMENT.—WILLIAM CLARK AND HIS FOLLOWERS.—GROWTH OF THE SETTLEMENT.—EARLY EVENTS.—ORGANIZATION.—TOWNSHIP OFFICERS.—STATISTICS OF AGRICULTURE.—POPULATION.—RAILROADS.—VALUATION AND TAXATION, 1845 AND 1886.—POLITICAL.—JEFFERSON VILLAGE.—HISTORY.—AN INTERESTING RUIN.—BIOGRAPHICAL.

Washington lies in the western tier of townships of Clinton County, and is bounded on the north by Madison and Ross townships, on the east by Center, on the south by Jackson and Perry, and on the west by Tippecanoe County. Boone and Clinton counties were at an early day called "Washington Territory," but, when they were organized as counties and divided up into townships, the territory within the above bounds retained the name of Washington. It contains thirty-two sections or square miles. The land is rich and admirably adapted to agricultural pursuits. The surface in the southern part is very level, while in the northern it is quite uneven. It is watered by the Killmore and Wild Cat creeks.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

Within the borders of Washington Township was made the first settlement in Clinton County. As early as 1826, while what is now Clinton and Boone counties were united under the name of "Washington Territory," a man by the name of William Clark fixed his home on section 12, just north of the village of Jefferson, and entered the land on which the barn of Abner Baker now stands. Although his selection of land was a good one, the prospects were gloomy and uninviting; the Indian with his stealthy tread, the hiss of serpents, and the dismal howling of wild beasts added to the dreariness of the deep solitude. Surrounded as we are to-day, it is difficult to imagine the hardships undergone by the early settler. The motive which prompted him to leave a home

of comparative comfort and plenty for one of hardship and want is, perhaps, illustrative of the restless spirit of man—the constant longing for something new. While at times this spirit of restlessness is to be highly condemned, at others it is equally commendable. Guided by this spirit, the name of William Clark will go down in history as the leader in the march of civilization in Clinton County. For several months Mr. Clark and his family were alone in this dense wilderness, but, early in the spring of 1827, they were joined by David Kilgore and family who settled very near Mr. Clark.

Before the close of 1827 four more hardy men fixed their homes in the township. They were: Zabina Babcock, who settled on section 1; Charles Asher, on the same section; Joseph Hill, on section 3, and John Kilmore, who resided but a short time in the township.

In 1828 there were added to this little colony the following well-to-do men: Judge John Ross, who settled on the present site of Jefferson; David Young, on the southwest quarter of section 6; Samuel Olinger, on the lot now occupied by the residence of Abner Baker, and Samuel Thompson, on the northeast quarter of section 1. In February of 1829 came Abner Baker and Aaron H. Southard, and settled in Jefferson. Mr. Baker is still a resident of the township, and has ever manifested a deep interest in the affairs of this, the home of his early adoption. He has always been a man of industry and enterprise and has accumulated, besides a handsome property, a large amount of useful and general knowledge. Others of the same year were: Benjamin Abbott, who settled on section 10; John Hood, in the village of Jefferson; William Anderson, on section 2; Samuel Aughe, on section 7; John Gamble, on section 11; Josiah Cooper, on section 10; William Miller, on section 9; John Starkey, on section 17; James Gilmore, on section 5; James Stinson, on section 17; John Benson, on section 10, and Captain Bracken, on the same section.

In 1830 the settlement increased very rapidly, and among those who came in that year we name: Stephen Allen, Joseph Heavilon, John Jackson, Mr. McNutt, John Blair, Benjamin Hart, William Wilson, Jacob Troup and Jesse Byan. Other early settlers, whose exact date of arrival is not known, were: John and Moses Allen, Ellis Squire, Morris and Ira Parcel, William Winship, Jacob Anderson, Henry Harshman, Taylor Heavilon, Joseph D. Suit and John Cooper.

EARLY EVENTS.

In 1829 the population had increased to such an extent that the demand for the establishment of a trading post, where the pioneer might obtain some of the necessities of life, began to be generally felt. To this demand Abner Baker was the first to respond. In the spring of 1829 he purchased for \$5.00 the lot on the corner of Washington and Main streets. With a gentleman by the name of Murden he contracted for the building of a store-room. This was to be completed, ready for occupancy, for the sum of \$10.00, with the exception of a door, which Mr. Baker brought with him—this being a coverlet given him by his mother. Into this house was brought the first stock of goods ever known in Clinton County. It being the only store in the county, quite an extensive trade was carried on both with the white men and Indians. A few years later, as the population and the trade increased, a second store-house was built. This was erected at a cost of \$19.00.

The first postoffice was established here in 1830, and Robert Watts was the first postmaster. At this time a daily mail was carried from Indianapolis to La Fayette, and from that time until the present, this section of the country has been favored with a mail every day.

There being much travel at this time between Indianapolis and La Fayette, and this thoroughfare passing directly through this township, a hotel for the accommodation of travelers soon became a necessity. The first to engage in this business was Judge Ross. The next was Samuel Olinger. So great was the travel that these two houses failing to furnish sufficient accommodation, Charles Hand engaged in the same enterprise.

The first religious meeting in the township was held at John Hood's, in 1829, by the Presbyterians, James Thompson preaching. James Carnahan, of the same denomination, and still living at Dayton, Tippecanoe County, was the next minister. The same year, 1829, John Strain, of the Methodist Episcopal denomination, preached at Charles Hand's. The United Brethren were the next in the township.

The first church was built in Jefferson, in 1835, by the United Brethren; the second was by the Presbyterians; third, by Christians or New Lights; and the fourth by the Methodists.

The first school in the township was taught by John Devlin, of Crawfordsville, in the winter of 1829-'30, in a log cabin that had

been built for a recorder's office. Jeremiah Smith and Miss Jennings may be mentioned as pioneer teachers.

About 1832, John P. Cruthers came from Oxford and located in Jefferson, with the design of establishing a college. Mr. Cruthers being an energetic man, and being assisted by the citizens, who were highly pleased with the prospect of an educational institution in their midst, a two-story frame building was soon erected, and the advantages of a first-class education offered to the sons and daughters of Clinton and adjoining counties. The leaders in the enterprise failed to remember that the assistance of each member of the family in those early times was required to obtain a living. The time and money necessary for a collegiate course could not be spared. Hence the school ran but a short time, when, for want of proper support, it was abandoned.

The first marriage in this township was that of James Timmons and a Miss Nichols, in 1829, and the second was that of Aaron H. Southard to Rebecca Hood. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. James Thompson. These occurred while it was yet Washington Territory. Abner Baker and wife (the latter lately deceased) were the first persons married after the organization of the county.

Miss Hood, a sister of Mrs. A. Baker, was the first person to die in the township.

Robert F. Baker was the first white child born in Clinton County after its organization.

The first regular grist-mill in the township, and likewise the first in the county, was built by Jacob Anderson, in 1834, on what is now the Heavilon estate, and known as the "Spring Mill."

At an early day there was an Indian village just south of where Knox Baker now resides. The Indians were always peaceable and friendly. Mr. Abner Baker informs us that he has slept many a night in his store while the Indians were encamped near by. He had nothing but a coverlet for a door, and nothing to hinder them from robbing him of his money and goods, but they never molested him. Mr. B. highly extols the many good traits of character within the hearts of the noble red men, and well he may, for they never gave him cause to complain, and that is more than can be said of the white race.

ORGANIZATION.

The township was organized Saturday, May 15, 1830. The commissioners, at the same time, authorized an election to be held at the house of John Ross, in Jefferson. John Benson was appointed

inspector for that year. Before the organization of the township, and while the county was yet a territory, Zabina Babcock served as justice of the peace. After the organization, Abner Baker was chosen to fill this office. The business of justice in those early days was very extensive. Mr. Baker informs us that in one day he placed on docket thirty-two cases.

In improvements, being one of the first townships settled in the county, Washington possesses many fine farms under a most excellent state of cultivation; gravel roads traverse the township in various directions.

The present township officers are: J. M. Leibenguth, Trustee; S. M. Tarr and A. T. Heavilon, Justices of the Peace; Willis Stafford, Assessor; James Leach and Thomas Craig, Constables.

STATISTICS OF AGRICULTURE.

The number of acres of wheat sown in Washington Township for 1886 is 3,701; corn, 3,651; oats, 763; number of acres in timothy, 858; clover, 1,348; wild grass, 408; acres of new land brought under cultivation for 1886, 148; timber land, 3,350.

There are 20,890 rods of drain tile in operation in this township.

In 1885 there were 394 gallons of sorghum and 333 gallons of maple molasses made. The number of gallons of milk taken from cows was 123,075; pounds of butter made, 29,838.

Of the horse kind within the township there were 559; mules, 23; cattle, 1,227; milch cows, 422; hogs, 2,495; sheep, 512; pounds of wool clipped, 2,274; dozens of chickens used and sold, 617; turkeys, 43; geese, 5; eggs, 13,562.

The number of fruit trees is as follows: Apple, 3,229; peach, 98; pear, 145; plum, 107; cherry, 351; crab-apple, 66; grape-vines, 458.

POPULATION.

The population of Washington Township in 1850 was 1,024, in 1860 it was 1,140, in 1870 it was 1,134, and in 1880 it had reached 1,228.

RAILROADS.

Washington has about ten miles of railroad within its borders, with only one station, at Jefferson, on the Toledo, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad, which passes in a southwesterly direction through the southern part of the township. The Lake Erie & Western railroad traverses the northern portion in a northwesterly direction.

VALUATION AND TAXATION, 1845.

It will be interesting in the future to refer to these items, and compare them at different periods. The items of valuation and taxation for 1845 were :

Polls, 143; acres of land, 17,454.57; value of lands, \$65,432; value of improvements, \$36,427; value of land and improvements, \$101,859; value of lots, \$8,640; value of personal property, \$27,311; total value of all taxables, \$137,630.

State tax, \$370.29; county tax, \$243.79; school tax, \$6.66; road tax, \$132.92; total taxes levied, \$753.56.

VALUATION AND TAXATION, 1886.

Polls, 230; acres of land, 18,490; value of lands, \$473,345; value of improvements, \$54,140; value of land and improvements, \$527,485; value of personalty, \$139,335; value of telegraph property, \$635; value of railroad property, \$32,695; total value of all taxable property, \$666,820.

State tax, \$1,002; capital tax, \$114.92; State school tax, \$1,291.83; university tax, \$36.23; county tax, \$3,248.18; township tax, \$724.58; tuition tax, \$1,594.08; special school tax, \$1,002; road tax, \$724.58; dog tax, \$176; county sinking fund tax, \$724.58; county interest fund tax, \$507.21; gravel road fund tax, \$362.28; bridge tax, \$470.98; total taxes levied, \$12,009.46.

POLITICAL.

In political sentiment Washington is usually a Democratic township. In 1884 Cleveland's majority was forty-seven. We give the vote of the local general election, November 4, 1884, for President and State and county officers:

<i>President.</i>		<i>Secretary of State.</i>	
Grover Cleveland.....	172	William R. Myers.....	172
James G. Blaine.....	125	Robert Mitchell.....	126
Benj. F. Butler.....	8	Thompson Smith.....	8
John P. St. John.....	4	Benjamin F. Carter.....	1
<i>Governor.</i>		<i>Auditor of State.</i>	
Isaac P. Gray.....	173	James H. Rice.....	172
William H. Calkins.....	126	Bruce Carr.....	126
Hiram Z. Leonard.....	8	Jease H. Robinson.....	8
Robert S. Dwigins.....	1	Eli Miller.....	1
<i>Lieutenant-Governor.</i>		<i>Treasurer of State.</i>	
Mablon D. Manson.....	172	John J. Cooper.....	172
Eugene H. Bundy ..	126	Roger R. Shiel.....	126
John D. Milroy.....	8	Frank T. Waring.....	8
Elwood C. Siler.....	1	Andrew J. Taylor.....	1

<i>Attorney-General.</i>			<i>Treasurer.</i>		
Francis T. Howard.....	172	48	Thomas R. Engart.....	162	21
William C. Wilson.....	124		Alex. B. Given.....	141	
John O. Green.....	8		<i>Recorder.</i>		
Samson I. North.....	1		James A. Hedgcock.....	168	34
<i>Superintendent of Public Instruction.</i>			Samuel Scott.....	134	
Joun W. Holcombe.....	170	44	<i>Coroner.</i>		
Barnabas C. Hobbs.....	126		Walter L. Shores.....	167	34
Samuel S. Boyd.....	8		Daniel W. Heaton.....	133	
Ryland T. Brown.....	1		<i>Surveyor.</i>		
<i>Supreme Judge.</i>			James R. Brown.....	165	31
Joseph A. S. Mitchell....	170	43	Joseph H. Lovett.....	134	
Edwin P. Hammond.....	127		<i>Senator.</i>		
<i>Reporter of Supreme Court.</i>			De Wilt C. Bryant.....	166	27
John W. Kern.....	170	44	John H. Caldwell.....	139	
William M. Hoggatt.....	126		<i>Representative.</i>		
<i>Congressman.</i>			Erastus H. Staley.....	167	31
Thomas B. Ward.....	171	40	Oliver Gard.....	136	
Charles T. Doxey.....	131		<i>Commissioner, First District.</i>		
Henry T. Cotton.....	4		John Enright.....	162	25
<i>Circuit Judge.</i>			Thomas Major.....	137	
Allen E. Paige.....	179	179	<i>Commissioner, Second District.</i>		
<i>Prosecuting Attorney.</i>			Arthur J. Clendenning...	155	11
William A. Staley.....	165	32	James McDavis.....	144	
William R. Hines.....	133		<i>Commissioner, Third District.</i>		
<i>Sheriff.</i>			John Pruitt	163	27
John A. Petty.....	151		Andrew J. Sharp.....	136	
William D. Clark.....	154	3			

JEFFERSON,

the only village in the township, was laid out in 1829 by John Ross, Samuel Olinger and David Kilgore, to which the following additions have been made: One in 1830 by David Kilgore, another in 1837 by Abner Baker and John Jackson, another in 1838 by William Clark, and another in 1846 by Mathew Hall. This is the oldest village in the county, and for many years was the leading business point. Upon the organization of the county there was a hard struggle for the county seat; some of the leading men of Jefferson used their every effort to secure it at that point, but without avail.

The business of pork-packing was for several years extensively carried on here. Jefferson supplied Indianapolis with its salt which had been brought here by wagons from La Fayette. It was here that the first courts of the county were held, and the board of commissioners first met. Here, too, was the first store opened, and the first postoffice established.

Around that little cabin reared by William Clark, more than sixty years ago, has grown up this beautiful county of Clinton, and may its people give due honor to him who broke the dense forest and laid the foundation of this fair and grand county.

With the location of the county seat at Frankfort, Jefferson soon began rapidly to sink toward the western horizon, and the busy hum of industry has been lost in the distant past. Its business men of the present (1886) are: S. M. Davidson, general merchant; J. D. Miller, carpenter and builder; John W. Page, blacksmith; J. W. Marsh, postmaster. Its population now numbers about 250.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

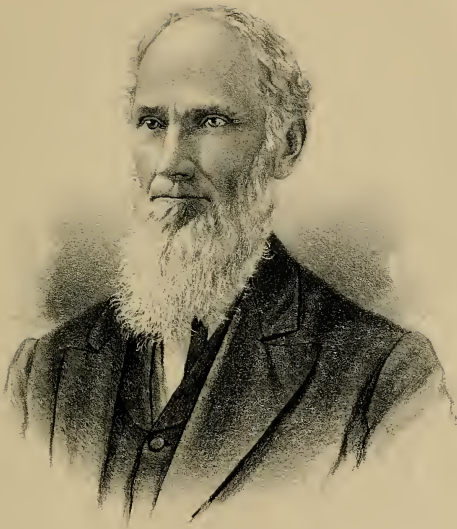
DAVID ALLEN was born June 6, 1840, on the old homestead where his brother, Smith Allen, now resides, and not more than one-half mile from his present home. His father, Stephen Allen, was born in Lehigh County, Pennsylvania, February 14, 1799, and when a young boy moved to Butler County, Ohio, with his parents, where he grew to manhood and was married, and where his two elder children were born. He removed to this county and settled upon the farm where his son, Smith B., now lives. He died September 4, 1878, and is buried in Jefferson Cemetery. The mother of David was born in Butler County, in May, 1804, where she was reared and educated. She died February 13, 1876, and is buried beside her husband. David finished his education at Thorntown Academy, attending there ten months. He then went to work upon his father's farm, which was divided before the father's death. November 21, 1871, he was married to Eliza M. Clark, daughter of John M. and Sarah (Gilkerson) Clark, the former born in North Carolina, January 7, 1809, and the latter in Virginia. Mrs. Allen was born April 27, 1845, in this county. Her father was a physician, and also a farmer. He brought his family to this county at an early day. Mr. and Mrs. Allen have one child—Russel Clark, born November 16, 1873. Mrs. Allen is a member of the Presbyterian church. Mr. Allen is a Republican in politics, and independent in religion. His land is thus described: Section 14, east half of southeast quarter, and south half of east half of northeast quarter, and on section 13 has thirty-two acres in west half of southwest quarter. In Perry Township he has a one-half interest in ninety-seven acres.

MOSES R. ALLEN was born in Washington Township, on the farm where he now lives, September 10, 1838, a son of John and Cyn-

thia (Rush) Allen. His father was born in Greene County, Pennsylvania, May 5, 1805, the seventh son in a family of twelve children. When he was seven years of age, in 1812, his parents moved to Butler County, Ohio. The father being in limited circumstances the sons were early obliged to seek employment, and he for some time was engaged in rafting logs and lumber to New Orleans, and also in taking corn and bacon on flat-boats, down the river. He was successful in this enterprise until the last trip he made. The boat had been tied up for the night when a tree fell across it, and the entire contents were sunk in the river, and he lost all he had hitherto made, and was obliged to walk back to his home. In 1828 he located in Clinton County, Indiana, where he had a brother, and entered a tract of land. He worked for the settlers until 1833, when he bought the farm on which he lived and reared his family, making it his home until September 28, 1876. He was married in Butler County, Ohio, to Cynthia Rush, who was born in November, 1813, a daughter of Moses and Rachel Rush, who came from New Jersey, and are probably of Welsh descent. The parents of our subject lived for thirteen years in their old log cabin, and then his father built a frame house near the spot where the new brick house stands. He at that time hauled goods from Cincinnati for a merchant in Jefferson named Southard. Once, when making a trip to Chicago during high water, he came to the Tippecanoe River. The water was very high and he was afraid to cross with his horses and wagon, so he unharnessed one horse, mounted it and started across the river. The current was so swift that it carried the horse down the stream, throwing him against a rock and unseating his rider. With almost superhuman effort he saved the horse. They then moved up to another ford, where they crossed. The Allens are of English ancestry, and are related to Ethan Allen, of Revolutionary fame. Mr. Allen, the subject of this sketch, was married September 20, 1860, to Margaret J. Pence, daughter of Michael C. and Susanna (Stafford) Pence, and she was born October 30, 1840. Her father was born in Rockingham County, Virginia, August 17, 1817. When eighteen years of age he went to Clarke County, Ohio, where he had a brother living, and where he was married December 12, 1839. He came to this county in 1858, and settled upon a farm in Washington Township, which he still owns. He lives in Delaware, Indiana, with his nieces. His wife died January 25, 1876. Mr. and Mrs. Allen have had six children—John P., born November 3, 1862; Joseph

E., born August 4, 1866; Howard Ethan, born July 16, 1870; Thomas W., born July 29, 1876; William Edmond, born August 14, 1861, died June 28, 1880; George W., born February 2, 1875, died January 17, 1877. Mrs. Allen had only one sister, Catherine, who was born August 13, 1842, and died March 25, 1879. She married William Breckbill, who died April 13, 1876. Moses enlisted August 29, 1862, in Company I, One Hundredth Indiana Infantry, First Division, Fifteenth Army Corps. He was with his command during a part of the siege of Vicksburg, the battle of Jackson, Mississippi, and then via Memphis to Chattanooga and Mission Ridge, and the Atlanta and Savannah campaigns, and thence through the Carolinas, and was present at the surrender of Johnston to Sherman. His corps then went to Washington and participated in the grand review by the President and his cabinet, of 200,000 troops, comprising the Army of the Potomac and the Army of the Tennessee. He received two slight wounds, but was not disabled for duty. He was in musket range and under fire, including general engagements and skirmishes and when on picket-duty, between sixty and seventy times. After his discharge Mr. Allen returned to his old homestead. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and in politics affiliates with the Republican party.

ABNER BAKER, farmer, section 12, was born in Wayne Township, Butler County, Ohio, April 14, 1808. His father, Thomas Baker, was born October 18, 1763; his mother, Lydia (Hand) Baker, was born December 23, 1761, and they were married January 6, 1784. They had ten children, four girls and six boys, viz.—Sarah, William, Rachel, Stephen, Thomas, Anna, James, John, Lucy and Abner. The last two named are all that survive. Lucy resides in Butler County, Ohio, near the place of her birth. The parents were married near Trenton, New Jersey, and when Washington fought the battle of Trenton the cannon was distinctly heard by Mrs. Baker. After marriage Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Baker removed to Redstone, Pennsylvania, where they lived two or three years, then started for Butler County, Ohio, on the Big Miami River; but hearing of serious trouble with the Indians, they stopped one year on the Hockhocking River below Wheeling, then spent a year in Cincinnati. In the year 1800 they removed to Monroe, Butler County, Ohio. After that, and to the present time, it has been called Baker's Hill. The mother died in Preble County, Ohio, January 6, 1843, the father having died a few months previous, in



Almer Baker

the same county. The Bakers were originally from England. There were two brothers, Thomas and a younger one, who came to America and settled on Long Island, and afterward removed to New Jersey. Thomas was a family name. The great-grandfather's name was Thomas, and several of his descendants. Abner Baker has in his possession a letter written by his great-uncle, Nathan Baker, to his great-grandfather, Thomas Baker, who died of small-pox in New Jersey, aged sixty-six years. The letter was written in 1736. Abner Baker, the subject of this sketch, passed his early life upon his father's farm. When thirteen years of age he met with an accident that materially changed his life-work. While seeking shelter from a storm he made an unfortunate jump which so crippled him that he did not recover for several years, and for one year could not talk. At the age of sixteen he commenced clerking for one Daniel Holloway, at Richmond. He remained with him one year, then entered the employ of Jonathan Martin, at Middletown, Ohio, with whom he remained a year, and so faithfully did he perform his duties that when Mr. Martin learned that Abner wished to embark in the mercantile business on his own account he offered to purchase his goods for him, advance the money without security or interest, and wait six months for his pay. This promise was faithfully carried out, and in March, 1828, Abner loaded two wagons with merchandise and started for La Fayette, Indiana, accompanied by two brothers, James and John, and a brother-in-law, John Cornwhait, the brothers driving a four-horse team, and Mr. Cornwhait a three-horse team. After two days' drive the goods were loaded upon a boat, and the brothers and brother-in-law returned home. Mr. Baker pursued his way, stopping to trade at every Indian village. At night they would tie up the boat and sleep upon the banks of the river. One night Mr. Baker and Captain Wright made their bed together of coverlids that Mr. Baker had carried from home. Mr. B. arose at daylight, and turning around espied a large timber rattlesnake lying between Captain Wright and the spot from which he had just arisen. He shouted to the Captain, informing him of his dangerous bed-fellow, whereupon the Captain gave a sudden bound, and thus escaped from his deadly foe. Mr. Baker killed the reptile and preserved the ten rattles for several years. It was Mr. Baker's plan to go directly to La Fayette, having visited that point the year previous; but when he reached Logansport he was persuaded by General Tipton to unload his goods at that point and open his

store. He was the first person that sold goods there. General Tipton and his interpreter were the only settlers. After being there a few days he inquired of the interpreter what his board-bill would be, and upon being informed that it would be \$14 per week, he shipped his goods to La Fayette by the first boat. He rented a store from William Digby, paying \$4 a month, and boarded with Colonel Johnson for \$1.75 per week. Here he remained during the summer. In September he was taken very ill with fever, and as soon as he was sufficiently recovered he returned home to recruit his health. His brother William packed up his goods and kept them until his return. In February, 1829, he went to Cincinnati and purchased a bill of goods, taking them himself to La Fayette. During his journey he camped out at night and was surrounded by wolves every night. The first summer he was in La Fayette he purchased 132 feet frontage on Main street, and built a one-story frame house upon it. It was the first painted house in La Fayette. Into this new house he put his new goods and his old. About the time he was fairly settled in his new store, John Ross went to see him and induced him to come to the new town of Jefferson. He at once purchased two lots of David Kilgore for \$5 each, the choicest lots in the plat, one being a corner lot and the other adjoining. He bought a third lot of Samuel Olinger for \$25, which was not as desirable as either of the others. He had a house built for which he paid \$10, exclusive of the door which Mr. Baker was to furnish himself. For two or three months he had no door except a blanket which his mother had given him before leaving home. He wishes to say for the Indians that he lived in this chinked, undaubed log house, 16 x 20, with his blanketed door all summer without losing any of his goods or being robbed of his money. They would not enter after dark without being bidden to do so. They encamped within ten rods of his store, armed with guns many nights, but he was never insulted nor annoyed by them. Mr. Baker did a very profitable business until General Jackson removed the deposits. At this time he was in debt \$9,000 for goods. His creditors were considerably frightened and came to see him; but after examining the situation, they went back satisfied that Mr. Baker would pay his debts if not molested. After settling up his business he had \$1,300 left. He bought four eight-acre lots in Wabash County and nine in Kosciusco County, a part of which he still owns. He then went to farming, and has since followed that vocation. He now owns between 500 and 600 acres where he re-

sides. His two sons also reside on this farm. The eighty acres upon which his barn stands was the first eighty entered in Clinton County, and is described as west half of southwest quarter of section 12. Mr. Baker was the first one married in this county. In August, 1830, he was married to Catherine W. Hood, daughter of John and Nancy Hood. She was born in Westport, Kentucky, in September, 1811. Her father purchased a farm in Indiana, opposite Westport, where he lived from 1810 until 1829, when he brought his family to this county, settling near Jefferson, where they remained until their death. They lie buried in Jefferson Cemetery. Mr. Baker put the first headstone and the first monument in this cemetery to the memory of his wife's sister, who was the second person buried there. Mr. Baker's ancestors came from Scotland and settled in South Carolina before the Revolution. Mr. and Mrs. Baker have had twelve children, of whom seven are living—Matilda died at the age of four weeks; Dr. Robert Fulton is living at Davenport, Iowa, and was at one time a professor in a medical college; Hood S., lives in Warsaw, Indiana; Theodore died when less than two years of age; Henry Clay, died when about two years old; Caroline N., wife of David Todd, who is believed to be the oldest Presbyterian minister in Kansas; Lucy A., wife of Joseph Burroughs, a resident of Wabash, Indiana; Catherine, wife of John Ray, now deceased; John Q., living on a farm near his father's; Knox, also a farmer; Linnæus S., living in Jefferson. Mr. Baker is a liberal Republican in politics. He has taken the *Cincinnati Gazette* fifty-four years without intermission, and still continues to take it. He was justice of the peace for many years, his jurisdiction extending over the whole county. In 1830 he ran for county clerk, and came within two votes of being elected. He took the first paper that was sent to this county by mail, which was the *Liberty Bell* and *Cincinnati Gazette*. He was the first person to bring dry-goods into the county, and he built the first house on a town lot, and when he built it Chicago was unknown. He says that people came from Indianapolis to Jefferson to buy their salt, and for ten years Jefferson sold more dry goods than Indianapolis. In 1848 Mr. Baker took 300 barrels of pork to New York, that was packed at Jefferson, and cleared \$500 on it over and above his expenses. He has heard many of the greatest orators of his day, among them being Henry Clay (who spoke to 50,000 people), John C. Calhoun, Tom Benton, Ben Butler and also his father, General Houston of Texas, Butler of South Carolina, Jeff Davis, Tom

Corwin, General Scott and Cass, and in 1825 heard Lorenzo Dow preach to a large audience. He is in the enjoyment of good health, and although seventy-eight years old has in the past year visited eleven of the United States and Canada, and is contemplating a visit to the Southern States.

WILLIAM M. BRADEN, farmer, sections 4, 9 and 10, Washington Township, was born March 26, 1837, on the same farm that his father entered when he came to this county. His parents were Burr and Mary D. (Jenners) Braden. His father was born in Loudoun County, Virginia, in 1802, spending his early life in that county. His educational advantages were good for those days. His father was once very wealthy. He was a ship-owner, and during the war of 1812 his vessels were destroyed by British cruisers. He was a slave-holder, and before his death he liberated over 100 slaves, sending them to Liberia; the greater part of them, however, came back to "Old Virginia." The father of our subject moved to La Fayette, Indiana, where he engaged in the mercantile trade for several years, then came to this county in 1830, entered his land and lived on it eight years, then moved to Jefferson. He inherited quite a large property from his father, and when he came to Indiana he brought several blooded horses, with carriages and wagons, and money enough to purchase a good stock of dry-goods. He died in 1861, leaving an estate valued at \$30,000, though he had previously started each of his sons in business. He was formerly a Whig and latterly a Republican. The mother of our subject was born in Virginia, and died in 1862, and is buried beside her husband. William M. was first married March 25, 1863, to Mattie Campbell, daughter of James C. and Hester (McClure) Campbell. Her father was a native of Ohio. He was a harness-maker by trade and came to La Fayette, Indiana, in a very early day. He moved to Jefferson about the year 1850, and died here in 1867. Mrs. Braden was born in 1843, in La Fayette, Indiana, and died with consumption in 1863. She is buried in Jefferson. Mr. Braden was a second time married, in May, 1865, to Laura V. Watt. Her father was a native of England, and her mother of Pennsylvania. Mr. and Mrs. Braden have three children—Mary J., Robert, and Alva. Mr. Braden owns 240 acres of land on section 9, eighty-four acres on section 10, and twenty-nine acres on section 4. His early education was received in the common district school. Later he attended Wabash College three years. He has never

sought office though frequently importuned to become a candidate. Politically he is a Republican.

E. P. CARTER, farmer, section 31, Washington Township, was born in Clinton County, Indiana, October 1, 1841, a son of Richard and Eleanor (Byers) Carter, and a grandson of Jesse Carter and Ephraim Byers, the former of English and the latter of Irish descent. His paternal great-grandfather, William Carter, was an early settler of Clinton County, where he died at the age of ninety-two years, and his grandfather died aged eighty-eight years. His maternal grandfather died in Weston, Missouri, of cholera, and his grandmother, Catherine Byers, died in Clinton County. E. P. Carter was reared in his native county, receiving a good education, and from 1862 until 1880 (save two years) taught during the winter. He was married January 1, 1861, to Sarah A. Hutchison, daughter of Robert M. and Elizabeth (Davis) Hutchison. She died October 24, 1865, leaving three children—Geneva, William H. and Julia E. December 25, 1863, Mr. Carter married Amy A. Morris, daughter of G. W. and Abia Morris. To them have been born eight children, five of whom are deceased, all save one dying in infancy. Allie May, a very interesting and amiable little girl, died aged nine years. Those living are—Jennie, Roy and Bert. Mrs. Carter died September 11, 1882. Mr. Carter is a member of the United Brethren church. In politics he was formerly a Republican but now affiliates with the Prohibitionists.

WILLIAM J. CRULL was born in Scioto County, Ohio, September 16, 1836. He attended the common schools, and finished his education at the Ohio Wesleyan University, in Delaware County. Upon leaving school he taught five years as a stepping-stone to his business life. He first entered the mercantile trade at Harrisonville, Ohio, which he followed seventeen years. He then sold out his business and came to this county. February 21, 1880, he was married to Emma D. Allen, daughter of Moses and Rachel (Crull) Allen, born September 16, 1854. [See sketch of Moses Allen.] Mr. Crull is a son of John H. and Sally (Squire) Crull. His father was born in Scioto County, March 7, 1807, where he lived, and died January 9, 1877, within a mile of his birth-place. His grandfather, Samuel Crull, came from Morgantown, Virginia, to Scioto County, Ohio, in 1805, and bought a large tract of land and settled his four sons about him; all died upon the farms he gave them. He was born in Morgantown, in 1784, where he was reared. He married Jane (Howell) Crull, who was born in 1786, and died in

1842, in Scioto County. She and her husband are buried in Harrisonburg Cemetery. Samuel was in the general call of the war of 1812, and was judge of the Common Pleas Court in Scioto County four years. The Crulls were of German ancestry. Two brothers, Jacob and George, were sent to America and settled in Virginia. Jacob was the great-grandfather of William J., and he died in Scioto County. George died in Virginia. It is said that these two brothers were sent to America by people who wished to secure their property left them by their father. His maternal grandfather's name was Nathaniel Squire, and he was born in Connecticut in 1783. He farmed on the Genesee River, near Elmira, New York, and in 1819 came to Scioto County with his wife, whose maiden name was Mary Bennett. He died in 1853, and his wife died in 1856. Both died near Harrisonville. Mr. Crull's mother was born in May, 1810, near Elmira, New York, and came with her parents to Ohio in 1819, where she now resides. Mr. and Mrs. Crull have one son—Finton A., born March 30, 1882. Mr. Crull is a Republican in politics. Both were reared Methodists, but neither are members of that church at present. Mr. Crull owns 326 acres of land in Washington and Perry townships.

JOHN W. COLE, farmer, section 31, Washington Township, was born in La Porte County, Indiana, February 4, 1843. When he was eight years of age his mother died, and he went to live with an uncle, Ira Erwin, who brought him to this county two years later. His parents had four children—William L., John M., James E. and Andrew Jackson. William L. and Andrew J. are deceased; the latter was killed at the battle of Chickamauga. John L. grew to manhood in this county, and enlisted in Company H, Third Cavalry and Forty-fifth Volunteer Regiment, under Captain Geddes at first, and later, Captain Uriah Young, Colonel Kline commanding a battalion of three companies. He served as Orderly at brigade headquarters. He enlisted September 19, 1861, and was discharged at Camp Crook, Georgia, September 27, 1864. He returned to Frankfort, and has remained in this county ever since. His father, John C. Cole, lives in La Porte, Indiana, and is married again. His mother, Elizabeth Cole, died when he was so young that he has very little knowledge of her. February 29, 1872, Mr. Cole married Ann Eliza Douglas, daughter of Thomas S. and Lucy M. (Hughes) Douglas. Her father was born in Ohio, May 3, 1826, where he lived until he was eight years of age, when his father died, and he came to this county with his mother and

nine other children, and settled in Center Township, then Jackson Township, where the family grew to maturity. His mother died in May, at the advanced age of eighty-one years, and is buried at Farmer's Chapel Hill Cemetery. He married in this county in 1848, and is now living in La Bette County, Kansas. His wife died October 11, 1863, leaving seven children, Mrs. Cole being the eldest. He again married in 1864, and in 1881 sold his farm in Center Township and moved to Kansas. The children are—Ann Eliza, born in this county November 22, 1849; Margaret E., William D., Mary V., Lydia J., Lenora B. and Lucy M. Mr. Douglas was a remarkable hunter. Squirrels used to be so thick around him that he was obliged to scare them away to enable him to get sight at a turkey. One week he killed six deer. Mr. and Mrs. Cole have one child—William A., born July 12, 1863. Mr. Cole has served his township very acceptably as supervisor of roads. He is a member of the United Brethren church, and in politics is independent.

ISAAC FICKLE, farmer, section 6, Washington Township, was born in Perry County, Ohio, April 2, 1815, son of William and Ann (Thompson) Fickle. His father was born in Virginia in 1784, and moved to Perry County with his parents when ten years of age. When he had arrived at maturity he went into the woods and made a new farm of 320 acres. He was a man of strong constitution, and cleared his land himself. He commenced with just money enough to enter the land from the Government. In the spring of 1834 he sold his farm and came immediately to Clinton County and purchased an improved farm, and in the fall brought his family here. He at one time owned 2,600 acres of land. One-half of this he had entered from the Government; but before his death he divided it among his children. His death occurred September 14, 1847, and he was buried in old Providence Cemetery. The grandfather of Isaac was born in Germany. His Grandfather Fickle married an English woman, whose name is unknown. His mother was born in County Antrim, Ireland, in 1781. Her parents came to America when she was eleven years old, first landing in Philadelphia. They remained in Pennsylvania a short time, then moved to Perry County, Ohio. Besides the parents that came to the United States, there were seven children, viz.—Samuel, Ann, William, Isaac and Hugh (twins), John, and Jane. Ann (Isaac's mother) died September 14, 1857, and was buried beside her husband. February 14, 1838, Isaac was married to Jane M.

Miller, daughter of Robert and Nancy (Bell) Miller, natives of South Carolina, where the daughter was also born September 24, 1816. Her father came to this county in February, 1829, settling in Madison Township, where he lived until 1841, then sold his property and removed to Mercer County, Illinois, where both parents died. Mrs. Fickle died December 22, 1863, leaving four children—William, born August 24, 1839; Robert M., born July 8, 1841; Nancy A., born December 18, 1843, and Sarah E., born April 18, 1846. May 22, 1873, Mr. Fickle married Sarah E. Wade, daughter of William and Mary E. (White) Wade, who came from Pennsylvania to Jackson County, Ohio, thence to Kansas, where the parents died. The second wife died January 7, 1877, leaving one child—Mary E., born July 19, 1876. Robert M., the eldest child, was married October 1, 1867, to Elizabeth J. Baird, daughter of Hugh and Agnes (Buchanan) Baird, natives of Perry County, Ohio. The father was born December 24, 1825, and the mother in 1827. They came to this county in the fall of 1854. The mother died in Bates County, Missouri. The father is still living. Mr. and Mrs. Robert Fickle have two children—Clarence V., born August 29, 1875; Roy C., born September 15, 1879. Robert and his father are both elders in the United Presbyterian church. Isaac has held the office of supervisor and of school director. Politically he is a Democrat. He came to this county in 1834, his brother John and sister Nancy having come the spring previous. Nancy married James Hazlett.

H. R. HAMILTON was born in Israel Township, Preble County, Ohio, September 8, 1824. When he was fifteen years of age he came to this county with his parents and three other children, who first settled on section 27, Madison Township, where the parents died several years afterward. He remained with his parents until he was twenty-one years old, and December 11, 1845, he married Mary B. Coulter, daughter of James and Mary Coulter, the former a native of Ireland, and the latter of South Carolina. Mary B. Coulter was born in Butler County, Ohio, February 4, 1824. To this union were born seven children, five of whom are living—Martha E., H. Audley, Jessie W., Charles C. and Barbara J. Mrs. Hamilton is also rearing a granddaughter named Elizabeth, and a nephew of Mr. Hamilton is a member of the family. The father of our subject, Alexander Hamilton, was born in South Carolina, about sixty miles from Charleston. When he was seven years old his parents moved to Henry County, Kentucky, remaining there



Hugh B. Hamilton

twelve years, then moved to Preble County, Ohio, where his father died. His great-grandfather, Alexander by name, came to America in 1775, on the king's bounty, promising 160 acres of land to all emigrants; but when he arrived here he was disappointed. He entered the Revolutionary army and served seven years, the most of the time under General Greene. He first landed at Charleston, South Carolina, and found himself in the midst of royalists, who frequently threatened his life; one man snapped a gun at him seven times, but the gun failed to fire, and the Tory went away saying, "He was not to be killed with bullets." In 1808 he settled in Preble County, Ohio. The father of Mrs. H. R. Hamilton came to America when he was about twenty-five years old, settled and was married, and both died in Butler County, Ohio, the father dying in 1834, and the mother when Mary was five weeks old. Mary then lived with her grandfather, James Brown, and two aunts, Martha and Elizabeth. In 1837 the father with his two daughters (Martha and Elizabeth), and Mary came to this county and settled upon the farm now owned by Mrs. Hamilton. The first log cabin built by James Brown is still standing, but has been clapboarded since his death, which occurred April 30, 1838. Martha and Elizabeth are deceased; the former died May 25, 1879, and the latter January 10, 1881. All are buried in the Providence Cemetery. Mr. Hamilton has one of the finest brick farm-houses in the county. It is of the Queen Anne style, and cost \$5,000. The inside is of hard wood, with oil finish, except two rooms. The size is 64 x 34 feet, the walls are fourteen inches, the partitions are of brick, and the roof is covered with slate. The architect was John Hammond, of Frankfort, and the carpentering was done by Jesse Sweet, of Mulberry. The foundation is five feet of stone, twenty-six inches at the bottom and eighteen inches at the top, and was made from broken boulders found on the farm. The house has 110,000 brick. Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton are members of the United Presbyterian church, of which Mr. Hamilton is an elder. He has been appointed administrator of several estates, and politically is a Republican.

AMOS HEAVILON, farmer, living on section 18, Washington Township, is the owner of 240 acres of well-improved land. His parents brought him to this county in October, 1830, when he was two years of age. His parents were Joseph and Lydia (Sutphen) Heavilon. There were twelve children, seven of whom came with their parents. Three had previously died and two had pre-

ceded the family to Clinton County. The names of the children are as follows—Deborah, born November 24, 1806, in Monmouth County, New Jersey, now living in Valparaiso, has been twice married, first to Samuel Young in Ohio, who brought her to Clinton County in 1829; her husband died twelve years later and she married William Thatcher, whose widow she now is; Taylor, born July 17, 1808 (see sketch); Johnson, born March 13, 1810, in Monmouth County, New Jersey, and died July 5, 1811, in same county; Sarah A., born November 6, 1811, in Butler County, Ohio, died March 5, 1874, and is buried in Jefferson Cemetery; Polly, born August 17, 1813, in Butler County, Ohio, and is living with her brother Amos; Lydia, born July 13, 1815, and died July 3, 1817, in Butler County; Phebe, born in Butler County, April 5, 1817, and died November 28, 1842; Catherine, born January 25, 1819, and died the following April; Elizabeth, born April 6, 1820, and died February 20, 1883, in Vermilion County, Illinois; Hannah, born May 11, 1822, and died September 21, 1847, in Jefferson; Jane, born December 15, 1824, now living in Paris, the county seat of Edgar County, Illinois; and Amos, the subject of this sketch and the youngest of the family. Joseph, the father of Amos, was born in Monmouth County, New Jersey, August 29, 1780, where he grew to manhood and was married, removing soon after to Butler County, Ohio, supporting himself and his family by working at the carpenter's trade, which he had learned at the home of his boyhood. In 1830 he moved to Clinton County with his family. He was a good workman, an exemplary citizen, a member of the M. E. church, and he died leaving an unsullied name. He is buried in Jefferson Cemetery. The mother of our subject was born in the same State and county as his father, April 1, 1785, where she was reared and married. She died in Clinton County, March 31, 1866, and is buried beside her husband. She was a devoted wife, a loving mother, and a consistent Christian, being a member of the Methodist Episcopal church for thirty-five years. The father of Joseph Heavilon, whose name was Thomas, was born in England, and came to America after he had reached manhood, settling in New Jersey. His mother, whose maiden name was Anna Taylor, was born in New Jersey. The father of his wife, Abram Sutphen, came from Scotland with his brother Aaron, settling in New Jersey. He was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, serving from its beginning until its close. Amos was born in Butler County, Ohio, August 15, 1828, and was brought to this county

when a babe, and this has been his home ever since. He commenced a farmer's life when a boy, renting land when he was ten years of age, his father assisting him. In this way he toiled for fifteen years, when he purchased thirty-seven and a half acres. From this small beginning he added farm to farm until he owned a large tract of land. His health becoming impaired he sold all his farms except his present one, which he has rented mostly for the past fifteen years, devoting his time to loaning money. He built a barn in 1878 that cost \$2,200. In 1882 he built an elegant frame house at a cost of \$3,000. His life shows the possibilities that America holds out for those who will. Starting out a humble laborer, he has by industry and economy massed an ample fortune.

JOSEPH HEAVILON, farmer, residing on section 12, owns ninety-nine acres on section 12, 120 acres on section 11, and on section 7, seventy acres, a total of 290 acres. He was born in Wisconsin Territory, May 29, 1840, and is a son of Taylor and Sally (Potter) Heavilon. [See sketch of Taylor Heavilon.] When five years of age he came to this county with his parents, where he was reared and educated in the primary studies. He finished his education at Battle Ground Institute, having previously attended two years at Antioch College, Ohio. After completing his education he taught school during the winter and worked on the farm in summer for about eight years. He worked by the month, and on his father's farm. He has now as good a farm as there is in the county. February 23, 1865, he married Jennie P. Carter, who was born in this county January 12, 1848, and died November 19, 1873, and is buried in Jefferson Cemetery. She left three children—Sally, born February 5, 1866; Jesse, born September 22, 1871; Jennie, born October 22, 1873. For his second wife Mr. Heavilon married Jessie R. Carter, March 14, 1876. She was a daughter of Richard J. and Ellen (Byers) Carter and a sister of his first wife. [See sketch of R. J. Carter.] Mrs. Heavilon was born in Clinton County on the old homestead November 8, 1856, where she was reared and educated. She attended the high school at Frankfort but did not graduate. Mr. and Mrs. Heavilon have five children—Richard, born December 28, 1876; Mary A., born March 2, 1878; Joseph P., born December 22, 1880; Franklin C., born October 10, 1883, and Julia E., born October 9, 1885. Mrs. Heavilon is a member of the Presbyterian church, and in politics Mr. Heavilon affiliates with the Republican party.

TAYLOR HEAVILON came to this county in the fall of 1829, in company with his sister Deborah, and her husband, Samuel Young. In the fall of 1830 he went to Butler County, Ohio, and brought his parents to his new home, and they settled upon the farm now owned by his son Joseph. He first bought five acres of David Kilgore, and afterward bought 120 acres adjoining the five acres of the heirs of the same man. He and his youngest brother, Amos, entered land in partnership, and purchased 320 acres one mile and a half southeast of Jefferson, which they owned two years, then divided and the old farm came into Taylor's possession. The parents moved over to keep house for Amos, who was a bachelor, and there they both died. For further particulars in the lives of Joseph and Lydia (Sutphen) Heavilon, parents of Taylor, see sketch of Amos Heavilon. In 1832 Taylor went to Chicago and worked four years at the carpenter's trade. In the fall of 1836 he went to Milwaukee, where he worked at his trade one year. June 17, 1837, he was married to Sally Potter, who was born in Wells, Rutland County, Vermont. When she was eight years of age her family moved to Little Falls, New York, where they lived two years. Sally then went to Essex County to live with a sister, where she remained until she was fourteen years old; then went to Crown Point with her sister and husband, where they lived about a year; then moved to Ferrysburgh, Ohio, for two years; thence to Milwaukee, where Sally was married to Mr. Heavilon. After marriage they lived in Milwaukee three years, then made a claim in Washington County, Wisconsin. This was before the land was in market, and when it did come into market Taylor bid off 640 acres, which was all that came into market at that time. On this claim he and his wife commenced keeping house. They were eleven miles from Milwaukee, up the river on the road to Green Bay. The first six months they were there their nearest neighbor was four miles away, so they had no neighborhood quarrels or jealousies. He sold his land to a Prussian, and returned to Clinton County, settling in Washington Township. The first election held in the township was at Mr. Heavilon's house. At that time he was elected county recorder, and held the office as long as he lived there, and the election was always held at his house. It was originally the purpose of Mr. and Mrs. Heavilon to settle in Sheboygan, Wisconsin, but changing their minds they returned to Washington instead, and settled in Jefferson Village. Here they kept a hotel, and also carried on

a general store, making plenty of money. During this time he improved his farm, and in 1859 settled upon it, where Mrs. Heavilon now resides. Taylor H. died December 25, 1874. He was born July 17, 1808, in Monmouth County, New Jersey. He left a large estate. Mr. and Mrs. Heavilon had eleven children, five now living—Lydia, wife of Harmon Auhe; Joseph; Charlotte, wife of Mordecai Kyger; Abel, a lawyer and graduate of Chicago University; Franklin; Phebe A. died in Jefferson at the age of seventeen months; Ellen died of consumption at the age of nine years; Sophronia, died aged four years; Fannie died when two weeks old; Sally died at the age of four years and two months; Willie died aged about two years. All are buried in Jefferson Cemetery. Taylor was a Republican, but not an office seeker. At the first election in Washington County, Wisconsin, Mrs. Heavilon was elected school commissioner. At that time there was not a school in the county, nor more than twenty-five voters. The majority were Democrats, yet she received all the votes.

LEANDER JACOBS, section 7, Washington Township, was born in Mason County, Kentucky, March 12, 1807, a son of Samnel and Mary Jacobs. He came to Clinton County, January 4, 1830, his brother John having preceded him in 1829. He was married December 30, 1830, to Elizabeth Ryan, who was born in Preble County, Ohio, May 22, 1813. They have had fourteen children, nine of whom are living—Richard K., Samuel, Reuben R., John W., Mary, Nancy E., William T., Benjamin A. and Charles E. In politics Mr. Jacobs is a Democrat. He is a member of the United Brethren church.

ROBERT MATTIX, section 19, Washington Township, was born in Butler County, Ohio, March 25, 1819, a son of John and Ann (Greer) Mattix. In October, 1832, his parents moved to Clinton County, Indiana, and settled in Washington Township, where the father died in 1835, and the mother several years later, aged seventy years. Robert Mattix was but sixteen years old when his father died, and he and his brothers were obliged to work hard to clear the frontier farm. He was married May 16, 1844, to Phoebe Cornelison, who was born in Butler County, Ohio, January 14, 1826, a daughter of Timothy and Elizabeth (Hunt) Cornelison. Mr. and Mrs. Mattix have had ten children, eight of whom are living—Ann E., Timothy, Rachel J., Jesse D., John T., Phoebe E., Alfred and Rilla Belle. Ephraim and an infant are deceased.

GEORGE R. MATTOX, farmer, section 36, Washington Township,

was born in this township October 27, 1850, and is a son of Ira and Rachel (Short) Mattox. His father died in this county when George was one year old, and was buried in the Associated Cemetery. His mother was born in Ohio and came to this county with her father, where she was married and has since resided. She now lives with an adopted daughter, Susanna Fogle. George remained with his mother until he reached his majority, and attended the district schools of his township. He then commenced farming for himself. He has had one brother and three sisters—Alfred, Christiana, Rebecca (deceased), Anna (also deceased), and George. August 11, 1876, he was married to Isabella S. Reichart, daughter of Charles and Mary Ann (Owen) Reichart. Her father was born in Berks County, Pennsylvania, and died when Isabella was nine years old, living one year after his removal to this county. He is buried in Egypt Cemetery. Her mother was also born in Berks County, where she was reared and educated. Mrs. Mattox was born August 11, 1855, in Pennsylvania, and came to this county with her parents where she was married. Mr. and Mrs. Mattox have four children—Rosy M., born April 17, 1876; Nora M., born June 22, 1878; John J., born October 3, 1880, and Grace E., born February 27, 1882. Mr. Mattox has started a carp pond on his farm near his home on the Spring Branch. He has it partly dug out and has thirty-four carp in it. He thinks that in two years he will have all the fish he wants. The place is naturally adapted to carp culture. It is a clear spring, running plenty of water in the dryest seasons. Mrs. Mattox is a member of the Lutheran church. Mr. Mattox affiliates with the Democratic party.

WILLIAM T. McBRIDE was born in Butler County, Ohio, March 4, 1827, son of James and Jane (Thompson) McBride, the former a native of Ireland and the latter of Butler County. His father was born in 1786, coming to America with his parents when very young. He died January 28, 1836. William came to this county with his parents when he was seven of age. After his father's death he remained with his mother, attending school in the old log school-house, and rendering such assistance at home as his years and time would permit. There were nine children in his father's family—John, Peggy, Ann, Jane and James (twins), Andrew, William, Susanna and Thomas. All are deceased, and five are buried in the old Providence Cemetery. April 16, 1865, William was married to Eva Bowmaster, daughter of Solomon and Anna (Weaver) Bowmaster. Her father was born in Lancaster County,

Pennsylvania, in 1823. He was married in 1842, in Ashland County, Ohio, and in 1848 went to California, where he was very successful in mining. He returned in 1876 and attended the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia, after an absence of twenty-eight years. Through his brother-in-law he lost \$17,000. He is now living in Winfield, Kansas. Mrs. McBride's mother was born in Center County, Pennsylvania, February 8, 1815. She was first married to Samuel Rodecker. Her death occurred March 29, 1884. William McBride died June 17, 1872, and is buried in Jefferson Cemetery. He left an estate worth \$35,000. There were two children—James S., born January 14, 1863, and William T., born November 24, 1872. Mr. McBride was a Democrat and a member of the United Presbyterian church. November 30, 1882, Mrs. McBride was again married to Henry G. McNutt, who was born near Dayton, Ohio, March 22, 1830. He was first married to Hannah Fernald, who was born March 14, 1834, and died July 21, 1855, in Edgar County, Illinois. She left one child—Lawrence, born October 4, 1854. Mr. McNutt died March 30, 1885, and is buried in Jefferson Cemetery. The brothers and sisters of Mrs. McBride were—Mary A., wife of Edward Ohlo; Rachel, wife of Abram Frederick; Davolt married Eliza Shaunberger; David married, for his second wife, Mattie Walter; Levi married Eva Holmes; John married Rebecca Kean; Kittie first married Captain Clarence, second husband was Andrew Ernest, and third husband was Judge Kramer; Fred married Rosa Culbertson.

WILLIAM PETERS, JR., was born September 25, 1803, in Lehigh County, Pennsylvania, a son of William and Julia A. (Kern) Peters, natives of the same county. In 1830 the father came to Indiana and entered land in Clinton County, and in October, 1831, William, Jr., located on this land. The same year the father moved his family to the county. He died in the fifty-seventh year of his age, his widow surviving until seventy-three years old. Our subject was married January 13, 1829, to Laura Steinspring, who was born in Ohio, December 11, 1814, and died November 4, 1841. Their children were—Henry S., born November 17, 1830; Julia A., October 13, 1832; Adam S., April 18, 1834; Sarah C., March 25, 1836; Augustus A., November 23, 1837; Lorinda, December 19, 1839; Elizabeth, October 27, 1841. The latter died in infancy. Mr. Peters was married a second time, to Elizabeth Gault, who was born November 25, 1804, and died March 18, 1867. In politics

Mr. Peters is a Democrat. He is a member of the Reformed church.

C. M. PETTY, farmer, section 31, Washington Township, was born in Frankfort, this county, May 24, 1839, a son of Charles M. and Diana D. (Pence) Petty. His father was born in Culpeper County, Virginia. He came to this county in 1838, bringing his wife and only son, John A., now sheriff of Clinton County. They came all the way in a covered wagon. He settled in Frankfort and established a tannery in company with his father. Both had learned the trade, and always followed it. At one time he and an employe were hauling lumber along the old Delphi road from Jacob Baughman's saw-mill, when the horses were frightened at something and became unmanageable. Mr. Petty, who was driving, was thrown out, run over and instantly killed. He was buried at South Cemetery, in Frankfort. He was an exemplary Christian, being a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and died lamented by all who knew him. He was one of the founders of the Methodist church at Frankfort. The mother of our subject was born in Rockingham County, Virginia, in 1810, and died July 2, 1881, the day that President Garfield was shot, on the farm her husband first owned in Indiana. There were three sons in the family—John Abner, Charles M. and James F. All are living in this county, and two of them reside in Frankfort. Mr. Petty has paddled his own canoe ever since he was twelve years old. His father's death left the estate in an unfortunate condition. He says he has worked many a day for 5 and 10 cents a day. He has often had to go and buy a sack of corn, bring it home, shell it, take a hand-cart and wheel it a mile and a half to the mill, and get it ground to make mush with. And so these sons struggled along until they reached manhood, and have become useful members of society. Mr. Petty has served as coroner of Clinton County eight years, and John A. has been sheriff two terms. Both are representative men. After reaching manhood Mr. Petty worked by the month nine years. He worked seven years for one man, Aaron Bunnell, then bought his present farm in 1861, lived on it five years, then rented it out and removed to Frankfort where he engaged in the livery business with his brother. He followed this business, in connection with keeping a hotel, for a few months, then sold out and commenced running a hack line from Frankfort to Colfax. This he found more profitable than anything he had previously engaged in. He carried on this business alone about

fifteen months when he consolidated with his brothers, John and James F., and Isaac Cook. The latter was at that time running a line from Frankfort to La Fayette. This firm now run two hack lines and three livery stables. They bought and shipped horses in addition to their other busines and continued for a year and a half when our subject sold out his interest, to the other partners, and went into the furniture and undertaking business with G. W. Goodwin, H. H. Brady and N. M. Hughes as partners. This partnership continued five years, then he bought out Mr. Goodwin and sold to Steele & Clark and engaged in the grocery business for five years, though not continously. He came to the farm April 8, 1884. In 1860 he married Eliza P. Gray, daughter of John and Sarah Douglas Gray, who was born February 23, 1841, on the farm now owned by Mr. Petty. Her father was a native of Scotland and her mother of Pennsylvania. Mr. and Mrs. Petty have had eight children—Sallie F., Lew Wallace, Jennie B., Fred, Ada and Ida (twins), Burt Ray, Mabel Snow, and Maggie A., who died at the age of sixteen months. Mr. Petty is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and politically is a Democrat.

ROBERT W. SEAGER, farmer, sections 23 and 24, was born in Jefferson Village, September 20, 1845. He was only sixteen years old when he entered the army, enlisting in Company C, Tenth Indiana Infantry, September 18, 1861, and was discharged with his regiment September 19, 1864. He was in the Fourteenth Army Corps, General Thomas being his first brigade commander. He participated in the battles of Mill Springs, Kentucky; siege of Corinth, Perryville, Mission Ridge, Chickamauga, Resaca, Kennesaw Mountain, Chattahoochee River, and was with Sherman from Chattanooga to Atlanta and Jonesboro, when his regiment was relieved and returned to Indianapolis, where it was mustered out. Mr. Seager then returned home to Jefferson where he lived four years with his mother, his father having died in 1861. He then went to Tippecanoe County and rented a farm for a short time, but finally came back to the old farm, where his brother John then lived, George having died while he was in Tippecanoe County. He and his brother John then divided the property, Robert taking his present farm for his share. January 22, 1869, he was married to Margaret J. Patton, who was born in Missouri, September 6, 1846. She was brought to this county by her parents when an infant. Her family finally settled in Perry Township, Tippecanoe County, where she was reared, educated and married.

Her father, David M. B. Patton, was born in Kentucky, November 25, 1814. He was brought by his parents to Indiana at an early day. They afterward removed to Missouri where he was reared to manhood. He studied for the ministry and commenced preaching in Indiana after his marriage. He is now on the Burlington Circuit, Indiana. He is a United Brethren. Her mother, Deborah (Neal) Patton, was reared in South Carolina, and died in 1884 in Tippecanoe County. Mr. and Mrs. Seager have five children—George D., born June 4, 1871, in Jefferson Village; Charles W., born July 2, 1874, in Tippecanoe County; Wilbur N., born August 7, 1876, in Tippecanoe County; William R., born July 25, 1878, in Dayton, Indiana, and Jennie C., born July 8, 1880, in Jefferson Village. Mr. Seager has seventy-four acres of land on section 24, and eighty acres on section 23. In politics he is a Republican.

ISAAC N. SLIPHER has 220 acres of land on section 12, Washington Township, bought of Moses Harshman, one of the first settlers of this county. He was born in Ross, now Madison, Township, Clinton County, November 11, 1844, son of David and Mary (Scott) Slipher. His parents came from Butler County, Ohio, starting March 4, 1830, and traveling by sleigh to Michigan City. Isaac was reared and educated in his native town and remained at home until he was twenty-three years of age. From the time he was twelve years of age he had managed his father's farm. He then commenced saw-milling and running threshing machines. He and his father were partners in the threshing machines for twelve years. He then bought his father's interest and operated four steam threshers fourteen years. He has frequently threshed 50,000 bushels per annum with one machine, besides milling clover seed. He and his brother-in-law, William Peters, were partners nineteen years. Isaac then purchased his interest, and has carried on his business alone six years. He has three saw-mills in Camden County, Missouri, on the Osage River, where he has a market from all points of the world. In 1884 he bought 640 acres of timber land in Missouri, and is preparing to buy still more. The market in dry lumber is improving, and he is now shipping to St. Louis. His timber is burr oak, hickory and black walnut. His lumber prospects were never brighter, and he expects to operate three steam threshers this year. On his farm in this county he has forty-five acres of oats, eighty acres of corn, 100 acres of wheat, and sixty acres of clover. His family live in Camden County,

Missouri. He married Jennie Jones, who was born in Pennsylvania, and was brought to this county by her parents, Daniel and Mary Jones, when she was two years of age. Her father kept a hotel in Rossville, where Jennie was reared. They died in this county, leaving a large estate, and are buried in Fair Haven Cemetery. Mr. and Mrs. Slipher have four children—Elta M., married, and living in Osage, Missouri; David J., named after his two grandparents; Daisy L. and Ollie. Mr. Slipher's farm in this county was first owned by David Kilgore. Mrs. Kilgore was the first white woman who lived in the county. She helped to carry rails to build the first fence. Mr. Slipher has two fish ponds on his farm, and intends to have several more. He has thirty German carp that are large enough to breed. He is a member of the Reformed church, and in politics a Democrat. His grandfather, Stephen Slipher, voted for George Washington.

JOHN SNYDER, deceased, owned 111 acres of land on section 18, and thirty acres on section 7, Washington Township. He and his wife came to this county December 10, 1847, traveling with a two-horse covered wagon, and settling near where Mrs. Snyder now lives. After her father's death Mr. Snyder bought out the heirs and then settled upon the farm. He was born in Butler County, Ohio, November 22, 1825. When he was four years old his parents died, and he was carried to Montgomery County, Indiana, where he remained three years, then was taken back to Butler County to the same farm where he was born, then owned by his uncle, Samuel Snyder, where he was reared and educated in the common schools. September 20, 1848, he was married in Preble County, Ohio, to Eleanor Vansickle, daughter of William and Rachel (Southard) Vansickle. [See sketch of John Vansickle.] Mrs. Snyder was born March 15, 1830. To this union have been born six children—William V., born November 8, 1849, in Preble County; Garrett D., born November 3, 1851; Eliza J., born June 19, 1854, wife of Eli Marvin, of Frankfort; Aaron H., born May 11, 1857; David J., born July 7, 1860, and died August 25, 1863; James M., born February 7, 1865. Mrs. Snyder's grandfather, John Vansickle, was born in Holland. He came to America and settled in New Jersey. Her grandmother's maiden name was Rachel Van Fleet. Her Grandparents Southard were Baptists, and Mrs. Snyder was reared in the same faith. Mr. Snyder served as township trustee six years; also served as county commissioner.

He was a member of the Reformed church, and in politics a Democrat.

JOSEPH E. STAFFORD was born in Clarke County, Ohio, February 7, 1825, where he spent his early manhood and received his education. He was a millwright by trade, and followed his occupation while he remained in Ohio; but after coming to this county he abandoned his trade except to repair his own mill. He settled in this county in 1854, and jointly with his brother-in-law, Cyrus Pence, purchased the farm and mill of John W. Blair. In 1856 they divided the property, Mr. Stafford taking the farm, and Mr. Pence the mill. When he purchased the place there was a clearing of thirty acres, but no house. Mr. Stafford built a house, but as it was located on the mill property, it went with the mill. He then built another house, as fine a one as there was in that part of the county. He was married May 25, 1856, to Mary J. Pence, daughter of Abner C. and Anna J. (Bonnor) Pence. Her father was born in Rockingham County, Virginia, June 28, 1808, and when he was twenty-five years old he moved to Clarke County, Ohio, where he remained two years, then came to Clinton County, Indiana, and settled in Killmore, where he is still living at a ripe old age. The town of Killmore is situated on a portion of his farm. He was a millwright by trade, and followed it in Virginia, but not extensively after coming to this county. He had a general stock of dry-goods in Killmore for a short time. He resides with his son on the farm he first purchased. Mrs Stafford's mother was born in Alabama, February 11, 1809. She moved to Ohio when a widow, having been married only six months when her first husband died. She married Mr. Pence in Clarke County, Ohio, and came with him to this county, where she died July 29, 1845. There were four children in the Pence family—Lucinda, born March 7, 1836, wife of Andrew Charles, and living in Jackson County, Kansas; Mary J., born July 31, 1838, wife of our subject; Cyrus B., born April 15, 1841, is married and living in Killmore; and Martha A., born March 21, 1844. Mr. and Mrs. Stafford have had five children—Willis, born August 15, 1857, was married November 25, 1883, to Sarah H. Shanabarger; George S., born March 15, 1862, is unmarried; Joseph E., born February 4, 1864, married Emma Davidson in 1884; Pence, born May 10, 1866; all were born on the old homestead. Mr. Stafford died March 31, 1874, and was buried in Jefferson Cemetery. He was a great Republican worker, but did not seek public office. He



J. E. Stafford



came to this county with about \$700, and left an estate worth \$15,000. The Pences are of German ancestry. Mrs. Stafford's maternal grandmother's name was Christina Croburger.

JOHN STARKEY, one of the pioneers of Clinton County was born in Queen Ann County, Maryland, January 1, 1800. He came to Clinton County in November, 1830, and entered a tract of Government land, built a log cabin and the next year returned to Delaware, and September 2, 1831, was married to Frances Rash, who was born in Kent County, Delaware, March 25, 1810, daughter of Daniel and Nancy (Dobson) Rash. After his marriage he returned to Indiana, and has now a good farm, well improved. Mr. and Mrs. Starkey have had eleven children, seven of whom are living—Nancy R., Daniel L., Elizabeth, Frances A., Mary W., John W. and Amanda J. Eliza J., Rebecca, James A. and Curtis B., are deceased. Mr. Starkey has fifty-two grandchildren and twelve great-grandchildren.

DAVID THOMPSON, a son of Samuel and Christiana (Harris) Thompson, was born July 3, 1825, in Perry County, Ohio. When he was three years of age his parents immigrated to Clinton County, Indiana, bringing with them a family of nine children—Jane is the wife Dr. Gamble, of Elk Grove, Kansas; Elizabeth, widow of Jacob Ross, lives in Los Angeles, California; Nancy, wife of Alexander McNeal, is deceased; John lives in Sauk County, Wisconsin; Samuel and Benjamin are deceased; David is our subject; Christiana is the wife of Alexander Campbell; Susanna is deceased; Mary, the tenth and youngest child, was born in Clinton County, and died when eleven years of age. The father, Samuel Thompson, was born in County Tyrone, Ireland, in 1778, and when three years of age came to America with his parents. They lived a few years in Pennsylvania and then moved to Perry County, Ohio, where Samuel was married in 1811, to Christiana Harris, daughter of Benjamin Harris, and in the fall of 1828 moved to Clinton County, Indiana, where Mr. Thompson died, April 3, 1853, and his widow the 14th day of the following June. David Thompson was married September 13, 1853, to Mary A. Bartmess, a native of Tippecanoe County, Indiana, born March 28, 1829, a daughter of Jacob and Sophia Bartmess. Mrs. Thompson died April 14, 1855, leaving one son—Lawrence M., born October 26, 1854. Mr. Thompson was again married April 18, 1859, to Elizabeth Allen, who was born in Clinton County, Indiana, October 19, 1831, daughter of Stephen and Mary (Ross) Allen. They have six

children—Stephen A., born February 27, 1860; Mary A., September 19, 1861; Samuel, July 23, 1863; Christiana, October 19, 1865; Sophia R., February 10, 1868; Olive F., March 6, 1870. Mr. Thompson has been a successful agriculturist, and now owns 700 acres of land in Clinton County, and 320 acres in Vermillion County, Indiana.

THOMAS THOMPSON, farmer, section 5, Washington Township, was born near Somerset, in Perry County, Ohio, February 24, 1815, son of William and Mary (McBride) Thompson. His father was born in Ireland, and remained in his native country until he was four years of age, when his parents brought him to America and settled in Perry County. They were accompanied by their parents (grandparents of our subject), and all died in Perry County. Thomas was married in October, 1838, to Eleanor Baird, daughter of Alexander and Hannah (Huston) Baird, the former a native of America, and the latter of Ireland. Eleanor was born in 1818, and died May 10, 1882, and is buried in Providence Cemetery. Mr. and Mrs. Thompson had three children—William, born December 24, 1840; John Huston, born August 23, 1850, and Martha, wife of Elias Hays, and living in Madison Township. William was a soldier of the civil war, enlisting in Second Illinois Cavalry. He was discharged at Springfield, Illinois. After he was mustered out he sent home his gun and has never since been heard from. Huston was married March 8, 1882, to Rachel E. Brelsford, daughter of David and Rebecca (Lucas) Brelsford. She was born in Tippecanoe County, Indiana, January 26, 1858. Her father was born January 26, 1824, in Butler County, Ohio, near Jacksonborough. He removed with his parents to Tippecanoe County, where he grew to manhood. He then crossed the plains to California, being 110 days on the road, and engaged in mining two years. He then returned via Isthmus of Panama, with money enough to purchase the old homestead, his parents having died during his absence. He died May 18, 1881. Mrs. Thompson's mother was born August 28, 1827, and died February 9, 1878. Both are buried at Salem Cemetery, Tippecanoe County. Mr. and Mrs. Huston Thompson have one child—Joe, born in April, 1884. Mrs. Thompson is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and he is a Greenbacker in politics. Thomas Thompson came to this county in 1841, and purchased 160 acres of land, thirty acres of which had been cleared. A log cabin had been built by Thomas James. It was made of hewed logs, and was a very nice one. He built his frame house in



John Vansickle

1861. He now has 100 acres under cultivation. His land was first owned by John McBride, an uncle; the second owner was Thomas James. Mr. Thomas has held the office of supervisor and school director several years. He is a member of the United Presbyterian church, and in politics he is a Republican.

JOHN VANSICKLE was born in Butler County, Ohio, October 23, 1822, a son of William and Rachel M. (Southard) Vansickle, natives of New Jersey, who accompanied their parents to Ohio in their youth. His paternal grandparents were John and Rachel (Van Fleet) Vansickle. The family consisted of eight children—John, Aaron, Eliza, Ellen, Jane, Lot, William and Newton. When our subject was six years of age his parents moved to Preble County, joining Butler and Montgomery, and he lived there until nineteen years of age, when he went to Middletown to learn the wagon-maker's trade. He worked with his cousins, the Vail Brothers, two years and subsequently worked in West Elkin and Winchester, Preble County, and in Dayton. In 1844 he came to Indiana with his mother and next younger brother to visit two sisters who were at Jefferson and a brother at Greencastle. He remained a few weeks and then returned to Ohio and worked at his trade at Middletown until the fall of 1846, when he determined to immigrate farther West. He had made himself a buggy and had a little mare that was hard to beat on a travel, so he packed his tools and clothes, put them in the buggy and started via Indianapolis and Greencastle. He stopped at the latter place a few days, and then proceeded to Jefferson, where he opened a shop and lived several years. He finally bought some land on section 12, Washington Township, where he has lived about thirty years. He has 135 acres of good land, and although he has had many ups and downs has been, in the main, successful. After he had been in Clinton County about a year he concluded to get a companion to share with him the vicissitudes of life, and two or three weeks later, in September, 1847, was married to Diana Kyger, daughter of Samuel and Eve (Oldfather) Kyger, natives of Virginia. Mrs. Vansickle was born in Warren County, Ohio, in June, 1829, and when she was about three years of age her parents moved to Clinton County, remaining here until a few days after her marriage, when they returned to Ohio, where the father died in 1849. The mother and her family again came, the same year, to Clinton County, where they owned a farm and a grist and saw mill, located two miles north of Jefferson. A short time after their return the

latter was totally destroyed by fire. Mr. and Mrs. Vansickle have had eleven children, the two youngest of whom, Alphens C. and Eva M., are deceased. The living children are—James E., aged thirty-eight years, married Linda Baker; William H., aged thirty-six; years, married Bell Montgomery; Joseph A., aged thirty-four years, married Hannah Sullivan; Mary E., aged thirty-two years, is the wife of Charles Smith; Samuel T., aged thirty years, married Bersie Watson; Charles C., Ada L., Ida M. and Fannie E. at home, aged respectively, twenty-six, twenty-three, twenty and eighteen years. They have nine grandchildren. Mr. Vansickle was reared in the Old School Baptist faith, his parents being members of that church. He has never sought official honors, preferring the quiet of home life. He has always taken an especial interest in anything that pertains to the agricultural interests of his county and has been a director of the fair seven or eight years, and superintendent of some department the greater part of the time. While learning his trade at Middletown he attended the great Tom Corwin rally, at Dayton, Ohio, in 1842, going with a large company up the canal on a canal-boat. In politics he was originally a Whig and is now a Republican, expecting to always cast his suffrage with that party. He took the enumeration of Washington Township in 1880, and there were very few in the district that gave a better report than he. He is hale and hearty, and on a day in August of 1886 plowed sixty-four rounds across an eight rod field, besides doing other work.



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