

977.201
N66a
1233398

M: L

<http://stores.ebay.com/Ancestry-Found>

GENEALOGY COLLECTION



<http://stores.ebay.com/Ancestry-Found>

ALVORD'S HISTORY

OF

NOBLE COUNTY, INDIANA

BY

SAMUEL E. ALVORD.

TO WHICH IS APPENDED

A COMPREHENSIVE COMPENDIUM OF LOCAL BIOGRAPHY—MEMOIRS OF REPRESENTATIVE
MEN AND WOMEN OF THE COUNTY, WHOSE WORKS OF MERIT
HAVE MADE THEIR NAMES IMPERISHABLE.

ILLUSTRATED

EMBELLISHED WITH PORTRAITS OF WELL KNOWN RESIDENTS OF NOBLE COUNTY, IND.

LOGANSFORT, IND.:
B. F. BOWEN, PUBLISHER.
1902.

*Index
477.201
N66A
Index*

PREFACE.

I N laying Alvord's History of Noble county, Indiana, before its patrons, the publisher takes pardonable pride in the fact that he has fulfilled conscientiously every promise made in the prospectus and points with pleasure to the neatness of the typography; the quality of paper upon which the work is printed, and the elegance and durability of its binding.

As to its contents the patrons have already had an opportunity of approving of their biographies before they were placed in type, while the illustrative department is the *ne plus ultra* of the art.

The History of Noble county, by Samuel E. Alvord, gives an accurate and minute history of the county, derived or deduced from the acts of the true creators thereof, as depicted in their biographies, from the day of the pioneers to the present time, and biography is, in fact, the true source of all social and political history.

To those who have been uniformly obliging, and have kindly interested themselves in the success of this work, volunteering information and data, which has been very helpful in preparing this work, I desire to express my grateful and profound acknowledgment of their valued services.

Respectfully,

B. F. BOWEN, PUBLISHER.



CONTENTS

PAGE	PAGE	PAGE	
Introductory	17	The Delawares..... 42	
CHAPTER I.			
Geology.....	19	The Sacs and Foxes..... 43	
Geology of Northern and		The Chippewas	44
Northeastern Indiana, in-		The Shawnees	44
cluding Noble County.....	20	The Family of Tecumseh.....	44
Glaciers and their actions.....	21	The Dakotas, or Sioux.....	45
Section of drift.....	24	The Pottawatomies.....	45
Under the drift.....	24	Pokagon.....	45
The Flora of the county.....	25	The Minnepas.....	46
The Catalogue.....	26	Champlain, Governor of New	
Flora of Noble County, by W.		France	47
B. VanGorder.....	26	The First Battle	47
Forest trees	27	The Brighter Side	49
Shrubs	27	First Act of English-French	
Climbing or twining shrubs...	27	Conflict.....	50
Original Inhabitants.....	27	The Dutch Involved.....	51
The Mound Builders.....	28	Games at Tushuway, and In-	
Mounds and Relics.....	29	dian Battle.....	51
A Big Indian.....	31	Garangula's Speech.....	54
A Pre-Historic Battle	32	King William's War.....	55
General Harrison.....	34	The Final Struggle.....	57
CHAPTER II.			
Pre-Organic History.....	36	Sir William Johnson.....	58
Noble County, the Local Heart	36	Battle of Lake George.....	58
Explorations and Claims—		Hendrick's Dream.....	59
French and English.....	37	Johnson's Dream.....	59
Early English Discoveries and		Pontiac's "Conspiracy".....	60
Claims	37	Clark's Expedition.....	62
Conflicting Theories.....	38	After the Revolution.....	64
The Situation in 1600—Indian		The Noble County Indians...	64
Tribes.....	39	General W. H. Harrison's Re-	
The Hurons.....	41	port.....	64
The Natural Nation.....	41	Major Forsyth's Statement.....	65
The St. Francis Tribe.....	42	The Miamis.....	65
		The Miami Confederacy.....	67
		St. Clair's Defeat.....	68
		Campaign of General Anthony	
		Wayne.....	68
		The Treaty of Greenville.....	69
		General Harrison's Treaties...	70
		The First Settlers.....	72
		John Knight.....	74
		Samuel Tibbott.....	74
		Mysterious Disappearance...	75
		Entries of Lands.....	76
		Order of Settlement	78
		Entries of the Year 1832	79
		Early Settlers	82
		Thomas Storey.....	84
		Amanda J. Flint.....	85
		Christina M. Shultz.....	85
		Oliver Harp, Sr.....	86
		Nancy (Young) Holmes.....	86
		Rachel (Rohrer) Galloway...	87
		John River	88
		John Baughman.....	89
		John Jacob Shultz.....	90
		Samuel Foster.....	90
		Mrs. Susan Gillet	91
		Mrs. Elizabeth (Morrell) Ger-	
		ber	91
		Silas Doty.....	92
		Zenas J. Wright.....	94
		Judson Wright.....	95
		Sarah Hitler.....	95
		The Press of Noble County...	96
		Homer King.....	97
		Samuel E. Alvord as a Biogra-	
		pher.....	102
		Mercy (Hopkins) Baker.....	104
		Leonard Lyon.....	106
		Obituary of Horace H. Warner	106
		Christian Foster.....	107
		John L. Foster.....	109
		Corodon Warner	110

PAGE	PAGE	PAGE
Martha Isbell..... 110	F. & H. Tabor..... 119	Browse..... 133
John Washington Kline..... 111	Mitchell & Hitchcock 119	Elections in Wayne Township 133
Speculative Entries of Land in 1832..... 112	Artimus Doggins..... 120	Tippecanoe and Tyler, Too, or the BarLecue at North Port in 1840..... 134
City of Kendallville..... 114	Kendallville Newspapers..... 120	Carrying the Election Returns to Port Mitchell in 1840..... 135
Schools..... 116	Railroads..... 122	Kendallville Postmasters..... 135
Churches..... 118	Horse Thieves and Blacklegs. 127	O. W. Jefferds (Letters) 135
William Mitchell..... 119	The Fort Wayne and Lima Plank Road..... 129	Tippecanoe and Tyler, Too (Campaign Song)..... 135
Luke Diggins..... 119	Brown's Tavern..... 129	Noble County in the Civil War 136
Samuel Minot..... 119	Reminiscences by John Mitch- ell..... 130	
Thomas Evans..... 119	Wild Hay or Marsh Grass.... 132	
George Baker..... 119		



INDEX

	PAGE
Alvord, Nathan.....	147
Alvord, Samuel E.....	145
Adair, Prof. E. L.....	317
Adair, John N.....	317
Alexander, G. P.....	163
Allman, William P.....	595
Asman, Henry C.....	313
Axtell, William A.....	495
Bailey, Joseph.....	205
Baker, William S.....	399
Baker, James R.....	360
Baker, William H.....	430
Baker, J. E.....	250
Baker, Fred W.....	566
Banta, Len A.....	271
Banta, Albert.....	271
Barber, Isaac.....	492
Barnum, A.....	404
Barnum, Platt.....	404
Barr, Robert P.....	248
Barhan, Christian.....	404
Bassett, P. B.....	435
Bause, James M.....	231
Bechtel, H. E.....	411
Bechtel, Jacob N.....	411
Bell, Harry.....	211
Beyer, C. C.....	577
Beymer, Thomas.....	305
Blackman, S.....	431
Black, J. D.....	172
Black, J. D.....	407
Black, F. W., M. D.....	374
Black, J. W.....	439
Black, Owen.....	172
Blackman, Elisha.....	431
Bliss, Charles W.....	196
Bliss, William.....	196

	PAGE
Bluhm, Henry F.....	562
Bluhm, Ernest.....	223
Bluhm, Fred L.....	223
Bonham, J. M.....	409
Bonham, William.....	409
Bordner, Albert S.....	403
Bortner, Charles.....	456
Boughey, John E.....	457
Bowen, M. M.....	505
Bowen, Rev. O. W.....	262
Bowen, William E.....	262
Bowman, B. F.....	406
Bowman, Jonas.....	406
Bowsher, Boston.....	386
Breninger, George F.....	397
Brillhart, Samuel B.....	571
Budd, Thomas E.....	550
Broughton, William.....	548
Broughton, F. H., M. D.....	548
Boughey, Benjamin.....	457
Brouse, Curtis.....	541
Brown, William A.....	335
Brown, John.....	335
Buchanan, J. Edgar.....	221
Buckles, Robert H.....	415
Budd, Thomas E.....	473
Busz, Henry L.....	235
Busz, Jacob.....	316
Busz, Simon W.....	316
Buttermore, George.....	359
Campbell, Archy.....	255
Campbell, Donald.....	255
Campbell, D. L.....	328
Cary, William W.....	452
Cary, Abram.....	452
Childs, James N.....	517
Childs, John.....	519
Christie, Hon. O. W.....	151

	PAGE
Christie, Collins M.....	151
Clapp, Hon. William M.....	168
Clapp, Charles M.....	172
Clapp, William F.....	171
Cleland, J. W.....	437
Cochran, William A.....	308
Cochran, Alfred.....	308
Cochran, Francis.....	415
Cockley, John H.....	233
Cole, James R.....	441
Conley, Lewis.....	590
Conlogue, J. S.....	244
Cook, John.....	283
Cornell, H. R.....	271
Cornell, William A.....	271
Croft, B. F.....	425
Cramer, Conrad.....	601
Cramer, Harrison.....	601
Cramer, William L.....	349
Curry, Andrew.....	406
Damy, D. E.....	381
DeCamp, John N.....	550
Debele, John.....	368
Denney, Hon. J. M.....	188
Diley, Edward.....	388
Drain, D. B.....	414
Drain, J. R.....	292
Drake, D. H.....	251
Dunning, Jesse L.....	274
Dull, John.....	284
DeFew, E. W., M. D.....	346
Dye, Daniel.....	530
Eagles, L. B.....	334
Eagles, N. P.....	183
Edmonds, Henry W.....	182
Ellinger, William.....	422

	PAGE		PAGE		PAGE
Fetter, J. C.	491	Hays, Levi	236	Kimmel, Joseph C.	311
Fenton, William	421	Heffner, George W.	246	Kimmell, Hon. Orlando	203
Fisher, Captain Eden H.	508	Henry, Gabriel S.	432	King, H. L.	464
Fuller, F. C.	348	Henry, John L.	432	King, Ira M.	480
Fuller, Robert	348	Herendeen, George A.	317	Kilgore, Jerome	390
Francisco, William	598	Hindbaugh, John S.	282	Kitt, John M.	332
Franks, Spurgeon C.	569	Hitchcock, Don K.	220	Kitt, John P.	332
Franks, Abram	358	Hoak, Daniel	266	Kirkpatrick, Alexander	434
Franks, William H., M. D.	269	Hoak, Harvey E.	266	Kirkpatrick, H. W.	434
Franks, Michael	269	Hosler, William H.	272	Kline, John W.	450
Franks, Samuel	269	Hostetter, George H.	389	Knepper, Hon. E. W., M. D.	263
Franks, William	412	Hooper, John S.	529	Knepper, Jacob	263
Frick, Joseph	210	Holsinger, William T.	526	Knepper, William	207
		Holsinger, Charles F.	519	Knox, John Q.	466
Gants, Hon. Adam	174	Holsinger, J. F.	392	Koher, W. O.	355
Gants, Samuel	174	Hoffman, A. C.	410	Koher, Christian M.	356
Gandy, F. L.	445	Hoffman, John	410	Krantz, Michael	466
Gants, John, M. D.	378	Hoffman, Adam	411	Kriwitz, E. W.	511
Gappinger, Fred	460	Hoffman, John H.	560	Kriwitz, Frederick	516
Gallup, Rufus B.	491	Huber, T.	301	Krueger, H.	524
Gardner, H.	521	Huston, Thomas A.	294	Kuhn, Bayard T.	444
Gard, Scott	292	Huston, William	463		
Gault, John E.	203	Huston, William W.	295	Lang, Julius	214
Gerber, Hon. E. B.	416	Huston, John	296	Lasho, William J.	572
Gerver, Reuben C.	310	Huston, E. E.	412	Latimer, John	429
Gibson, Adam G.	296	Hussey, Martin L.	212	Latta, James T.	354
Gill, Charles W.	323	Huber, Frederick	427	LeCount, James A.	357
Gill, Abraham	323	Huntsberger, Jonas	591	LeCount, William	357
Gloyd, George W.	341			Lemmon, S. W., M. D.	426
Graves, Mrs. C. R.	343	Inks, C. V.	398	Lindsey, Hiram C.	449
Graves, John T.	304	Inscho, George W.	455	Lindsey, Jacob F.	460
Graves, James D.	344	Inscho, H. A. C.	454	Locker, E. A.	485
Graham, Jacob L.	564	Inscho, Robert	455	Lock, Jesse E.	462
Green, Sheldon W.	306	Imes, Thomas L.	198	Longfellow, David S.	280
Green, James C.	307	Imes, William	197	Longfellow, Joseph	281
Green, Porter	307	Imes, William A.	199	Loy, David	413
Green, William T., M. D.	471			Lovett, Rev. William W.	580
Green, Samuel J.	471	Jacobs, A. M.	191	Lovett, Rodman	582
Griffin, Charles	269	Johnson, F. E.	523	Lower, John A.	267
Grossman, H. M.	503	Jones, Col. John A.	536	Lower, Daniel	301
Gump, Rev. Jeremiah	569	Jones, Pomeroy E.	536		
		Jourdan, David	285	Magnuson, Peter	596
Haas, John	525	Jourdan, Samuel	322	Marshall, Joseph W.	238
Haines, Robert S.	545	Jourdan, Stephen	323	Mawhorter, A. E.	305
Haines, Jacob M.	551			Mawhorter, William	306
Hanev, A. E.	224	Keehn, Jonathan	312	Mawhorter, Rev. Thomas J.	592
Hardendorf, A.	268	Keifer, George	279	Metz, William F.	391
Harting, Ephraim	288	Kelly, John D.	540	Metz, Aaron	391
Harkless, J. A.	242	Kelly, James B.	541	Miller, John B.	475
Harvey, James N.	303	Keller, Jacob	483	Miller, Lawrence	476
Harvey, George	303	Kenney, John	419	Miller, John	588
Hays, J. W., M. D.	366	Kerr, Robert D.	370	Miller, A. U.	342
Hays, Samuel L.	232	Kesler, T. P.	489	Miller, John W.	229
Hays, William D.	236	Kimmell, Cyrus	311	Mitchell, William	153

PAGE	PAGE	PAGE	
Mitchell, John..... 152	Park, Henry I..... 252	Shaefer, William G..... 384	
Mitchell, Andrew..... 153	Park, Wesley..... 253	Shaefer, Abraham..... 384	
Morr, John W., M. D..... 228	Pepple, Albert..... 568	Shaw, Thomas..... 482	
Moore, Joseph Howard..... 558	Pepple, William..... 569	Shifally, John..... 499	
Moore, Joseph P..... 558	Peck, Silas Burton..... 294	Singrey, William H..... 249	
Moore, Frederick B..... 247	Pence, I. W..... 359	Simon, Charles..... 448	
Moore, Joseph M..... 375	Perry, George..... 597	Simon, Christopher C..... 496	
Moore, John M..... 422	Phillips, C. B..... 259	Simpson, William..... 381	
Moses, Seymour..... 418	Pierce, Ebenezer, Sr..... 297	Shobe, W. A., M. D..... 350	
Morris, A. J..... 336	Pierce, E. C..... 296	Showalter, David..... 343	
Morris, James..... 337	Pierce, J. C..... 298	Simpson, Frank P..... 380	
Mummert, W. C..... 371	Pierce, M. G..... 298	Skeels, William..... 314	
Musser, Daniel H..... 312	Pike, Samuel..... 262	Skillen, Hon. W. W..... 510	
Myers, William R..... 344	Piper, George W..... 240	Slabaugh, Christian E..... 385	
Myers, Samuel..... 344	Poem, This New Country..... 508	Smith, Simeon..... 331	
	Pollock, J. T..... 279	Smith, Abram H..... 423	
McCormick, Adam..... 376	Portner, Daniel..... 529	Smith, Samuel M..... 282	
McCray, Hon. Hiram..... 535	Poppy, George W..... 478	Smith, J. W..... 283	
McCray, Homer..... 393	Poppy, Augustus..... 479	Smith, John A..... 283	
McCray, Eimer E..... 533	Poyser, Alonzo T..... 446	Smith, Jacob..... 237	
McDonald, J. E..... 187	Prickett, Thomas..... 165	Smith, Thomas W..... 331	
McEwen, William A..... 205	Prickett, Jacob..... 165	Sower, Daniel L..... 276	
McEwen, William..... 205	Prickett, Jacob V..... 573	Sower, Elias..... 279	
McEwen, Will H..... 216		Spencer, E. B..... 324	
McFarland, L..... 405	Randall, Edwin..... 532	Spencer, Samuel C..... 325	
McLaughlin, J. A..... 160	Randall, S. K..... 532	Steel, J. G..... 438	
McMeans, Caleb W..... 194	Ransom, Sandius..... 343	Stewart, John L..... 599	
	Rarick, Newton..... 429	Sunday, Peter A..... 258	
Newnam, Asbury..... 288	Rarick, Jacob..... 429	Strater, George..... 181	
Newnam, N. B..... 512	Reidenbach, John..... 231	Strater, John F..... 181	
Nichols, Charles W..... 470	Reidenbach, Philip..... 231	Stumbaugh, John..... 383	
Nichols, George..... 470	Reidenbach, Jacob..... 600	Sweet, J. W..... 453	
Noe, Jeremiah B..... 319	Reiff, N. G., M. D..... 482		Tate, James..... 264
Noe, Aaron..... 319	Renkenberger, John B..... 583		Tate, John..... 264
Norris, William..... 291	Rendel, William..... 479		Taylor, Hon. V. R..... 556
North, Charles..... 372	Roof, George W..... 314		Teal, J. M., D. D. S..... 553
	Ross, William..... 167		Teal, Joseph..... 379
Oblwine, Samuel..... 338	Ross, Frank..... 168		Thompson, E. G..... 402
Otis, Amos R..... 195	Roscoe, Hon. James..... 192		Truelove, Thomas R..... 587
Ott, Abraham..... 396	Roscoe, Levi..... 192		
Ott, Cornelius..... 451	Rumbaugh, Daniel..... 261		Veazey, Henry R..... 567
Ott, John..... 459	Rumbaugh, George..... 260		Veazey, William M., M. D..... 566
Ott, Thomas M..... 561	Rumbaugh, William..... 262		Vine, William..... 495
Ott, Jesse..... 396	Rumbaugh, Willard..... 582		Vought, John C..... 352
Owen, M. F..... 256			
	Schermerhorn, J. M..... 487		Wadsworth, Eihu..... 321
Palmer, John W..... 442	Schlabach, William M..... 365		Waldron, Jacob..... 329
Palmer, Henry..... 442	Schlotterback, Peter..... 284		Waldron, William..... 329
Pancake, Isaac Newton..... 289	Schlotterback, Gideon..... 284		Walters, John E..... 585
Pancake, John..... 287	Schlotterback, Henry..... 298		Walker, George..... 387
Pancake, John E..... 289	Seaburg, J. C..... 440		Walker, Israel..... 887
Pancake, Joseph L..... 293	Seymour, C. A., M. D..... 218		Walker, John..... 275
Parker, A. S., M. D..... 320	Seymour, McIntyre..... 218		Walling, D. C..... 176
Parker, Rial..... 322			

	PAGE		PAGE		PAGE
Walling, James S.....	177	Wittmer, John J.....	291	Wood, Niah.....	208
Waterhouse, C. G. R.....	493	Wittmer, Benjamin.....	291	Worden, William E.....	468
Weaver, William.....	226	Williams, W. S., M. D.....	184	Worden, L. G.....	468
Weimer, Simon.....	458	Williams, Nathan, M. D.....	184	Wright, James W.....	574
Weston, Thomas B.....	500	Wilson, John H.....	300		
Weir, John.....	469	Wolf, Henry.....	395	Yarian, Moses.....	557
Weir, Elijah W.....	469	Wolf, Jacob.....	395	Yeiser, Samuel.....	476
Wheeler, Truman.....	326	Wolf, Washington.....	400	Young, Thomas J.....	474
White, Nathan.....	353	Woodruff, C. A., M. D.....	330	Young, J. R.....	443
Whonsetler, Solomon L.....	565	Woodruff, George W.....	477		
Whonsetler, Daniel M.....	586	Wood, Hon. Harrison.....	200	Zimmerman, Hon. J. C.....	161
Whonsetler, S. P.....	591	Wood, Hon. Harrison, Address	538	Zimmerman, Daniel B.....	161
Winstead, Noah.....	227	Wood, F. P.....	208	Zimmerman, H. G.....	273



INTRODUCTORY.

THE cordiality with which the announcement of a forthcoming history of Noble county has been welcomed by all classes of the people, shows not only a general recognition of the want of a complete work of this character, but also the prevalence of an intellectual taste and culture well befitting the descendants of a band of pioneers whose mental fiber was as fine and strong as their their will was indomitable, and their physical energies powerful.

The general plan of the history embraces a natural succession or order of events and developments. The story of the formative periods, translated by geological science; the flora—that is, the trees, plants and flowers; the first human inhabitants, including some discoveries of mounds and relics of pre-historic ages; the Indians first discovered here, and considerations of the questions whether or not they may have been descendants of the race of the "Mound Builders," which will be covered by the first chapter. Extracts appear, taken from official geological reports and from Professor VanGorder's work on the "flora" of Noble county, giving a complete catalogue of the native trees, plants and flowers, copied by his permission. This is a most valuable and instructive feature; and the whole chapter is

of great interest and value on account of the scientific nature of its contents. Tabular exhibits of the underlying strata, to a depth of over one thousand feet, are given, as taken from the borings of the Albion Gas Company by Professor W. B. VanGorder all that was possible in the space at disposal, of accurate and reliable information concerning the structure of the districts, its superstructure and garniture of forests and flowers and its revealed evidences of a pre-historic people.

The second chapter embraces a brief review of the contests between the French and English colonies under their respective home governments, with their native allies, for supremacy over the vast and fertile regions of the Ohio and Mississippi valleys—especially of the magnificent territory known as the "Great Northwest," a continued struggle of nearly two hundred years, inclusive of the final conflicts of the American colonies with the English government, and also with the Indians. The history of these two centuries of rivalry, aggression, warfare and bloodshed, is intensely interesting and thrilling to the student of history when contemplated in the light of the transcendent importance of the principles involved and the ends in view. But to present it in full

would not be possible or pertinent to the history of Noble county; therefore the account in which was are most directly interested can be taken up with the results of Gen. George Roger Clark's campaign against the Indians in the northwest territory, and specially in that section which became known in subsequent years as Indiana and Illinois.

The history proper of the district embraced in the boundaries of Noble county will cover a period of sixty-five years, in which the leading purposes will be to present a concrete biography; to depict the characters, and relate the experiences, and chronicle the deeds and triumphs of the pioneers and their descendants and successors. To tell the truth about and thus do justice to the people who have by the sheer force of inherent physical and mental energy transformed a gloomy wilderness into a paradise of fertile, cultivated fields, intersected with over a thousand miles of highways; landscapes of cultivated beauty, adorned by numerous temples of learning and religion; thousands of comfortable and artistic rural homes; well-built cities and towns; graceful and substantial bridges; manufactories and busy marts of trade; splendid county buildings, not excelled by any rural district in the

state, not even by those whose location and natural advantages are vastly superior, and whose organization and settlement preceded Noble's many years and all this great accomplishment crowned by freedom from county debt; while the tone of intellectual and spiritual culture evinces an upward progress that has more than kept even pace with the wonderful material development. Included in this chapter will be a history of native effort in the field of invention, and also the specialties in science. This chapter is thus specially mentioned, because it is a novel, though important feature of county history.

Education, religion, schools, churches, impersonal history of crime, its consequences and influences upon the public weal—including the thrilling incidents and events of the "Regulator" agitation; courts and lawyers, their personnel and characteristics; county offices and official business; township officers and township business; statistics; history of Noble county's part in the terrible drama of the Civil war; Grand Army organizations; Agricultural Associations; Granges, Fairs; in short, a thorough history of the county throughout the course of its development; supplemented by separate township, town and city histories.

ALVORD'S HISTORY OF NOBLE COUNTY, INDIANA.

CHAPTER I.

GEOLOGY—FORMATIVE AGENCIES—GLACIAL ACTION AND DEPOSITS—CHARACTER OF SOILS—UNDERLYING STRATA—PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY—FAUNA AND FLORA—LANDSCAPE EFFECTS—HUMAN OCCUPANTS—SUPPOSED REMAINS OF PREHISTORIC PEOPLE—MOUNDS AND CONTENTS—AMERICAN INDIANS—SAVAGE LIFE AND CHARACTER

The story of geology is naturally the first chapter in human history. The earth was created before man; the stage was prepared before the actors appeared.

"In the beginning, God created the heaven and the earth; and the earth was without form and void, and darkness was upon the face of the deep; * * * and God said let the waters under the heaven be gathered together unto one place, and let the dry land appear; and it was so; * * * and God said, let us make man in our image, after our likeness; * * * so God created man in His own image; in the image of God, created He him; male and female created He them," etc.

In accordance with this natural order some brief account of the formative process—of the geological genesis of the land of Noble county seems to be, if not essential,

at least appropriate as a beginning of its history. Nor is it a subject of curious inquiry only; for in the economic phase of geological science many important factors of human advancement are found.

The alluring region of contemplative speculation and theory concerning the sublime cons of the creation has been fully explored and has yielded glorious fruits in higher and broader conceptions of creative omnipotence; the inconceivable immensity of the lapse of ages; the stupendous architecture of the planetary system, and the ever beneficent tendency of creative wisdom and power. And though the contemplation of these tremendous processes at first staggers the imagination and overwhelms the soul with undefinable awe and a sense of helplessness to comprehend anything but a sublime and illimitable greatness and omnipotence,

at last science comes to the aid of the swining soul and concentrates and directs our attention to the defined footsteps of the ages and the recorded evidences of their work.

Each creative period left clews to its labyrinthian secrets—an index to its autobiography, in its strata and their composition, posture and markings. Geology consults this index, translates the mystic annals and follows the clews; names the period, and describes the operations of the giant agencies; reveals the treasures latent in the composition of soils or hidden in subterranean matrices—riches and blessings; germs of human happiness and progression, deposited and implanted in inexhaustible profusion and variety for the benefit and glory of God's appointed viceroy—man.

GEOLOGY OF NORTHERN AND NORTHEAST-
ERN INDIANA, INCLUDING NOBLE
COUNTY.

A geological survey of the State of Indiana was made during the year 1873 by the State Geologist, Hon. E. T. Cox, assisted by Professors John Collett, W. W. Borden and Dr. G. M. Levette. Dr. Levette, an accomplished scientist, explored northern and northeastern Indiana, and reported the counties of DeKalb, Steuben, LaGrange, Noble, Elkhart, St. Joseph and LaPorte. His report, as embodied in the Fifth Annual Report of the Geological Survey of Indiana, 1873, says of the counties above named:

"The above counties lie wholly within the Boulder Drift or Quaternary epoch, and are covered with transported material to a great depth. Bores have been put down at different points in the northern part of the state, some of which reached the underlying limestone rock, of the Devonian age, at a

depth of eighty-eight feet, while others have gone to the depth of two hundred and twelve feet, all the way through glacial clay.

"That these enormous deposits of material—equal in solid contents to a small range of mountains and covering the whole of northern Indiana, the southern part of Michigan and the northwest part of Ohio to an average depth of perhaps a hundred feet—were brought down from points north of the great lakes by glaciers (moving fields of ice) or icebergs floating in a sea which then covered the whole Mississippi valley from the Polar ocean to the Gulf of Mexico, is now almost universally accepted by geologists as a fixed and incontrovertible fact. The glacial hypothesis of Professor A. Agassiz, with slight modifications, explains in a rational and satisfactory manner all the conditions existing in this section of the country."

The report described each of said counties separately, noting the features peculiar to each. Of Noble he says:

"The surface is diversified with hills, alternating with burr oak 'openings,' and about equally divided between the two; many small prairies occur, and one of several thousand acres near Ligonier, in the northwest corner of the county. The soil of the timbered land is loam and clay, with a stiff clay subsoil, and is proverbially productive. That of the burr oak 'openings' is lighter, containing sand, is easily cultivated and is considered the best in the county. The soil of the prairie is a dry peaty loam and sand with a subsoil of gravel or sand. Extensive beds of bog iron ore occur. The largest deposit is on Ore Prairie, in the western part. It lies in the edge of the marsh about one foot beneath the surface, is

about twenty feet wide and from four to eight feet thick.

"Immense deposits of peat occur in the lower lands, along the marshes and over the 'bridged lakes.' A partly completed 'fill' of the Baltimore, Pittsburg & Chicago Railroad broke through the crust of a subterranean lake, a half mile west of the town of Albion, and exposed a deposit of peat eighteen feet in thickness. Fish, with perfect eyes and colors common to the species, came up with the water on the submerged embankment, clearly indicating that this hidden lake was somewhere connected with water exposed to the rays of the sun. In the dim, distant future, when the wants of a dense population shall demand the cultivation of every available foot of this fertile section of country and fuel shall have become the costliest item of household economy, these deposits of peat will be sources of wealth to the owners and objects of practical interest to those who consider the success and well-being of the community. Extensive beds of marl are found in different parts of the county."

In the fifteenth report of the state geologist for 1886, Maurice Thompson, state geologist, considerable space is given to explanation of glacial agency in the formation of a very large proportion of the surface of Indiana and Noble county. It is of high scientific authority, published by the state, and popularly instructive. It is almost indispensable to a clear idea of the geology of this county, and is quoted here for the benefit of those to whom these official reports are not accessible.

GLACIERS AND THEIR ACTION.

"A glacier is a body of ice which, al-

though solid, flows over a part of the earth's surface. It has been clearly demonstrated that ice in the form of a glacier, no matter how rigid it may appear, has a current similar to that of water. In other words, ice will form a solid stream, so to speak, which will slowly but steadily creep down an inclined plane and if this ice-stream be very deep, so as to give it great weight, it will overthrow, grind up and bear away whatever obstacle opposes it.

"Glaciers are formed by the accumulation of snow which, by pressure and crystallization, is turned into ice. Thus, whenever the snowfall in winter is greater than can be melted in summer, the snow grows deeper year by year until at length by its own weight and by partial surface melting it is compressed into a sheet of ice enormously thick. Now if the surface upon which this sheet rests is inclined, the ice flows and we have a glacier. In the Alps there are glaciers from five hundred to over six hundred feet in vertical depth, slowly flowing down the mountain sides. But it does not require steep mountain slopes for the making of glaciers; a comparatively gentle inclination of the surface of the ground is sufficient if the ice be thick enough and other conditions be favorable to motion.

"The general form of a glacier is that of a wedge, the edge resting on the lowest point of the surface occupied, the thick end resting on the highest point of the same. Of course the motion of a glacial stream will be in some proportion to the slope of this surface, but the thickness of the great end of the wedge must have much to do with the force of the current. If we adopt the theory of Tyndall, or that of Mosely, or that of Croll, or any other, we must see that

gravitation directs the course of the glacial movement just as it does the flow of water; for it can not matter whether fracture or regulation, as Tyndall claims, or expansion and contraction by changes of solar heat, as Canon Mosely theorizes, or molecular motion generated by the conducting of heat through the mass, as Dr. Croll maintains, is the agent of motion, the fact remains that the glacier is very thick at its upper end, would flow over a surface of comparatively slight inclination, and its destructive force would be, in a way, proportional to such thickness. Fluidity must be regarded as a property of water, even when the water is in the form of the brittlest ice. It makes but little difference what is the cause of this strange, slow fluidity of ice, it is sufficient for the purpose of the study of the drift phenomena that the fluidity exists, and that it is sufficient to generate, under certain conditions, a force absolutely incalculable.

"The immense glacial deposit, or drift, that constitutes the structure of northern Indiana, presents in Noble county all the varied features resultant from the glacial movements and effects before described. The features and aspects of our landscape were moulded by the hand of the Creator with the mighty tools of storms and floods; of floating iceberg mountains, laden with the spoils of rended arctic cliffs and landslides, carrying titanic grists to be ground in the course of uncounted centuries by the tremendous glacial mills of God.

"We can faintly imagine a glacial plow, twenty-five miles wide, going slowly through and over a range of hills, throwing, as it emerges upon the lowland, immense heaps, laterally (lateral moraines), and carrying forward also great quantities of earth, bowl-

ders, greater and smaller stones, pebbles, and gravel to its terminal point, to be left there in irregular piles (terminal moraines).

"A great portion of the area of Noble county is covered by moraines produced by the action of glacial lobes, originally described in the Third Annual Report of the United States Geological Survey as the Saginaw-Erie interlobate moraine, a mass of drift twenty-five miles wide and from one hundred to five hundred feet deep, the crest of which traverses the townships of Green, Allen and Wayne.

"This crest forms, according to the Eighteenth Annual Report of the Department of Geology and Natural Resources of Indiana, the divide between the basins of Lake Michigan and Lake Erie and the Wabash river. It is assumed by scientists from local indicia that a lobe of the glacier pushed southwestward from Saginaw bay across Michigan and northern Indiana, and another from Lake Erie deposited a moraine, the southern wing of which crosses the county, occupying small portions of Allen and Green townships and a greater portion of Swan. This part of the moraine has the prevailing aspect of a plain, with a gentle slope to the southeast. Willow, Black, and Little Cedar creeks traverse and drain it, through Cedar creek in Allen and DeKalb counties into the St. Joseph river, and through the Maumee into Lake Erie. The succession of swells and hollows characterize it as an example of mild morainic topography, as compared with the northern wing, or most prominent range, which presents evidence of far greater violence and power, by which was produced the more abrupt, jumbled and tumultuous effects observable in several other parts of the county.

"These massive effects of the glacial flow and push—supplemented by the eccentric erosions of retreating glaciers, now melted by increasing heats and pouring forth immense floods, agitated into cross and counter currents by furious storms, and again advancing before the tremendous pressure from the north and over-lapping in recurring periods of cold the stages of retreat—are seen in the abrupt and man-shaped hills, profound and irregular valleys, marshes with strange looking islands, streams in tortuous courses, lakes and lakelets of varied outlines and different depths interspersed with level plateaus, rich bottom-lands and verdant meadows in Wayne, Allen, Swan, Jefferson, Green, Noble, Albion, York, Orange and Perry townships."

For a general, comprehensive view of the topography of the county, State Geologist Gorby gives the three following natural divisions of the territory:

"1. The Salamonie, or Third Erie moraine, so called because its southern wing extends along the right bank of the Salamonie river. The general features of the southeastern slope of this moraine have already been described. The greatest elevations are: Swan, nine hundred and five feet; Potter's Station, eight hundred and eleven feet.

"2. The Mississinewa, or Fourth Erie moraine, so called because its southern wing extends along the right bank of the Mississinewa river, the most massive and pronounced of all the moraines of northern Indiana, occupying the townships of Green, Jefferson, Orange, Allen and Wayne. It has a width of six miles in Green, ten miles in Allen and Orange, with an average elevation of one hundred feet above the coun-

try on either side. Its crest is the backbone of the whole morainic mass, and forms the principal watershed of the county. The elevations of this moraine, from canal and railroad surveys, are: Summit, three miles east of Kendallville, 1,018 feet; summit, near Lisbon, 1,017 feet; summit, one and a half miles west of Avilla, 1,015 feet; Avilla, 918 feet; Kendallville, 977 feet. General level of water shed, 973 feet. The Erie slope is characterized by a thick deposit of boulder clay up all the higher points, sand and gravel being found only in the valleys, the result of the wash of streams.

"3. The region of Saginaw Drift presents features widely different from the compact, well-defined masses of the moraines described. It shows great diversity of character and irregular distribution, producing the comparatively smooth, level country, undulating topography, isolated groups of gravel knobs, broad valleys, extensive marshes and outlines of lakes now grown over, characteristic of the Saginaw Drift. No clay is found near the surface in the regions occupied by the Saginaw Drift. They are covered with sand and gravel, coarser or finer, except where deposits of peat occur."

Evidences exist of very extensive beds of peat, frequently of great thickness, the deepest layers being already superior fuel; and the whole mass, being gradually converted to that condition, promising a future abundant supply and corresponding source of comfort and wealth within easy reach. As the fuel-producing forests are rapidly disappearing, practical attention should be directed toward this superior substitute and the means for converting it to use. It may be classed and estimated as the chief avail-

able mineral wealth of Noble county. Iron ore, it is claimed, exists under many, if not most of the lakes and some of the bogs; but difficulties of access and comparative cost of transportation render it economically of little value.

The genesis and character of the overlying drift and the general features of the surface topography having been described, we come to a brief consideration of the underlying strata. For a satisfactory view of these we are indebted to the scientific attainments and skillful investigations of Prof. W. B. VanGorder, ex-superintendent of the Albion public schools. This information is embodied in the Eighteenth Report of the State Geologist (1893), from which we quote, verbatim:

SECTION OF DRIFT.

"During the boring for gas at Albion a very accurate and complete record was kept by Prof. W. B. VanGorder, who furnished the following section of the Drift:

Yellow Clay.....	10 feet.
Blue Clay.....	10 "
Sand and gravel.....	115 "
Blue Clay.....	20 "
Sand and gravel with streaks of blue clay.....	50 "
Blue Clay.....	2 "
Sand and gravel.....	81 "
Blue Clay.....	2 "
Quicksand.....	5 "
Blue Clay.....	24 "
Quicksand.....	4 "
Blue Clay.....	7 "
Sand and blue clay.....	10 "
Gravel.....	5 "
Red boulder clay.....	15 "
Sand.....	5 "
Slate.....	1 "
Sand.....	9 "

Total depth.....375 feet

UNDER THE DRIFT.

"Of the formations underlying the Drift in Noble county, our only information comes from the careful observation of Professor VanGorder, at Albion. He furnished the following section, which, including the overlying Drift, as above described, shows the lineaments of our geology to a depth of 1,914 feet:

Drift.....	375 feet
Devonian black slate.....	65 "
Hamilton and coriferous limestone.....	65 "
Oriskany sandstone.....	5 "
Lower helderberg.....	168 "
Water lime (containing crystals of gypsum).....	152 "
Niagara limestone.....	400 "
Niagara shale.....	20 "
Clinton (red from presence of hematite).....	30 "
Clinton Shale.....	16 "
Medina (?).....	50 "
Hudson River limestone and shale.....	85 "
Hudson River shale.....	200 "
Utica shale.....	156 "
Utica slate.....	94 "
Trenton limestone.....	24 "

Total of.....1,914 feet

Such is the scientific history, in outline, of nature's work. No human imagination can ever compass its details. No soul of genius—not even the concentration of all the fires of genius that have blazed up on the signal summits of human intellect in all the ages of mankind—could illuminate the abysses of time wherein, "The Spirit of God moved upon the face of the waters," evoking the series of structural epochs that up-builed the continents from the depths of the oceans; that interfused their structures with the various, ever-living germs of human destiny; that ever spread them with their garniture of landscapes of unspeakable beauty and granduer, adorning soils preg-

nant with the elements of every form of human achievement and enjoyment. Yet, while unable to conceive definitely the tremendous creative processes, man may devoutly ponder about them with ever increasing elevation and expansion of intellectual and spiritual life. The purest, noblest aspiration of the human mind and soul is the endeavor "To look through nature up to nature's God," and in this noble quest, "science is the eye of the soul." And it is the guide of the mind in pursuit of the highest success, not only in agriculture, the most godlike of human pursuits, but in all the industries dependent upon it.

The glances we have had on the origin and structure of the overlying soil and strata of the country show that Noble county has a fertile soil, composed of all the ingredients that constitute the best elements of all the products of the middle temperate zone. There are few sections of the land that do not contain in their soils the elements of nutrition adapted to a great variety of vegetables, cereals and fruits in profusion; and it is not uncommon to find in single tracts of not more than one hundred and sixty acres distinct and well defined zones and areas, each particularly adapted to the growth of one or another of one the staple crops.

THE FLORA OF THE COUNTY.

The natural production of the county, the plants and flowers and forests, illustrate the claim of fertility and variety; and in confirmation of this comes the elaborate classification of Prof. W. B. VanGorder, the result of years of thorough personal exploration, analysis and comparison, and patient

labor in this interesting and important field of science. The able report of the State Geologist for 1893 refers to Professor VanGorder's work and introduces it as an important feature of the state report as follows:

"A geologist who spends but a few days or weeks in a given region can report very little of value in regard to its natural history. Such work requires the patient and careful attention of years. Fortunately Noble county possesses a citizen who has had the happy combination of taste, ability and opportunity, which has enabled him to do thorough and trustworthy work in botany and zoology. Prof. W. B. VanGorder, of Albion, is a native of Noble county and was for several years county superintendent of schools. In 1884 he published at his own expense a catalogue of the flora of Noble county, which has been ever since a standard authority upon the flora of this portion of the state. The catalogue is here (in the State Report of 1893) reprinted with corrections and additions to date; thus making available to all an important contribution to the natural history of Indiana." (Then follows Professor VanGorder's catalogue as a part of the state report.)

[In reference to what the State Geologist says about "making available to all" the important contribution of Professor VanGorder, by embodying it in a state report, it is proper to consider how limited the circulation of such official documents really is. They are sent to a limited number of offices and officials in each county, mostly at the county seat. The people at their homes—and on expected occasions when reference to something therein might be greatly desired and important, just then—would have to

forego the explanation and remain in the dark or make a trip (perhaps of many miles) to Albion, in order to satisfy inquiry upon a casual question. All can see how different it would be if the information were embodied in a popular, general history of the people and the events of the county, and of each township and town, distributed in every neighborhood. This consideration alone is ample apology, if any were needed, for taking time and using space enough to embody the most essential parts of Professor VanGorder's work in the geological chapter of this history.—S. E. A.]

THE CATALOGUE.

Professor VanGorder's book contains fifty-two pages, filled entirely with the catalogue in extensive and technical detail. The purpose and scope of the work are best stated and explained in the author's preface, which is quoted verbatim:

FLORA OF NOBLE COUNTY, BY W. B. VANGORDER.

In 1884, after three seasons' careful work, a list of the plants of this county was published, enumerating nearly seven hundred species. The work has been continued since then, as time and opportunity permitted, and the few additions that have been made lead me to think that the present list comprises quite fully the flora of the county.

In one respect the flora of Allen, Swan and Jefferson townships is much the same; that of Wayne, Orange and Green townships bears much resemblance; while the flora of the western half of the county contains many forms different from the eastern half

of the county. Along the Elkhart river and its branches grow many plants common mostly to river territory. It is also noticeable that some plants, common farther northward, make their appearance here in our county, at the same time apparently being the northern limit of some of those farther southward.

The following catalogue includes seven hundred and twenty-four species belonging to ninety-nine orders, and grouped under three hundred and sixty-three genera. Many of them here named are usually regarded as "weeds" and "wild grasses," many others are "wild flowers," while numerous others are our shrubs and valuable forest trees; but all of them have their value and place in the economy of nature.

In giving the names of the plants, the order as presented in Gray's Manual of the flora of the United States, fifth edition, has been strictly adhered to, although aware that several changes in nomenclature are now recognized. The common names of the plants have been added, as they will be of more interest to those who are not botanists. The locality and ranges of the plants, so far as observed, have also been given, along with such other information as was thought would be of general interest.

It is not likely that any of our native plants have yet been exterminated, as is the case in some places; but the cultivation of the soil, the pasturing of the woodlands, the draining of the marshes is rapidly reducing their abundance. Some are already quite scarce from these causes; while along our railroads, roadsides, and in grainfields, new ones occasionally make their appearance.

The plan and intended scope of this history do not allow the presentation of the

catalogue in full. We give the names of forest trees and shrubs:

FOREST TREES.

Black Sugar Maple	Pin Oak
Basswood	Pignut Hickory
Buckeye	Red Oak
Box Elder	Red Elm
Black or Water Ash	Red Mulberry
Blue Ash	Swamp White Oak
Butternut	Scarlet Oak
Black Walnut	Sycamore
Burr Oak	Shag-bark Hickory
Black Oak	Shell-bark Hickory
Bitternut Hickory	Sugar Maple
Beech	Swamp Maple
Birch	Silver Maple
Cottonwood	Tamarack
Common Locust	Whitewood Poplar
Corky White Elm	Wild Black Cherry
Honey Locust	White Ash
Hackberry	White Elm
Kentucky Coffee Tree	White Oak
Laurelor Shingle Oak	Yellow Chestnut Oak
Pepperidge	

SHRUBS

American Bladdernut	Leatherwood
Arrowwood	Leverwood
American Aspen	Meadow Sweet
Black Raspberry	Myrtle Willow
Blackberry	New Jersey Tea
Burning Bush Waahoo	Pawpaw
Black Haw	Prickly Ash
Button Bush	Poison Sumack
Black Huckleberry	Panicked Cornel
Black Alder	Peteoiled Willow
Black Thorn	Red Bud
Choke-Cherry	Red Osier
Cocksaur Thorn	Redberried Elder
Crab Apple	Shrubby St. Johns
Choke Berry	Staghorn Sumach
Coral Berry	Smooth Sumach
Elder	Strawberry Bush
Flowering Dogwood	Sassafras
Glaucous Willow	Spice Bush
Hoary Willow	Sheep Berry
Ironwood	Swamp Blueberry
June Berry	Silky Cornel
Juniper	Shining Willow
Low Blackberry	Sweet Brier
Leather-leaf	Scarlet Fruited Thorn

Smooth Elder	Wild Hazelnut
Swamp Blackberry	Wild Rose
Swamp Rose	Wild Red Raspberry
Shrubby Cinquefoil	Wild Gooseberry
Wild Plum	Wild Black Currant
Wintergreen (partly shrub- bery)	Witch Hazel
Wild Rosemary	Yellow Willow

CLIMBING OR TWINING SHRUBS.

Carion Flower	Hispid Greenbrier
Climbing Bittersweet	Poison Ivy
Common Greenbrier	Summer Grape
Canadian Moonseed	Small Honeysuckle
Fox Grape	Virgin's Bower
Frost Grape	Virginian Creeper.

The foregoing lists of forest trees, shrubs and climbing shrubs include enough to indicate the prominent features of the native landscapes and the character of soils, uncultivated. The vast variety of obscure flowers, and the details of grouping, genera and species are not essential.

ORIGINAL INHABITANTS.

* * * "About me 'round I saw
Hill, dale, and shady woods and sunny plains,
And liquid lapse of murmuring streams; by these,
Creatures that lived, and moved, and walked or flew;
Birds on the branches warbling; all things smiled;
With fragrance and with joy my heart overflowed."

—*Adam, in Paradise Lost.*

Adam's description of the landscape—the topography and flora of the region in which he first awoke to conscious life, might well have been given by the first human being who saw the region of Noble county. Who, and whence, was the first man, or rather of what race and character were the original, native occupants? And when? We ask in vain. The abysses of the prehistoric ages only echo the question. They reveal no monuments; they unfold no records; they hold no discovered clews to the

time, racial characteristics or condition of the first occupants, as distinguishing them from or connecting them with some one or other of the historic races. The most obvious and natural conclusion, in the absence of impressive evidence against it, would be that the aborigines were of the same race as the people first found in occupancy. And they were American Indians; people of racial characteristics common to the then inhabitants of the whole continent. The same race found everywhere, in tribal or national divisions, from the Atlantic to the Pacific; from the Arctic ocean to the Caribbean sea under varying conditions; in different degrees of physical and mental development, and with differing social customs and communal policies, probably, but homogeneous in basic type—the same race. If we doubt this, if we say so, must we not acknowledge the justice of the obligation to show why not? If we proclaim a doubt, should we not stand ready to show that it is a “reasonable” doubt, not a mere speculation?

THE MOUND BUILDERS.

It is said that ancient works—mounds and fortifications—are found in decay and ruin of size so immense and construction so scientific as to be wholly impossible to the power and skill of the savages of North America at the time of the discovery. Without going over the grounds of this argument, for which there is neither time nor space in the scope of this history, let it be answered: Possibly, nay, even certainly—as they were then. But upon what grounds can it be assumed that they were always the same as then?

On the great plain of Shinar once stood

a mighty unfinished tower that seemed to aspire to the heavens. It was a magnificent ruin, in the midst of a babbling population who were utterly incapable of executing such a work, and indifferent as to its purpose or significance. But their ancestors of the same race, many centuries before, did lay the foundations and successfully carry on and up the mighty and symmetrical pile toward the sky, until discord, cross purposes and mental and physical calamity fell upon them and they disorganized, degenerated and became tribes of hostile and warring wanderers; destitute of lofty aspirations, incapable of even desiring a higher plane of existence. Yet they were of the same stock from whose brain and muscle and towering ambition, sprang the once magnificent Babel that now silently crumbles in the shadow of oblivion.

To those who prefer examples from profane or secular history, or tradition, many may be suggested of the retrogression of nations. Indeed, the decline and fall of Rome; the fading of the glories of Grecian art and science; the lapse into barbarism of many peoples, the now broken and crumbling monuments of whose former culture and power still exist, and to their descendants of the same race, are objects of mystery about whose origin not even tradition had survived the night of the Dark Ages. Surely, it is hardly necessary to suggest specific examples of such catastrophes of racial deterioration and national wreck as may well support the probability that the greatest of the monuments of pre-historic origin on the American continent were works of the same race of people, who were found inhabiting the country or wandering over it in savage tribes, utterly incapable of executing such

works and destitute of rational tradition concerning them.

The foregoing suggestions are applicable to the entire theory of a distinct race of "Mound Builders" in the Mississippi valley and elsewhere in North America. They are not intended as controverting the possible fact—which may or may not be some time established; but to show that the existence of works beyond the capacity of the savage possessors at the time of discovery does not, necessarily, point to some other pre-historic race as the builders.

In Noble county itself there is nothing to suggest such ethnological inquiries; nothing that the American Indians, as they were found, were incapable of doing, and in fact did do so far as extent and skill of construction were involved. Some of the most extensive and prominent earthworks in the county are referable to the animal instinct and activity of the beavers. Nevertheless, there were artificial mounds and earthworks of different kinds that were undoubtedly executed by human hands for definite purposes, and of which the existing tribes of Indiana could give no account. Many of them have been excavated and explored, and relics of various kinds found—skeletons and fragments of bones of human beings, ornaments and implements, etc., etc. So, aside from any question of origin or race, these tumuli and the disclosure of their secrets, as well as the speculations and theories concerning them, have become a part of the history of the country, demanding attention and historic narrative.

According to the American Encyclopedia, the mounds of the Mississippi valley thus far discovered and explored, "with few exceptions," were incontestably simple plac-

es of sepulture—memorials raised over the dead, varying in size according to the importance of the personages commemorated. The mounds in Noble county so far as observed are commonly of this class. Classification has been attempted, assigning to them several distinct uses; sepulchral, sacrificial, templar, memorial, monumental and observatory. These divisions, however, are probably conjectural in the main. It should be remembered in this connection that many apparent differences in size and outline may be referable to the erosions of time and the action of the elements. In some instances the fact of artificial origin may well be doubted; in other cases mounds of assumed natural origin may yet be shown to be clearly artificial works. In confirmation of this probability the fact is cited that, in 1873, the state geologist reported that "no mounds, or mound builders' earthworks could be learned of in Noble county," showing that up to 1873 the many artificial mounds now clearly recognized had not been distinguished from curious natural formations.

MOUNDS AND RELICS.

In the office of Dr. A. E. Egles, dentist, over the Bank of Albion, in 1895 there was an interesting collection of specimens, representing nearly all the different relics usually found in the Mississippi valley region. The writer, hearing of the collection, visited Dr. Eagle's office in February, 1895, and with the assistance of the proprietor, examined and classified the collections, consisting of arrowheads, awls, a flesher-saw, spearheads, fish spears, knife (stone). drills, stone ax (finely formed and polished) and

other instruments, the uses of which could not then be determined. The arrowheads were numerous and of many sizes. The implements, generally, were of flint, fashioned with skill.

The stone was symmetrical and smooth, and shaped much like the axes in common use to-day, the blade regularly beveled and ground down to a fine edge; instead of an eye to receive the handle a deep groove was cut around the head where the handle could be fastened, either on one side by means of bark strings (leatherwood) or to both sides, by dividing the end of the handle and binding the parts in the groove with thongs of bark or deerhide. The whole instrument was smoothly polished and finished; and, considering the material and the primitive tools that must have been used, it was a remarkable piece of workmanship. Probably it was used as a battle-ax, and with a length of handle sufficient to give a sweeping stroke it could be made to cleave the head of an enemy from top to chin, or break the firmest bones of the human frame. Some of the arrow and spear-heads were large, over four inches in length, fashioned from the hardest flint, reduced to the thinness of a school slate and beveled at the sides and points to keen edges; others were two inches, and some only three-fourths of an inch in length, and very light and sharp, and for birds and small animals or for the use of little boys to shoot at marks, and so cultivate from infancy the highest degree of skill in the use of the bow and arrow. A form of this training, intended to fortify the infant nerves against any natural shrinking from the infliction of torture upon human beings, consisted in marking the bodies of living war-captives (bound to posts

or trees) in many places, from heads to feet, and familiarizing the little boys with steadiness of aim at the quivering marks and with the flow of blood from the wounds made by scores of the keen little arrows discharged by the tiny hands of children of three, four and five years. This cultivated at once their strength, skill, and inhuman cruelty. On the other hand the captured enemy was trained to stoic endurance of torture, and was capable of standing, scornful and defiant, with twenty arrows sticking in his flesh and covered with blood from wounds in face, eyes, neck and chest, and every limb, and hurling bitter and sarcastic taunts at the weakness of his foes—assuming that the adults so much awe of his presence that they were afraid of him, even when bound, and resorted to children too young to know of his prowess to wreak their cowardly hatred upon him in their stead. This was to provoke them to rush upon him in uncontrollable fury and end his agony by killing him at once. But the firm warriors understood him. They knew he was seeking death before torture became unendurable—a hero's triumph in death—to die in proud defiance without complaining. They sought to deprive him of such a crown of glory; and had a further and severe test of endurance. This consisted in piercing the flesh from head to feet with splinters of resinous wood—"pitch pine," or other dry wood saturated with grease, left sticking in the flesh. These were lighted and burned, scorching and shriveling the skin and eating into the raw flesh, causing torture inexpressible; the object being to conquer the fortitude of the sufferer and extort a frantic plea for instant death; to subdue the spirit and force the soul to surrender to physical pain.

Recorded instances of Indian warriors yielding and begging for the mercy of death are very few. Even white captives have been known to endure this extremity of lingering torture without crying out. Of course, ordinary "burning at the stake" would be easy in comparison. The mounting flames inhaled, the columns of suffocating smoke quickly quenches the vital spark and the agony is over.

A BIG INDIAN.

Of the interesting collection in Dr. Egles' possession the most prominent were the entire skull, dorsal and lumbar vertebra, pelvic bones, and left femur and forearm of a skeleton exhumed from one of the pre-historic mounds of Noble county, located on the farm of Jeremiah Noel, section 1, Elkhart township. Some measurements were taken, which are given below, with the common names of the measured parts:

Skull, from base of nose over the top of head to base of occiput, $11\frac{1}{2}$ inches; around the skull, from middle of forehead, $15\frac{3}{4}$ inches; over the top, from ear to ear, $11\frac{1}{2}$ inches; around the back of skull, from ear to ear, $10\frac{3}{4}$ inches. Thigh-bone, 18 inches long, large and showing by the size of the muscular attachments great solidity and power of muscle. Forearm, 12 inches in length, large and strong. This skull, in size and proportions, was superior to those of many whites; and the pelvis, backbone and thigh-bone, all indicated that the form, when clothed in flesh and animated by the living spirit, must have been a noble specimen of manhood. The cranial developments showed capability of a high degree of intellectual culture. He was unquestionably an Indian,

and was probably a chief and leader in all the important affairs of a tribe, perhaps of a confederacy, including their barbarous customs and superstitions.

The skeleton just described was found in a large mound on Noel's farm, as above stated, with parts of twenty-seven others, by explorers in the interest of Battey & Co., publishers of a history of Lagrange and Noble counties. In describing the excavation of this mound and others in the same vicinity, the principal writer of that history notes the posture of the skeletons as identical with known modes of Indian burial; and in alluding to the fact of a "remarkably large and sound maxillary bone," indicating comparatively recent burial, adds: "The reader must remember that these are the bones of Mound Builders, not Indians, and were certainly placed there at least five hundred years ago, and very likely longer." And yet nothing had been advanced to prove or that tended to prove that the ancestors of the then existing Indians had not been, themselves, the Mound Builders. The mounds under consideration were not more extensive than many beaver dams, and were entirely within the known capacity of even a small tribe of American Indians. "At least five hundred years," says this writer, as an evidence of an antiquity too remote for connection with the Indians. Why, it was then nearly four hundred years since Columbus' discovery, when the Indian tribes roamed in scattered bands over the continent, with the same customs, habits and lack of organized power and moral discipline which were assumed to be totally inconsistent with the execution of such works as what? Only the throwing up and fashioning of conical piles of earth several feet in

height, and terraces of earth sixty feet in diameter. American Indians in besieging a fort near Erie, Pennsylvania, threw up earthworks to cover their approaches many times greater in extent, and constructed long tunnels underground for access to the interior of the fort so truly aimed that they actually reached the very points designed, and would have conducted the savages to sure success and victory had not the garrison been relieved and the besiegers driven off by a reinforcing body of troops.

"Five hundred years." Let us assume that these mounds were one thousand years old. Is there any evidence that our Indians had not inhabited the continent for even more than two thousand years? Certainly not. The historian mentions the fact that "a yellow oak, fifteen inches in diameter," had been growing on the top of the mound on Noel's place a few years before. If that is supposed to cumulate the evidence of antiquity, let me say that to-day, growing in front of my house is a tree twenty inches in diameter which I personally know to be only fifty-two years old. All this, it is admitted, does not disprove the existence of an unknown people, different in race from the Indians, and who might have built these mounds and afterward completely disappeared, leaving no surviving representative and nothing but rude earthworks without inscription or trace of language to differentiate them from or connect them with any other known race. On the other hand there is not a scintilla of satisfactory evidence that such a phenomenon ever did exist, at least in Noble county or in the territory from which it was carved.

Among the first real explorers of artificial mounds in Noble county were Prof.

W. P. Denny, formerly superintendent of the Noble county schools; Thomas A. Reed, afterward treasurer of the county, and Prof. W. B. VanGorder, who was collecting materials for his work, "The Flora of Noble County," since published. These gentlemen, in 1881-2, gathered the collection, a part of which has been described as in the possession of Dr. Egles in 1895. The entire collection was at first in the possession of Mr. Reed, who still has the greater part. Accidental discoveries had before been made by persons ignorant of their significance. Twenty of these so-called pre-historic mounds had been discovered and explored, and parts of fifty-six human skeletons unearthed prior to the undertaking of this history. Others have since been made known to the writer.

A PRE-HISTORIC BATTLE.

Late in the summer of 1895 Mr. W. A. Kuhn, of Albion, told me of the existence of mounds and of the discovery of a large number of bones, skulls, etc., in a peninsula formed by a sharp northeast bend of the Elkhart river, in section 16, York township. The excavation took place in 1842, Mr. Kuhn, then a youth of eighteen years, being a participant in the work. An Indian trail, deeply worn and running from Lake Wawasee northeastward toward Mongouquing, crossed the river at the bend, where there was a fording place. A little southwest of the point where the trail on the Eversole farm crossed the river certain peculiarities of formation in some of the mounds suggested artificial work and led to excavation. The result, as above stated, was the uncovering of many human skulls

and other parts of human frames. On exposure to the air most of the bones crumbled to dust, but some retained their forms long enough to show a physician and anatomist of the party, Dr. W. H. Nimmon, that they belonged to a race different from the European, and probably to aborigines or Indians. Everything about the place indicated that it was not an ordinary burial ground. Together with the great number of stone implements of war—arrow and spearheads, fragments of hatchets, and war-clubs—found at different times in the vicinity, the trail and ford commanded on either side of the river by morainic bluffs, all told of a savage battle of a past century, long anterior to the advent of civilized men.

Here, at this strategic point, the warriors of the Denizen tribe, probably the Miamis, met the southward advance of invading foes, who crossed in the face of strong resistance and a bloody battle raged on the southern bank, the Miamis fighting desperately for their ancient homes and hunting grounds; the fierce northern hordes for possession of a richer country in a milder climate than their own, the sterile and stormy north and northwest. Such incursions are historic. About two hundred and fifty years ago an avalanche of Chippewas, Winnebagos, Sacs and Foxes and Pottawatomies descended upon northern Illinois and Indiana,—the beautiful country of the Minnawas, or Miamis, whose ancestral possessions stretched from the Scioto to the Mississippi, and from the St. Joseph valley in southern Michigan to the Ohio river, inhabited by peaceful tribes of the common Minnawa stock, of whom the Miamis were the parent and ruling family, with the capital home at Ke-ki-ow-ga (Fort Wayne).

This mention is made in connection with the evidences of a battle at the Eversole ford, and is only hypothetical as to the invading foe. It might have been one of the historic forays of Iroquois warriors from central New York, who more than one invaded the Indiana and Illinois regions and inflicted terrible defeats upon the Miamis and Illinois tribes, but never took possession of any portion of their territory. The victorious and desolating bands invariably returned to their homes in New York—the motives of their six hundred-mile expeditions being a thirst for martial distinction and glory—or revenge—as in the extermination of the Peorias in punishment for hospitably receiving and aiding LaSalle, the great French explorer, the Iroquois being deadly enemies of the French. But the date of the battle indicated might have been of greater antiquity than the seventeenth century, and the invaded people, in condition, very different from that of the seventeenth century Indians. And again the question arises out of the dark abyss of unknown antiquity: "Who and what and how were they?" If divine revelation were to illuminate the silent bloom of that oblivion, would it show us a vast and beautiful panorama of pastoral and agricultural wealth, contentment and peace; landscapes lighted by God's approving smiles; inhabited by teeming, happy millions, under the pure, spiritual dominion of the love of Christ and of His "Golden Rule," dotted with delightful groves and nestling villages; green pastures with browsing herds and golden fields of grain; grand marts of honorable traffic, pervaded by the vital spirit of altruism; modest temples of worship on gentle eminences embowered in immortelles, and over

the entrances, woven of pure white lilies, the fragrant words of this inscription: "Sought we first the kingdom of heaven; and all these things were added unto us." And while gazing, with eyes suffused by sacred emotion, should we suddenly hear the startling croak of the raven of desolation and see the awful shadow of oblivion sweep over and engulf the scene?

Guided by all the clues we have, let us endeavor to reach a standpoint of logical probability from which some gleam of circumstantial evidence may penetrate the chaos and enable us to see glimpses of something more rationally substantial than mere fancy, engendered hypothesis concerning an anomalous race, kindred to nobody ever heard of in America.

General Harrison, when Governor of Indiana territory—a man of scholarly tastes and philosophical bent—bestowed great care and research upon the questions concerning the Indians under his jurisdiction. Their known history and most authentic and rational traditions were studied and compared, and in an official report he announced the conclusion that all the tribes represented in Indiana were immigrants from other regions of the continent, except the Miamis. He could find no evidence that the Miamis had ever been settled anywhere else or had removed at any time. They were "native to the manor born." All this evidence pointed to them as descendants of the aborigines, occupying their ancestral region, their native soil. Accepting this rational view, is there anything eccentric or fanciful in assuming that these aboriginal people a thousand years ago had attained a semi-civilized condition; that this magnificent country was densely populated and

flourishing under the benign influences of peaceful prosperity, and steady progression? No, for history is full of such examples. Further, is it unwarranted fancy to contemplate them as victims of a series of catastrophes that desolated their fair land; destroyed the material results of all their peaceful industry and progress; reduced them to the demoralization of abject despair, nor ceased the work of wreck and ruin until only a few remnants of what had been a prosperous nation were left—wandering and aimless mourners amid the desolate scenes of ruin? No, for true historic story is rife with instances of utter national wreck and downfall. But absolute, total, individual extinction and disappearance from the face of the earth—racial death—that indeed would be phenomenal anywhere, except in the airy regions of pure fancy and fiction.

These demoralized remnants of the great Miami nation, resorting to the most primitive means of supplying the demands of physical existence, we might say became hunters and fishermen—gradually increased in numbers and coalesced by families into tribal groups. Forests grew undisturbed and wild game multiplied. The rivers and lakes abounded with fishes; the once cultivated fields became clothed with majestic forests and dense jungles, carpeted with the leaf-falls of many hundred of autumns. The spirit of primitive barbarism resumed its sway. Superstition usurped the throne of religious faith. The bright past faded from the horizon of memory, and the scope of tradition was narrowed and shortened to the compass of single centuries. The most prominent and extensive earthworks in the Mississippi valley were mysteries (if they regarded them at all) to the very Indians

whose ancestors constructed them in the forgotten period of their glory and power. Four or five centuries of progressive decadence had produced the barbarism that characterized the same race when the discoveries of Columbus and others introduced them to the notice of the civilized world. Nevertheless a great mystery remains to be solved—that of the time and nature of the catastrophes that wrecked and ruined the nation—and as long as doubt shall continue to shadow the origin and consummation of the tragedy, so long will the mystery appeal, not only to the curious spirit of historical and scientific research, but to the fra-

ternal interest of human souls in all beings of all the ages, living or dead, who are of the sacred kinship of "God-in-man," and in the vicissitudes of their lives and careers. The questions, "How fared they on their earthly pilgrimage? What were their parts in the great drama of human life? may never be fully answered. But the humane spirit will continue to brood over their unlettered monuments; science will variously translate the language of form, location and relics, and imagination will fondly essay to interpret the epic stories chanted by the winds that for ages have moaned over their tombs.

CHAPTER II.

PRE-ORGANIC HISTORY—EMBRACING THE TRAIN OF EVENTS AND INFLUENCES FROM 1535 TO 1787, CULMINATING IN THE ORGANIZATION OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORY OF THE UNITED STATES (NOBLE COUNTY BEING A CONSTITUENT AND ALMOST EXACTLY CENTRAL PART OF THE TERRITORY)—THE FRENCH AND ENGLISH AND INDIAN CONFLICTS AND STRUGGLES FOR SUPREMACY—ACTORS AND ACTS OF THE DRAMA OF TWO HUNDRED YEARS—PRE-ORGANIC SETTLEMENTS AND PIONEERS OF THE COUNTY—INDIAN OCCUPANTS AND THEIR FINAL EXPULSION—PRE-ORGANIC LAND ENTRIES—THE DAWNINGS OF CIVIL DOMINION.

Whenever and wherever a race or nation has arisen and acted—on whatever plane, high or low—their career is an act of one sublime drama of humanity; the projected and undying influences of their deeds and their fate are with us now and ever, modifying the march of progress and the currents of the stream of destiny. Hence the historian is always impelled to seek and trace the origin and influences of the remotest events affecting the condition and career of the people whose story he essays to tell.

Noble county, Indiana, is a component part of the vast and lovely region known by French designation at the beginning of the seventeenth century as New France, and nearly two hundred years later (1787) as the Great Northwestern Territory of the United States of North America: from which were carved the five great states of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wis-

consin. Very near the geographical center of this magnificent empire is situated

NOBLE COUNTY, THE LOCAL HEART

of the territory; a casual fact to which no particular significance is attached, but is referred to as attracting momentary attention in a mental survey. In 1609 this imperial region was claimed by France as appurtenant to her possessions on the St. Lawrence by the right of first discovery and exploration. It was the splendid prize for which the French and English colonists, aided by their respective governments and their Indian allies, contended for a hundred and fifty years, in several wars, supplemented and connected by an almost unbroken series of bloody conflicts and savage forays, marked by merciless massacre, rapine and conflagrations, in which the customary

ferocity and cruelty of the savages were equaled by the wanton fiendishness of so-called civilized white men.

EXPLORATIONS AND CLAIMS—FRENCH AND ENGLISH.

It is beyond dispute that the French first penetrated and explored the interior of the St. Lawrence basin and set up the first claim to the territory of France. Jacques Cartier, in 1534, after discovering the main land of Canada, the straits of Belle Isle, posted at the mouth of the St. Lawrence a proclamation asserting the French king's right to the country as sovereign. The next year (1535) the same Cartier sailed up the St. Lawrence to Montreal island on which was Hochelaga, a fortified native village at the foot of a hill. He ascended the hill, unfurled the French flag and again proclaimed the title of France to the whole country. The hill he named Mount Royal (Montreal). This was in October, 1535. The preceding summer he and his crew had spent in trade and friendly intercourse with a tribe of Indians at the site of Quebec. The principal chief of the tribe bore the name of Don-a-co-na. To Don-a-co-na's village the French returned after the expedition to Hoch-e-la-ga and Montreal, and spent the winter of 1535-6, cultivating the acquaintance and friendship of Don-a-co-na and his Indian subjects.

In the spring of 1536, after six months of profitable traffic, characterized by friendship and hospitality on the part of the natives, Cartier, loaded with furs and valuable gifts, prepared for his home voyage. His ship lay anchored in the broad river near Don-a-co-na's village. As Cartier's boat

put off for the ship, it was accompanied by Don-a-co-na's big canoe, carrying the chief, and nine subordinates, or headmen of the tribe, all of whom on Cartier's invitation went on board the vessel for a formal farewell ceremony; but Cartier ordered the canoe to be set adrift, and the anchor to be hoisted while all were in the cabin. The ship sped down the river, the Indians were imprisoned and carried away captives, to France and slavery—as specimens of North American savages for profitable exhibition.

In 1541 Lord Roberval was appointed governor of New France, and came with a colony of two hundred persons to the forts built by Cartier at Quebec in 1535. They passed a rigorous winter there. Many died of disease; all were sufferers from the climate; the Indians were hostile and troublesome, on account of Cartier's treachery. The enterprise was abandoned, and nothing more was done in the way of permanent settlement for more than sixty years.

But the symbol of French dominion stood at the mouth of the noble river; the Fleur de Lis had floated from the summit of the "Royal Mountain" in the far interior; French graves marked the soil at Quebec; and in coming decades the lilies and the cross were to reappear—forerunners of a tragic finale.

EARLY ENGLISH DISCOVERIES AND CLAIMS.

On the other hand, John and Sebastian Cabot had furnished England a color of title, in 1497-8, by sighting the main land from their decks, and coasting in view of the shore from Newfoundland to the Carolinas, followed in 1585 by a colony on Roanoke Island, which soon broke up,

and the settlement and city of Raleigh, in 1587. This colony mysteriously disappeared and was wholly lost. The first English attempts at settlement were forty-four and forty-six years, respectively, later than that of Cartier and Roberval at Québec (1541) and fifty and fifty-two years later than Cartier's visit to Hochelaga and Mount Royal. The first actual permanent settlement by the French was at Quebec, in 1608; the first permanent English settlement was in 1607, at Jamestown—antedating the French one year. They were virtually simultaneous, while in beginnings of settlement the French were more than forty years in advance; and their permanent settlement was a continuation, at the same place, of their first settlement.

CONFLICTING THEORIES.

In French contemplation, "New France" embraced the whole country, from Labrador to Carolina. In English contemplation, "Virginia" included the whole, from Carolina to Labrador. The French were far ahead in exploration; they were more successful in winning the confidence and securing the co-operation of the native Algonquins. On the other hand the English colonists had powerful allies in the Five Nations—the renowned Iroquois of central and western New York, who were traditional enemies of the Algonquins; and as will appear hereafter were soon to become inveterate enemies of the French colonists. Here, truly, was ample ground for bitter rivalry and uncompromising conflict—a Pandora's box of terrible troubles, the opening of which must set free the raging spirits of dire calamity.

It is not a little shocking to the moral

sense of mankind, to note how utterly the rights of the native owners and occupants were ignored in the early charters, and the disposition of the territory of a continent. The kings of Spain, France and England granted empires to adventurers and companies. In 1612 the king of France granted all North America, from the St. Lawrence to Florida to an association headed by one Madame de Guercheville. The charters and grants of the English kings covered about the same unmeasured continental regions. From their lofty elevations of self-conceit, and so-called "divine" domination, they handed down to worthless favorites and ambitious speculators, grants, leases and charters, disposing without the consent of the owner and inhabitants, of an unexplored world.

The natives knew nothing of all this. Hospitality with them was instinctive. They were unsophisticated and credulous. They could not entertain suspicion of the bright, good-looking strangers who came to them bearing the olive branches of peace and brotherhood. They received them in amity. In all the traditions, chronicles and histories of the very earliest intercourse of civilized men with the savages, there is no instance, well authenticated, of absolutely unfounded enmity or unprovoked violence on the part of the Indians. Of course, there were instances of hostility, for which there was no visible open provocation. A course, brutal nature will often unconsciously betray itself. Civilized garb and social veneering cannot always cloak internal meanness. The supercilious-eye; the scornful gesture; the little manifestations of aggressive and domineering disposition; the favorite look and conduct; the suppressed snarl of the caged

beast, all unnoticed by busy, pre-occupied people, will be comprehended in a flash by young children. They read the soul in countenance, speech, tones of voice, twinkle of the eye. If what they see is evil, they frankly manifest their aversion, and either cower, or shrink away from the lair of the evil spirit or boldly essay to punish and drive it out.

It was so with the Indians—the children of nature. There were, inevitably, some brutes and beasts of prey among the crews of Jacques Cartier, wintering among the Indians at Quebec, in 1535-6. The Indian penetration, quick and clear as that of a child, recognized the spirit of meanness and aggressive brutality in the soul, through its development in the visage; heard it in the voice; realized it in little instances of aggressive selfishness, that would have been ignored by white and civilized associates in contempt. Repulsion, suspicion and fear followed; and hostility, intense in proportion to the degree of sensitiveness of the Indians. Hostility towards whom? Why, against both the individual offender and his white comrades, who tolerated him on terms of good fellowship—a fact that seemed to the savages to indicate sympathy and approval. The logical discrimination of “poor Lo,” in his primitive state, was not very keen. Again, intense dislikes without visible or rational justification arise, and grow, sometimes into violent demonstration, unaccountably.

“I do not like you, Doctor Fell,
Tho’ why it is, I cannot tell;
Only this I know full well
I do not like you, Doctor Fell.”

—SHERIDAN.

It was natural that the Indians were be-

coming somewhat hostile, during the winter, to the people who had come unbidden among them, bringing these exponents of the bad, and affiliating with them. And when, in the spring, their beloved chief, Donacona, and the others with him were deceived, kidnapped and carried away over the great, mysterious ocean, never to return, the simple savages felt justified in regarding white men as heralds of calamity—agents of mischief and meanness. But, worse than all, they were corrupted. The experience was an education in evil. It was a lesson in treachery. Thenceforward, dealing with the whites, can we wonder that they accepted the standards of the superior race; confounded the wisdom of true diplomacy with the deviltry of deceit, and made fraternity a cloak for criminal selfishness?

THE SITUATION IN 1600—INDIAN TRIBES.

The great struggle that involved the destiny of that portion of the continent known as New France—Canada and the territory northwest of the Ohio—began in the dawn of the seventeenth century. The general aspect of the great battle field at that time is important and of historic interest. The physical geography of Canada, and the great basins of the St. Lawrence and Mississippi, need not be described; but the inhabitants, who figured more or less prominently in the mighty drama, cannot be excluded from historic notice. Their agency in the great conflict, their vital interests, at stake in spite of themselves, and their unconscious influence upon the results, render them of peculiar interest to the people of this region; and that interest increases in proportion to the deepening of the shadow of oblivion that is fall-

ing over the far past—deepening with the lapse of time.

All the Indians found inhabiting Canada and the St. Lawrence and Ohio valleys in 1600 were of the Algonquin stock, or family, except the Iroquois "True Nations"—a confederacy, or republic, consisting of five tribal groups, each divided into several tribes, who collectively constituted a "nation"—as our several townships constitute a county; several counties a state. The five tribal groups, associated under the confederate title, Five Nations, had in all from thirty-five to forty tribes, or an average of from seven to eight tribes to a group, or nation. In their times of greatest numerical strength each of the five nations could send upon the war-path a force of eight hundred warriors. Combined, for a supreme emergency, the republic could marshal an army of four thousand warriors, in five divisions. The original Five Nations were: The Mohawks, immediately west of the Hudson river; Oneidas, at Oneida lake; Onondagas, of Onondaga lake and valley; Cayugas, of Cayuga lake; and Senecas, of Seneca lake.

They were united in a regular confederacy, which recognized the independence and individuality of each, in its own sphere, made as the Union of our states under the constitution, recognized the several states. Internecine war was prohibited. All tribal disputes not involving important interests common to the whole confederacy were referred to councils of the particular nation to which the tribes belong. Treaties, and all concerns of common interest, were settled by supreme councils of the whole confederacy at Onondaga, the capital. Wars with outside Indians could not be declared

by subordinate councils; but if suddenly attacked, a nation could, and was in duty bound, to repel the assailing enemy with all the force of the nation attacked, without reference to the supreme council—unless the means of defense should prove inadequate.

Briefly stated, the unwritten constitution of this savage republic was a precursor of the Constitution of the United States, in all the fundamental principles of the latter. It was established two hundred years before the Federal Union, by savages who probably had never seen a civilized man, and to whom the political theories of European philosophers were unknown. They had never of Plato; they had never heard of the democracies of Greece, nor of the Roman republic. The splendid mirages of Utopia had never greeted their mental vision. And yet, their constructive statesmanship was equal in political wisdom to the best fruits of modern enlightenment. And their personal prowess was equal to their intelligence. All the Algonquins feared them. Their renown extended from Canada to Florida, and over the New England colonies. They held the key to the Ohio and Mississippi valleys. The natural route from Quebec, Montreal, etc., was by way of the St. Lawrence, and through either Lake Champlain or Ontario, if with vessels, or by land down (rather up) the great valley of those lakes to the headwaters of the Ohio and down that stream, which drained the whole magnificent region now constituting Ohio, West Virginia, Indiana and Illinois. But parties of French colonists and settlers would have to go through the country of the Iroquois, which stretched from the Hudson river at the head of Lake Ontario and

southward to the mountains of Pennsylvania.

Originally the country around the foot of Lake Ontario, and between the St. Lawrence and Lake Champlain, was occupied by the Wyandots, a powerful and war-like tribe, and the country around the foot of Lake Erie by the Eries or Erigas, the most powerful single tribe of all the eastern Algonquins; but very early in the century the Wyandots had been assailed and scattered by the Iroquois; and by the same power the proud and powerful Eries, coming into hostile contact with the Five Nations through a dispute with the most western of the nations of the confederacy—the Senecas, of the Genesee region, and nearest to the Eries—were almost literally exterminated, and had disappeared as a tribe. The same fate through the same agency had befallen the Andastes, a less important tribe further west and southward on Lake Erie, and in the country of northwestern Pennsylvania and northeastern Ohio.

Thus, in the beginning of the seventeenth century, contemporaneous with the first matured and organized scheme of French extension of settlement, trade and dominion over the Ohio and Mississippi valleys, the "Five Nations" of Iroquois ruled, the undisputed masters of the country, described in general terms as follows:

Bounded on the north and northwest by the St. Lawrence river and Lake Ontario; east and northeast by Lake Champlain, the Hudson and upper Delaware rivers; south by the irregular line of the Alleghany mountains, including the territory of the present "northern tier" of Pennsylvania counties; west by the Niagara river and Lake Erie,—covering all that now constitutes the founda-

tion of the glory and power of the "Empire State" outside of its imperial city.

Surrounding the Iroquois confederacy were almost innumerable nations and tribes of the prevailing class (numerically) of North American Indians, the Algonquins. From Labrador to North Carolina, and extending west to the Rocky mountains, swarmed the nations and tribes of the Algonquins—everywhere in the great basin of the St. Lawrence, Mississippi and Ohio—the "New France" of the visions of Louis and Champlain—swept the turbulent and contending hosts of Algonquin people, general animated and agitated by mutual rivalries, and demoralized by internecine conflicts. I can only mention and approximately locate the prominent nations and tribes directly involved in the struggle for supremacy in the northwest territory.

In Canada, the Ottawas, of the Ottawa river and valley, were numerous, brave and enterprising. It is probable that Donacona, the chief kidnaped by Cartier, was of a branch of this nation. Cartier seems to have been indifferent or ignorant, and reports nothing concerning the tribal conditions or connection of any of the St. Lawrence Indians with whom he came in contact.

The Hurons, the noblest and most powerful of the Canada tribes with whom the early French colonists came in contact, inhabited the country east of Lake Huron and north of Lake Ontario; and it has been stated that they had a town on the south division of the island of Montreal. If true, it points to the Hockelaga, of Cartier, in 1535.

The Natural Nation, on the northern or northwestern shore of Lake Erie, composed

according to some authority, of tribes from other nations that were at war, but contrary to the wishes of these tribes on both sides, had separated and established themselves in an independent and natural attitude, in force sufficient to maintain their position. The dates of their secession and independent organization are unknown. They were said to be peaceful and prosperous. It is not distinctively known whether they took any part in any of the wars and disputes arising from the French and English claims and controversies.

The St. Francis tribe, at the mouth of the St. Francis river, and south of the St. Lawrence, was a subordinate branch of the Algonquins of central Canada, and does not figure in separate prominence in the beginning of the seventeenth century; but they attained terrible distinction, during the French and Indian war, as enemies of the English colonists. In the five years from 1754 to 1759 they numbered six hundred English colonists of the Champlain, Vermont and New Hampshire districts, and were of more trouble to the English settlements than any other six tribes. General Amherst, after repeated vain attempts to conciliate them, finally, in 1759, sent a detachment of Rogers' Rangers against them. The Rangers passed down Lake Champlain, and from the north end of the lake struck across through the wilderness of mountains and morasses, marching by night to avoid discovery, on the way encountering a spruce bog of so immense size that they were nine days consecutively marching or floundering through—the water averaging a foot in depth and being very cold. Reaching the vicinity of the savage town on the St. Francis river, they observed unusual

precaution, and stole upon them in the night, sleeping, after the drunken orgies of a nuptial celebration.

The surprise was complete, and two hundred warriors—all who were at home—were slaughtered; several English captives were rescued, and the town was burned. Over six hundred scalps of white men were found hanging in the lodges. It was the final, and death blow. The tribe was annihilated. The next year (November, 1760), the war having ended in the surrender of Canada and New France to the English, these same Rangers, under Captain Rogers, were sent to take possession of Detroit. The fearful struggle was over. Something of its horror may be judged from the trophies found in a single obscure tribal village—the six hundred white men's scalps found in the lodges of the St. Francis Indians. Undoubtedly the six hundred adult scalps signified the simultaneous massacre also of a large number of women and children and the destruction of scores of homes and village settlements.

The Delawares, at the time of the discovery, or when the Dutch first settled at Manhattan, constituted a numerous and noble nation—their Indian name "Lenni Lenape" (grandfather of nations) indicated antiquity of power and title to veneration. The seats of the Delawares in 1600 were in the valley of the Delaware river, adjacent region of Pennsylvania, New Jersey and southeastern New York, extending over the Catskill and Otsego regions. Cooper's portraits of Indians were drawn from Delawares, who lingered in or revisited the Otsego country long after the subjugation and expulsion of the tribes by the Iroquois confederacy. The reader of Cooper's Leather-

stocking Tales will remember, also, some striking portraits of Iroquois warriors, under the name of Mingoes. The Delawares claimed to have come from the west—but what part of the west was not known. In the beginning of the French and Indian war with the exception of a band who were influenced by the Moravian missionaries to abstain from war and bloodshed, the most of the Delawares fought against the English. Later, through treaties, large numbers of them became friendly to the English. Again, they joined in Pontiac's conspiracy—so called—to destroy the English forts in the Ohio and Mississippi valleys and Michigan. The part assigned to the Delawares was the destruction of Fort Pitt and other forts in that region—the massacre of the garrisons, and the settlers for whose protection the forts were maintained. The forts were invested and besieged, and were about to be captured, when the forces under Colonel Boquet drove off the besiegers with heavy loss and relieved the forts. This was followed by indiscriminate retaliation, in the course of which occurred the frightful massacre by the whites of nearly a hundred of the Christian Delawares under Moravian teaching. They were entirely innocent of any participation, either in Pontiac's plan, or hostile demonstrations, but frenzied by the fearful dangers of the situation, the whites did not stop to inquire, but indiscriminately fell upon everybody who was a Delaware. It is said that, true to their faith, the devoted people, men and women, meekly accepted their fate, and with uplifted hands and thrilling prayers for the forgiveness of Christ for their murderers received the blows of the assassins.

We have been so long accustomed to re-

gard the deeds of the "red" barbarians with horror, as unexampled in fiendishness, and to find excuses for much that was evil and unjust in the treatment of the Indians by the whites, in the assumption that nothing less than terrorizing cruelty would suffice to hold them in check, it is well to pause and listen to the voice of true history. It tells us of deeds of outrage and horror committed by "civilized" (?) white men upon savages, that are scarcely exceeded in fiendish cruelty by anything in the authentic annals of savage warfare. Savage ferocity is not mitigated, nor less to be deplored, because white men have been equally guilty; but before arrogating to ourselves the authority to pronounce judgment, let us think of the Divine condition: "He that is without sin among you, let him first cast a stone," etc.

After the Delawares had been expelled from their homes in the Delaware valley by their haughty conquerors, they were dispersed to widely distant points. A tribe of them settled on White river in Indiana, and became guests and allies of the Miamis. They contributed effectively to the troubles of the white settlers and the government during Washington's administration, and participated as an organized tribe in the treaty of peace with General Wayne at Greenville, Ohio.

The Sacs and Foxes, a union of the formerly separate and independent tribes on the St. Lawrence river, but who had emigrated to central Wisconsin together, and at different times participated in movements that bore upon the destinies of the Northwest territory, were of the Algonquin stock, though apparently related to the Iroquois in some respects, in common with the Chippewas, or Ojibways. At what point on the

St. Lawrence was located their ancestral seat does not appear from their traditions. The early French explorers found them on the Detroit river and Saginaw bay, with forces united, for defense against the Five Nations of central New York—the Iroquois. In their position on Saginaw bay and the Detroit they were shielded by the powerful Hurons of Canada, and frequently acted as allies to the latter in their conflicts with the Iroquois. But after the Hurons were scattered and almost annihilated by their irresistible enemies, the Sacs and Foxes were compelled to flee from their country. They fled to the Green Bay region, west of Lake Michigan.

The Chippewas, at the time mentioned, inhabited the Manitoulin islands, and the country north of Lakes Michigan and Huron, and extending to the Mississippi. They were warlike, enterprising and powerful—representatives of the highest type of Indian manhood. With the traditionally "terrible" Dakotas, west of the Mississippi, the Chippewas were engaged in continued conflict. They were said to be of the same ancestral stock as the Iroquois of New York. Both had traditions of a wonderful "wise man," who appeared mysteriously as a messenger from the Great Spirit, and who taught wisdom and maxims of prudence and good policy. According to these traditions, it was this noble monitor, whose name was Hiawatha, who counseled the organization of the confederacy of the Five Nations, and inspired them with the undying sentiments of brotherhood that kept them free from internal dissensions, did unite, and in their union became invincible. It was the same Hiawatha who went on a mission of peace from the Chippewas to the Dakotas.

In Longfellow's beautiful poem, "Hiawatha," is a noble Ojibway (Chippewa) youth, a prince of his people, who journeyed to the land of the great Dakotas, and wooed and won the sweetest and loveliest of their maidens for his wife—thus wreathing the pipe of peace with the roses of love.

The Shawnees were rovers. They came at an early day from Florida to the Ohio river, and settled on the north side of the stream. There, the great Tecumseh, or Tecumtha, was born, the son of a warrior chief of the Shawnees. They claimed to have been, in the south, only guests of the Creek Indians, joining with them in some of their wars. The Suwannee river received its name from this wandering tribe, who for a time dwelt upon its banks. They were, at different periods, on the Susquehanna; in the Wyoming valley; on the Cumberland in Kentucky, on the Ohio, and on the Wabash in Indiana, where they were guests of the Miamis.

The family of Tecumseh moved from Florida to the north side of the Ohio about the year 1765, when the territory was British. The Shawnee hero was born there, about 1768. Conflict was in the air from which he drew the first breath of life; and it grew louder and fiercer as his boyhood years went on. Within him was a spirit that responded in sympathy to the battle sounds of the breezes. The spirit of adventure and battle—the genius of war and command—were not more conspicuous in Napoleon's boyhood and youth, than in Tecumseh's. Let us recognize the truth, that in the combined elements of spiritual elevation, intellectual power, and energy of will, Tecumseh was at least the equal of Napoleon; while the beckoning motive of his ambition was a

white-robed angel, in comparison with the selfish, despotic Lucifer of the Corsican's career.

There is a well-founded opinion that the Shawnees were fugitive survivors of the great slaughter of the Eries by the Five Nations, in the first half of the seventeenth century. They were a branch of the Huron nation, who were distant cousins of the Iroquois, as well as the Chippewas. The ancestral lines of both met, it is believed, in a common source in the remote past; and the Iroquois (the name bestowed by the French) claimed that their native ancestral name was "Hode-no-Saw-nee." The derivation of the different forms of modern names—Swanees, Suanees, Shawanese, or Shawness, is evident.

The Dakotas, or Sioux, whose wars with the Chippewas, and co-operation is an invasion of the Minneway county (hereafter mentioned) exerted a direct influence upon the destinies of this territory, were located in the country west of the Mississippi and opposite to the present states of Minnesota, Wisconsin and northern Illinois. There were several tribes or branches known by other names; but the national or family ancestral name was Dakotah. The general characteristics of this great nation were similar to those of all the northern Algonquins—Chippewas, Hurons, Ottawas, Eries, Wyandots, Sacs and Foxes, and the collection of clans immediately north of Lake Erie, called the Neutral Nation—all were of the highest rank of Algonquins, in physical and mental development, bravery, endurance, fierce temper and worst disposition.

The Pottawatomies, whose origin and first location on the continent have never been ascertained, were once known by the

French in southern Michigan, whence they fled in terror before the approaching wave of some of the Iroquois forays—probably that from which the Sacs and Foxes escaped—to the country west of Lake Michigan, where they were located at one period in the seventeenth century—evidently, from the location of other Wisconsin Indians—in the southern part of the Wisconsin district, with the Sacs and Foxes and Winnebagoes north of them, and the Illinois and Miamis next to them on the south. They were first known to white men and described as a somewhat vagrant tribe of unambitious and obscure fishermen and hunters, with little appearance of organization or definite purpose, and destitute, so far as known, of national or family totems (coat of arms) or definite traditions. According to the younger Pokagon (who addressed the Old Settlers' Association at Albion, in 1894), they had a tradition of being a remnant of a once powerful nation on the Atlantic coast. What part of the coast has not been indicated, nor can traces be found of any Atlantic nation not otherwise accounted for, nor of any similar name given to a river, lake, or other feature of natural scenery, or to any civil division of territory, anywhere between the Mississippi and the ocean, from Key West to Labrador, from the Gulf to Lake Superior.

Pokagon, although son and successor of a chief, and a scholar, could not give the English words, or significative in English of "Pottawatomie." If it be true that their ancestors came from the Atlantic coast, they must have been from some nation on the north Atlantic, bearing another name, or having been broken up and dispersed before the first explorations by white men—the

fugitive remnants afterwards penetrating westward and assuming, or receiving from other Indian nations in the interior a name, or combination of names indicative of temporary local habitation, or some tribal characteristics or customs. The French bestowed the name of "Iroquois" upon the confederacy of tribes composing the Five Nations—possibly as a name of odium, or evil import, or possibly not. Other Indian people called them "Mingoes," as a term of approbrium. Others named them "Maguas" or "Maquas," to convey an evil meaning, or as appropriate to odious characteristics. The Delawares called themselves: "Lenni Lenape" or men, whose original family was the source of all the innumerable host of unadulterated Algonquins; in other words the "grandfather of the nations."

In some such way and for reasons not known, the Pottawatomies may have been named entirely different from the original nation whence they sprung, and of whose destruction they were survivors or remnants. It is to be regretted that so little light lies upon the origin and early career of the people who inhabited and held exclusive possession of the territory afterward organized as Noble county, and whose story, more than that of any other savages, is appropriate and important in a history of the county.

THE MINNEWAS.

The several tribes of Illinois and Indiana—all related as members of one nation or family—the Minnegas—occupied the beautiful and extensive country from the Scioto river (Ohio) to the Mississippi, and north and south from Wisconsin and southern Michigan and the head of Lake Erie, to

La Belle Riviere—the "beautiful Ohio." The Miamis constituted the original, or parent stock, as all spoke the Miami language. The great valley of the Scioto, Maumee, Wabash and Illinois were the seats of their power, and Kekionga (Fort Wayne) was the capital of the principal tribe. They were of the Algonquin stock. In their best condition they could have opposed the advance of English or American conquest and settlement armies aggregating from eight thousand to ten thousand warriors, in defense of their homes the graves of their ancestors—their native land. For it was their native country.

But when the supreme emergency arose they had been scattered, humiliated and more than decimated by wanton invasion and massacre. They were, naturally, friends of the French, who had first come in contact with them, and had conciliated them before they had any knowledge of conflicting claims. Their rights were respected. The Frenchmen, trappers, hunters and fur-buyers who preceded or followed in the wake of exploration and fortification made no pretensions to conquest, or individual or associational "ownership" of the soil. Theirs was the idea of tenancy in common in leases under a recognized sovereign. It was the feudal system, with a loyal priesthood. The missionaries in the earliest stages of exploration and settlement were good men. They were as careful of the rights and privileges of the Indians, and as earnestly anxious to make them happy and prosperous as children of Christ's kingdom on earth and loyal subjects of a Christian sovereign—all for their temporal and spiritual good—as they were for the white men among them. The Indians saw this spirit practi-

cally manifested. They saw that the men who came among them freely adopted their modes of living; mingled with them; took wives from among their maidens, and entered heartily into their sports and participated in their ceremonies—not knowing, of course, that these friendly people were of the lower strata of civilization. We can plainly see why it was that the Indiana and Illinois Indians were allies of the French in 1600, and mainly so, throughout the great struggle for supremacy between England and France.

CHAMPLAIN GOVERNOR OF NEW FRANCE.

The preceding locations and character of the Indian tribes and nations apply to the year 1600. It is assumed that the same situation, in a general sense, existed during the closing quarter of the preceding century—from 1575. The expeditions of Cartier, and the beginnings of a colony, under Lord Roberval—from 1534 to 1541—evoked no light on the general situation, tribal names, location and comparative standing of the native nation; these topics seem to have been ignored by Cartier and Roberval. Nothing was investigated; nothing was found out on these points.

The purpose and scope of this history do not require nor permit a search into the obscurity of pre-historic times, not an attempt to trace, by the uncertain class of Indian legend and tradition, the possible or probable vicissitudes of the Indian drama during the sixty years that elapsed between the breaking up and departure of Roberval's Quebec colony, in 1542, and the renewal of French colonization in 1602-3. It seems probable that during that time oc-

curred the beginning of the rivalry and feud between the Hurons and Five Nations which Champlain, the governor of New France, found existing in 1603. It was enough that it did exist, and that it made the Five Nations an obstacle in the pathway of advancing French colonization and supremacy in the Ohio regions. How should that barrier be removed? There were two ways. Either by making friends of the Iroquois, or by crushing and dispersing them. The Hurons, anxious to see their enemies punished and destroyed, and certain from their knowledge of their character that they would not tamely submit to conditions of peace requiring consent to combined French and Huron occupation of their country even for temporary purposes and passage, counseled forcible measures and a descent upon them with power sufficient to insure their overwhelming defeat. The combined forces of the Sacs and Foxes, with the Hurons and Wyandots, under the command of Champlain himself and some French aids, was planned; the Sacs and Foxes and Wyandots eagerly responded, and the formidable array moved forward, to descend Lake Champlain and attack first the Mohawks, who inhabited that part of the country. This was in July, 1609.

THE FIRST BATTLE.

The invaders were met by a band of Mohawk warriors, on the west shore of the lake (then first discovered by white men, and named Champlain in honor of the governor).

A fiercely fought battle ensued. The brave Mohawks were greatly outnumbered, but they rushed into the fray with the fero-

city of tigers. The consciousness that their foes outnumbered them, and that they were far from the aid of their confederates, caused not a heart to quail or a step to waver. Then, for the first time, Champlain had an inkling of the character of the Mohawks as warriors. He was yet to learn that it was a fair exhibition of the spirit and prowess of the warriors of the entire confederacy; and that against outside foes they acted as one. It was easy to see the power of a mighty prestige in the individual onslaughts of the Mohawks. Their face-to-face opponents visibly cowered and shrank from personal collision. It was the prestige of warriors long accustomed to conquer. "Mohawks" was a name of terror far and near. It is related in a local history of the wars of the Massachusetts colonists with the Indians that on one occasion in western Massachusetts the colonists had secured the aid of a band of Mohawks in a battle with out numbering savage foes who had previously incurred the hostility of the Mohawks; that in the onset of battle the cry was raised: "The Mohawks! The Mohawks!" whereupon the hostile savages gave way and fled.

But in the first battle on Lake Champlain the Huron-Wyandots had an advantage greater than that of preponderance in numbers. The Mohawks were entirely ignorant of fire-arms. The muskets of one or two Frenchmen were strange and terrible weapons. They seemed to combine the thunder and lightning of the Great Spirit. Men were stricken down mysteriously, at every awful explosion. It was to them a superhuman mystery; and repelled several otherwise irresistible onslaughts.

The Mohawks were defeated; but not

until so many were slaughtered that the Hurons bore away from the battle-field fifty Mohawk scalps, to adorn their Canadian lodge-poles. The Mohawks retreated toward their villages on the Mohawk river; but they sent back yells of hatred, defiance and revenge. The Hurons constructed the retreat correctly. They did not pursue very far. They presumed that young runners were ahead of the retreating warriors, diverging toward Oneida and Onondaga, to alarm and rally the power of the confederacy, and that two days' pursuit would have brought them face to face with the Oneidas, and the Onondagas would be circling to their rear. They retired, carrying their hard-earned scalps and a secret consciousness that the light of glory was not very dazzling on the homeward trail.

This battle with what he learned from the Hurons of the character of the Iroquois satisfied Champlain that submission, without compulsion, could not be expected. He had attacked and defeated a band of the Mohawks. But they were not subdued. He had destroyed all hope of amicable relations with the confederacy. Was it not good policy, by another chastisement, to fully convince these Iroquois that their interests and safety depended upon friendly relations and co-operation with him and the French government? He had already taken pains to inform himself of the numerical strength of the Five Nations, and, to some extent, of their attitude toward surrounding tribes. He found the fighting strength of the whole group to be, in numbers, not more than four or five thousand warriors, even assuming that they might act together; which he deemed so highly improbable, judging from the experience of other Indians, that it

might be dismissed from consideration. The signal chastisement of one or two tribes would terrify all; or set them to fighting each other. They were surrounded by overwhelming numbers of Algonquins, who were hostile to them. The conquest would be easy. He was impatient with the obstacle of their resistance. The banner of France feudalism—the ensign of His Most Christian Majesty of France—was unfurled, awaiting a clear course to dominion, in precedence of the lion flag of England.

In April, 1610, De Champlain again invaded the country of the Five Nations, leading a carefully picked force of the flower of Huron warriors. He met with disaster. His army was badly defeated and he was seriously wounded. They were forced to fly, leaving behind them many more scalps than they had before carried off.

The following June (1610) the Iroquois, too confident of their invincibility, despatched a small band (100) of warriors on a foray into Canada. They were surrounded by a vastly superior force of Indians and French, under Champlain; and preferring death to captivity, nearly all were killed. But defeat, even more than victory, increased the hostility of the Iroquois to the French, and the cause of France in all of its aspects. They were not weakened nor discouraged, but increased in strength and defiant confidence, and the ugly obstacle to French progress loomed larger at the gate of the Ohio valley.

THE BRIGHTER SIDE.

Within a few years from the founding of the first permanent settlement at Quebec, Governor Champlain had ingratiated him-

self and the cause of France with the majority of the natives of the St. Lawrence valley and adjacent region. Through the incessant and adventurous devotion of the French priests, the Cross of Christ was borne through the remotest regions, an emblem of peace and brotherhood, and its holy significance was everywhere well translated to the souls of the savages by the self-sacrificing zeal, meek demeanor and fraternal conduct of the missionaries. They shrank from no toil, nor danger, nor exposure. They penetrated hundreds of miles through the snow-clad and tempest-tossed forests of the northern lake region, staggering against blinding blasts, laden with snow and ice, that, whilst they observed the blaze of the northern guiding star, could neither hide the light nor chill the glow of the Star of Bethlehem in the inmost soul.

The lone missionary, going with savage guide to distant habitats of strange tribes, cheerfully accepted every unwonted detail of privation and suffering. He helped to prepare the rough temporary shelter for the night; and by the light of the pine-knot fire the Indian could see that the noble face was glorified from an inner light, when uplifted in prayer to the white man's Great Spirit. And he could, at all times, see the light of love, awful in its emanations of friendship from the presence, on the countenance of his companion. It was a wonder and a mystery to the superstitious barbarian; but it was a delightful wonder—a mystery luminous with the halo of some inner fountain of goodness.

And these zealous missionaries also represented the cause of France. The lilies of French civil and political dominion were wreathed around the emblems of the spir-

itual kingdom of Christ. It was long before the Indians could consider them apart. Champlain—himself a devoted Christian communicant—could not. The king of France, a consummate flower of the system of “divine right” and feudalism, was no hypocrite in claiming his domination as an essential feature of Christ’s earthly kingdom.

In August, 1610, Champlain went to France, to arrange with the government about the fur trade, and a young Frenchman of Quebec went up into the Lake Huron country and passed the winter among the Indians there. The next May he returned with a party of Indians who went to Quebec to trade. Champlain returned from France the same month, with supplies, and satisfactory terms and conditions of the fur trade. He then established a trading post at Montreal (the Hochelaga of Cartier’s visit in 1535), one hundred and eighty miles up the river from Quebec, and more central and accessible to the tribes of the fur-bearing region. Having established the post, he immediately returned to France and spent the year 1612 actively promoting the interests of the colony.

In May, 1613, Champlain, returning to Quebec, actively resumed the work of further exploration, extension of French dominion, and founding settlements—making Montreal, more frequently, his point of departure. He ascended the Ottawa river, and passed the winter in a Chippewa camp, north of Lake Huron, endeavoring to verify an Indian story of a great river, flowing eastward and emptying into the great western (Pacific) ocean. He found no great river, other than Lake Superior, which flowed in the opposite direction. His ex-

plorations were not extended westward far enough to ascertain whether the Chippewas had learned from the Dakotahs of the Oregon. But he thus made the acquaintance of the powerful Ojibwa nation and won their friendship for himself and France.

In 1615, with Father Joseph LeCaron and twelve men, Champlain visited the most distant seats of the Hurons—going with a band of that nation returning from a sale of furs at Montreal. On this trip conferences were held with distant branches of the Huron nation and plans laid for another important invasion of the Iroquois country. In pursuance of the plan the French joined the Hurons, and a third formidable expedition moved against the Five Nations. The Eries were to support the attack by striking the Senecas simultaneously with the arrival of the Hurons and French at the eastern towns—Mohawks and Oneidas. This time the expedition reached the immediate vicinity of those towns, and some unimportant skirmishing took place. The Iroquois quietly awaited the onslaught. But the Eries did not appear, and no real assault was made. The invaders retired. More fuel to the fire of Iroquois animosity! Another bar to the barricade against French progress.

FIRST ACT OF ENGLISH—FRENCH CONFLICT.

In the meantime, Captain Argall of Jamestown, Va., when collecting a cargo of codfish at north Atlantic ports, discovered some new French settlements in Nova Scotia and Maine, just started. The English, it will be remembered, claimed the country up to Labrador, as North Virginia. The French claimed the same country as part of Canada

and New France. Argall's party attacked and destroyed these new French settlements. This was the first act of direct hostility, by force, between the English and French. The English then knew nothing about the French-Iroquois conflicts.

THE DUTCH INVOLVED.

Henry Hudson discovered the "North River" in 1609, the year of Champlain's first invasion of the Iroquois country in northern New York, and fight with the Mohawks, whose seat was on the west side of that river. Holland, on the strength of Hudson's discovery, set up a claim to the coast and interior, from Delaware Bay to Maine. The Dutch founded settlements on Manhattan Island and at the site of Albany in 1613, four years after the first fight between Champlain and his Indian allies and the Mohawks, in which French firearms terrorized the Iroquois. The Dutch trading port at Albany soon began to furnish these same Iroquois with guns.

The Five Nations and the Delawares both began to trade with the Dutch—the Five Nations at Albany, the Delawares mostly at Manhattan. But Albany was easily accessible to the northern branch of the Delawares also, and they resorted there for trade. Soon arose the rivalries and troubles that led to national conflict between these great people. It ended in the subjugation of the Delawares, and their expulsion from southeastern New York, by the victorious Iroquois. Some wandered through western Virginia and Ohio, joining their Algonquin kindred and French friends; some settled for a time in western Pennsylvania and became converts of the Moravian mis-

sionaries, and peaceful Christians. Subsequently, they were massacred in cold blood by white men and Indians. A large remnant of the nation went into Indiana and settled on White river, where they became guests and efficient allies of the Miami confederation. This was long after their expulsion from their native seats in New York.

In the meantime, the everywhere victorious Iroquois were extending their forays, north, west and south, shattering and demoralizing the Algonquin tribes of the northwest—especially those most closely allied to the French. The Wyandots, who were connected with the Hurons, were driven from their ancient settlements at the foot of Lake Ontario, south of the St. Lawrence, to become the dependant, guests of their cousins, the Hurons on the east shores of Lake Huron. The great Ottawas of the central valley of Canada were expelled from their native country—defeated, decimated and terrorized by the ferocious and irresistible assaults of the conquering and merciless confederates of the Five Nations. They were friends of the French, and terribly did they suffer for it from the wounded pride, the hunger for revenge and thirst for conquest and glory, of the barbarous Romans of the New York republic.

The brave Eries, nearest neighbors of the Five Nations on the west, and who feared them least, unwittingly invited their own doom. Parkman's History of Canada gives the substantial facts upon which the following account is founded:

GAMES AT TUSHUWAY, AND INDIAN BATTLE.

Tushuway, at the site of the present city of Buffalo, was the capital of the Eries.

That of the Senecas, of the republic of Five Nations, adjoined the territory of the Eries. The latter were scornfully jealous of the high distinction and brilliant career of their Iroquois neighbors. Seeking a cause for tribal dispute and quarrel, the Eries sent a messenger to the Senecas, bearing a challenge to a game of ball between picked players of one hundred on a side, from each tribe. The Senecas, loyal to their constitutional duty, submitted the matter to the great council at Onondaga. After mature deliberation, the council directed the Senecas to decline the challenge, which was done. Twice the same challenge was repeated, with the same reply. Again the persistent Eries sent the challenge, with added expressions of contempt. This time the wounded pride of the young Senecas revolted from obedience to the council, and the indignant turmoil was so great that the council relented and gave permission.

The contest took place at Tushuway, the Erie capital, for an immensely valuable prize—a large pile of furs, bracelets, beads and rich ornaments of silver and copper. The contest was close and desperate, but the Senecas bore off the prize. The Erie chieftain immediately challenged them to a foot-race, with ten runners on a side. It was accepted, and the visitors were again victorious. Choking with anger, the chief of Tushuway proposed a final and sinister test: Ten wrestlers on a side struggle for the mastery, one pair at a time, until the ten falls were finished—the victor in each case to brain his fallen adversary with a tomahawk.

The manager of the Seneca team was a middle-aged, experienced warrior. He gave no sign of his disgust at the proposition, but he called his men apart, held a brief

consultation and then announced their acceptance of the challenge "to wrestle." He picked his ten wrestlers, and they formed in line, facing their ten opponents. A look of sullen determination had settled upon the features of the Erie chief, and a menacing fire burned in his eyes. The first Seneca fairly threw his adversary, but turned away, refusing to kill him. Like a lightning flash the wrathful Erie chief sped his own hatchet into the brain of the fallen man. Twice was the awful scene re-enacted, the visitors being victorious in the first three falls, and the Erie chief killing his fallen kinsman each time. By this time his suppressed rage was terrible to witness. The Iroquois manager gave a signal and the victorious hundred retired from the field and hastened toward their homes.

The vanquished Eries at once prepared for war. The Iroquois expected and were prepared for it. The whole force of the Five Nations were quickly mustered and went forth to meet the Eries, who were already speeding to attack the Senecas. Half way between Onondaga and Genessee they met. The Eries soon discovered that instead of the Senecas alone, the warriors of the combined Five Nations were upon them; but they would not yield, and they did not retreat. They were surrounded. They fought with the fury of demons. All day and long into the night the bloody pandemonium raged, until the Eries were nearly all slaughtered. Not only was the battle irretrievably lost, but nine-tenths of the Erie survivors were butchered.

Without a pause, the flushed and maddened victors rushed on to the villages and strongholds of their vanquished enemies. Frenzied with merciless rage they stormed

the defenses of Tushuway, massacred the inhabitants who did not escape, and destroyed everything. So complete was the extermination that no nation or tribe bearing the name of "Erie" was ever afterward known. The theory that fugitive survivors wandered south, collected in Florida and took part of the ancestral name common to the Iroquois and themselves, has already been mentioned. Under the name "Shawnees," from Hodens-Sawnee, roving from place to place, they finally drifted back to the neighborhood of their ancestral seat, maintaining to the last an attitude of hostility toward the English, and afterward to the United States settlers. Their hero of later times, Tecumseh, exhibited all the strongest traits of the Eries in their days of power and renown, and added magnanimity that distinguished him above all his most heroic ancestors. Had the old chieftan of Tushuway been a Tecumseh, no such scene as that of the wrestling match and its horrible incidents could have occurred.

Nor would the subsequent fatal move against the Senecas have taken place under the same circumstances. Tecumseh was possessed of the genius of broad combination and command. Had he been living in his prime in Champlain's time, the Five Nations would not have been the only confederacy. The amazing spectacle of four thousand warriors terrorizing a continent and subjugating and destroying contiguous nations with aggregate numbers five times as great would not have been seen.

The weakness of the Algonquins was in their continual discords and internecine jealousies and conflicts. Hiawatha, the traditional wise man of the Hod-eno-Sawnee tribes, realized this, and he saved his people

from like misfortune by organizing the confederacy of the Five Nations.

Had the drama of destiny been forecast for a different progress and conclusion—had a Tecumseh been the leader of the Eries in 1600,—who can doubt that the Iroquois confederacy would have been confronted with a semicircle of confederated tribes—the Wyandots, Hurons, Ottawas, the clans of the Neutral nation, Eries, Andastes and Delawares—the Eries advanced within the center,—immediately confronting the Iroquois. In such case the Iroquois would have been powerless to impede the advance of the French power. The subsequent efforts of the English would have been unavailing against the French, backed by the whole co-operating strength of the Algonquins, under the direction of a leader of commanding genius. We have seen that the failure of the Eries to attack from the west, as planned, caused the failure of the third expedition of Champlain. As it was, without the co-operation of the Iroquois, the English could not have conquered Canada and the northwest.

In 1666 Governor Courcelles, of Canada, invaded the Mohawk country with a force of five hundred men. His march was uninterrupted until he had reached the vicinity of the Iroquois towns. He found an ominous quiet prevailing. His Indian scouts found and reported a condition of fortification, collected force and calm confidence that influenced him to refrain from attack, and he retreated into Canada.

In 1684 Governor De la Barre marched into the Iroquois country with a force of nearly two thousand men—French and Indians. Finding the enemy too well prepared, he did not risk an attack at once, but

solicited a council, intending to impress them with the invincibility of the French power and incite them to acts of hostility against the English. In response to his invitation to a council three chiefs of the Oneidas, Caegregas and Onondagas visited the French camp. De la Barre placed them in a circle with his own officers, and, standing in the center, he addressed Garangula, the Onondaga chief, who was spokesman of the Indians. He accused the Five Nations of favoring the English, to the detriment of the French and their "royal and good father," the king of France, and threatened to make war upon them unless they should alter their policy and behave themselves. Garangula heard him with respectful attention to the end; then, after walking three times, with great dignity, around the circle, he faced De la Barre, and calling him "Yonnondio," and the English governor of New York "Corlear," he replied:

GARANGULA'S SPEECH.

"Hear, Yonnondio—I do not sleep, my eyes are open; the sun gives me light. I see before me a great captain, who talks as if he was dreaming, and thinking Garangula is blind. He tells me he only comes to smoke the great pipe of peace with my people, the Onondagas. But Garangula sees it not so. He sees the French are tired and sick. He sees they are worn out with toil of the long and rough warpath. If his warriors were as strong and brave as when they started Yonnondio knows he would tell them to strike us instead of talking. The Adirondacs brought the French to our castles. They are your allies. The English claim our trade. We took them to our

lakes, to trade there with the Utawawas and the Quatogies. We are born free. We do not depend on Yonnondio or Corlear. We go where we please. We buy and sell as we please. If your allies are your slaves, use them so. Talk to them. Command them to receive no other people but the French. Hear, Yonnondio. What I say is the voice of all the Five Nations. They are not slaves. When they buried the hatchet at Cadaracni (in treaty with the English) in the middle of the fort, they planted the tree of peace in the same place, to be watered and preserved—to keep the fort a place for traders and not for soldiers. Take care that soldiers too many do not come there and trample the tree of peace and prevent from covering your country and ours with its branches. Our warriors shall dance under its leaves, and will never dig up the hatchet to cut it down—unless their brother, Yonnondio, or their brother Corlear, shall strike us in the country which the Great Spirit gave to our forefathers."

De la Barre was enraged—but he was convinced. His soldiers were exhausted. He was in a perilous situation, and from being a bold accuser now descended to supplications for compromise and peace. Garangula's speech showed him that the Indians fully understood the situation and knew they could destroy his army if they chose, and following up the blow by harrassing raids upon the Canadian settlements. He at once adopted a policy of conciliation and peace, and was permitted to retire unmolested.

The successor of De la Barre, Governor De Nonville, choosing to ignore his predecessor's peace policy, raised a larger army, and invaded the Iroquois district. He was

ambuscaded, and suffered defeat. This was followed up by two successive attacks upon Montreal by the Iroquois, and the destruction of several outlying settlements, and the slaughter of many people. What De la Barre had apprehended, and endeavored to prevent by his peace policy, now actually occurred, under the administration of De Nonville. The French colonies, instead of extension westward, seemed in danger of collapse, and retreat from the continent. The Five Nations were now in a full career of triumphant aggression; and had become the invaders instead of the invaded. In 1689, they captured the town of Montreal. But they did not try to retain possession, further than to secure a ransom, and to impress the French and their Indian (Algonquin) allies with a realizing sense of Iroquois power; for the Iroquois never made territorial conquests nor founded distant settlements. They never migrated. Their warrior bands never tarried in the country of a subjugated tribe. It was mainly for military glory that they made distant regions ring with their warwhoops and the tribes of Canada, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Michigan cower and fly before them. They carried away no prisoners. They exacted tribute from defeated and terrorized enemies, but they established no provinces; they left no local agencies. Their trophies were the scalps of their victims in the individual lodges of their home villages in New York. They erected no monuments of victory on distant prairies, but carried home—always home—their wreaths of glory, and with them adorned the sanctuaries of their capitals and the mystic brows of their genius of Iroquois power and patriotism.

KING WILLIAM'S WAR.

In 1689, the year of the capture of Montreal by the Five Nations, war was declared between England and France—called "King William's War." It grew largely out of the disputes and conflicting claims of the two governments respecting their American colonies and possessions. Good local administration of colonial affairs was of the utmost importance. The French were conscious of a lack of practical intelligence and wise policy in the administration of Governor De Nonville in Canada, and he was recalled and Count Frontignac installed as governor and furnished with a large and well-equipped reinforcement. Under Frontignac's skillful and energetic administration the welfare of the colony was reinstated. The drooping "lillies" revived and hope once more smiled and beckoned "onward."

Frontignac endeavored to gain the friendship of the Five Nations and thought he had succeeded. In a great council of sachems and warriors called by him at Onondaga, he thought he saw manifested a decided inclination on the part of the Iroquois to join him, and in order to give active direction to the assumed change of sentiment and inspire the still despondent French people of the colony, he planned the memorable Schenectady expedition.

Two hundred disciplined French regulars, accompanied by Caghnewaga Indians, set out, and after toiling through deep snows, resting and resuming their march for nearly three weeks, reached Schenectady on the 8th of February, at 11 o'clock in the night. The surprise was complete. The village was burned, sixty persons were in-

humanly butchered and many perished in their flight, naked, through the snow to Albany. The butchery over, and the conflagration in fully destructive career, the French retreated, carrying away twenty-seven captives. They were pursued by a band of Albany young men and Mohawk Indians, who killed many of the retreating foe. What a bloody blunder! These Mohawk pursuers and avengers were members of the Iroquois confederacy, whom he was anxious to conciliate. He had succeeded in inspiring renewed and increased hatred instead of friendship. There seemed to be a sinister fatality attending all the efforts of the French to conciliate the Iroquois. Garangula, the Onondaga orator, had warned Governor De la Barre not to trample the roots of the tree of peace with soldiers, lest it should fail to grow and cover the French as well as the Indians with its branches. And now Frontignac had been both trampling and burning the roots of the sacred tree and poisoning the earth around it with the blood of slaughtered innocence.

For seven years the struggle was violent, and extended from the St. Lawrence to the Mississippi; La Salle, Marquette and others had explored the lakes, the Mississippi, the Ohio and the Wabash. A chain of missions, trading posts and forts had been projected to occupy and command the whole "north-west;" French traders, voyagers and priests were traveling the whole region and occupying the commanding positions. They everywhere easily ingratiated themselves with the Algonquin tribes and won their affection for, and reverent loyalty to, their "great French father," who smiled upon them from his royal throne beyond the sea and sent kind greetings by these white brethren. The

lilies of France were taking root in the soil of a new Bourbon empire; the genius of feudal aristocracy and thralldom of class was twining silken fetters for time to harden into steel around the wilds of the children of the forest.

But the distant interior of the growing New France was not exempt from the perils and disturbances of the parent colonies. The terrible Iroquois war-whoop sounded through the forests of Ohio, Indiana and Michigan and over the prairies of Illinois from bands of warriors who swiftly traversed hundreds of miles of wilderness, fell upon French trading posts and destroyed them, punished the Algonquin friends of France in the most distant regions and returned to their capitals, leaving indelible traces of their ferocity and a continued sense of insecurity and impending danger.

La Salle, in 1680, had built a fort at Peoria (Fort Crevecoeur), where he left a garrison under the protection of the Indians while he went to Montreal to procure supplies for continuing an expedition down the Mississippi. When he returned the fort was in ashes and the garrison was gone. The Illinois tribe were scattered and their town was in ruins. An Iroquois band had traversed the intervening six hundred miles, slaughtered most of the Peorias and French and destroyed the fort and village. The commandant, Captain Tonti, and two companions, escaped to Green Bay.

After the war, in which the French had encountered their most effective opposition from the Five Nations, they took advantage of the peace to forward their design of western dominion. Fort Frontignac was erected at the outlet of Lake Ontario; two vessels were launched upon the lake and Fort Ni-

agara erected at the entrances. Governor Burnet, of New York, remonstrated. He saw plainly the design to limit the English possessions to the seacoast region. To frustrate that design it was essential to retain the alliance of the Six Nations.

(Note.—This was in 1720. The Five Nations had become Six by the accession of the Tuscaroras from North Carolina in 1712. They were kindred of the Iroquois, who had migrated southward and settled before the organization of the confederacy).

He summoned the sachems to a public conference at Albany, to ascertain their sentiments as to the operations of the French at Niagara. The effect of the question on the chiefs and their answer convinced him that any apprehension of favor to the French, on the part of the Iroquois, was groundless. Their answer was a revelation of sentiment even stronger than his own. Parts of the answering "talk" of the Indian orator have been preserved. Among other things he said, with fierce emphasis:

"We come to you howling. We speak in the name of all the Six Nations. We howl because the governor of Canada encroaches on our land, and has built on it."

THE FINAL STRUGGLE.

In the prosecution of their plan of domination over the entire trans-Allegany country the French were alert, persistent and energetic. Flanking the obstacle of Iroquois opposition, they entered the Ohio valley by way of Lake Erie and projected a chain of trading posts and fortifications from the lake to the navigable waters of the Ohio, at the site of Pittsburgh, and laid out an important one there, at the junction of the Allegheny

and Monongahela rivers, called Fort Duquesne. These menacing incursions into the Ohio valley indirectly caused the introduction of young George Washington upon the stage of action. The state of Virginia, as a measure of defense, was divided into districts, with a major for each. Washington, though young—just of age,—had highly commended himself to the governor and other leading men of the colony by his conduct in all relations, and was appointed over the district embracing the theater of the most conspicuous French aggressions—the region of West Virginia and the headwaters of the Ohio. He solicited a commission from the governor as a sole commissioner to visit the French military posts south of Lake Erie to ascertain the intentions of the commander and request a withdrawal of French soldiers from territory claimed as English. He made the perilous and toilsome journey, accompanied only by a guide, executed his commission, ascertained that the French authorities were determined to pursue their line of action and not to withdraw their soldiers. A colonial army of about two thousand men was then raised—to march to Fort Duquesne and take possession. Washington held an important command in this force. On the way they encountered a French force under Colonel De Jumonville, at Great Meadows, where a sudden illness of the English commander had for the time devolved the chief command upon Washington. He promptly ordered an attack, and, seizing a musket, fired the first shot. In the fight the Virginians were victorious, and De Jumonville, the French commander, was mortally wounded. George Washington thus delivered the first blow upon the enemy in the long, bloody and final struggle be-

tween England and France for possession and supremacy of Canada and the great "northwest."

SIR WILLIAM JOHNSON.

In the final conflict between the colonies of France and England and their Indian allies, Sir William Johnson was a conspicuous figure. Originally sent to New York to be resident superintendent of an uncle's immense estate in the Mohawk valley, he had established bachelor headquarters in a sort of castle in the neighborhood of the tribal home of the Mohawks, one of the Iroquois Six Nations. He was unmarried, and from disappointment in a love affair was self-alienated from the society of his aristocratic class. He turned in disgust from the gilded shams and venal politeness of the "cultured" circles and ingratiated himself in the hearts of his savage neighbors. He soon became deservedly popular among the Mohawks, and through them with all the tribes of the Iroquois, as a good friend, judicious adviser and sagacious leader. He learned their language (colloquial) and was benevolently active in promoting their best interests and perfectly honorable and just in his dealings with them. He was unanimously elected a chief of the Mohawks, and, finally, superintendent of the affairs of the whole confederacy by the choice of the Indians. They named him "War-ragh-ia-ghy," meaning "he who takes charge of affairs." The governor confirmed the choice by appointing him general superintendent of the affairs of the Six Nations. Mary, sister of the half-breed Brandt (afterward chief sachem of the Mohawks), was installed as housekeeper at Johnson's Castle, with a retinue of serv-

ants. She was a young woman of more than the common education, of the middle class, superior native intellect, personal grace and good sense. Her brother, Joseph Brandt, half white-blood, became a distinguished war-leader in the confederacy, able and brilliant, but brutal and ferocious beyond even the native ferocity of the full-blooded Mohawks.

BATTLE OF LAKE GEORGE.

In 1755 Johnson was appointed sole superintendent of the affairs of the Six Nations and their allies and dependents, and the British king commissioned him a major-general and assigned him to the chief command of an expedition against the French and Algonquins under Baron Dieskan, who had invaded and was holding the Champlain region in northern New York.

With his Iroquois warriors, led by the veteran Hendrick, then chief sachem, and some colonial troops, Johnson attacked, defeated and routed the invaders near Lake George, September 8, 1755. Baron Dieskan was killed. In this battle the Mohawks, under Hendrick, bore a conspicuous part, and Hendrick and forty of his warriors were killed.

Hendrick was seventy years old when he led his brave Mohawks in that battle. His death was deeply mourned by General Johnson and all who knew and appreciated him. To Johnson it was the loss of an intimate friend. Hendrick had been a very frequent and always welcome visitor at Johnson Castle, and his visits had been as frequently returned. A pleasant story used to be told of their friendly intercourse, in substance as follows:

HENDRICK'S DREAM.

Hendrick was at Johnson's house one day when the latter was unpacking several suits of fine clothing just received from England for himself. Of course, Hendrick had the privilege of examining and admiring them, and he expressed the wonder and delight of a child. Before leaving he became silent, and seemed to ponder over some unspoken idea. He reappeared at the castle a few days afterward, and after the usual friendly greetings, something like the following dialogue took place:

Hendrick—"Me have good dream, Warriaghgy, one-two-t'ree time same."

Johnson—"That was good, brother Hendrick. And what did the Good Spirit show you in your dream?"

Hendrick—"Me see Warraghiaghy in my dream an' he hol' up nice coat and breeches, an' he look so kind and good, and' hol' em out to me an' say, Hendrick, take um, brother."

Johnson, well knowing the Indian superstition about impressive dreams thrice repeated, without hesitation brought one of the new suits and presented it to Hendrick, who was profuse in his profession of gratitude and pleasure in this delightful confirmation of his faith in such good dreams.

It is related that Johnson soon afterward told Hendrick that he also had a strange but pleasant dream that was very bright and clear and was ever before his eyes, even when he was awake. Hendrick was curious to know the nature of his friend's dream and Johnson thus described it:

JOHNSON'S DREAM.

"My dream showed me a bright morn-

ing. The sun was shining clear, and smiled kindly as he cast his gifts of glory and beauty through the air and down over the wide forests and laughing waters. The big trees wore crowns of golden light; the birds fluttered and sang through the leaves; the sky was blue and pleasant; the air was fresh and sweet. The Great Spirit smiled blessings on the earth. I heard a voice calling: 'Warriaghaghy.' I looked, and saw my brother Hendrick standing on yonder hill-top, beckoning to me. I answered and climbed to his side, and Hendrick, standing there in the bright morning, pointed to the wide woodland between the hills and the river on the farther side—eight arrow-flights wide and sixteen long, with the big creek winding through to the river,—and as he pointed he looked good, and turned his kind face to me and in a voice of music: 'Warriaghaghy, take um, brother.'"

For a moment Hendrick was dazed. The tract described was about six hundred acres of bottom land, well timbered and watered and finely situated. But he faithfully confirmed the dream and ceded the land to Johnson.

Johnson, with his Iroquois braves, did signal service for the English cause during the war. He led a thousand warriors and provincial recruits and captured the French fort at Niagara, in 1759, and cut to pieces a force sent to relieve the garrison. They were with General Amherst's expedition in 1760, and were present at the surrender of Montreal when the entire Canadian territory and New France were given up to the British. The formal transfer was made in the treaty of Paris, in February, 1763.

The vision of a "New France" had faded, and in its place beamed the yet form-

less glory of the coming reign of freedom. The pioneer agencies of the Old and New had joined in battle for supremacy at Lake Champlain in 1609, when the French superintendent and his Algonquin allies invaded the country of the Iroquois. Unconsciously, but effectively, the latter had been for a hundred and fifty-four years champions of a new era, which was now dawning. Equally unconscious, the Algonquin tribes had clung to a failing cause. The conflict left them weak and demoralized, without independent prestige, destined victims, to be crushed beneath the chariot wheels of an impetuous progression, and able only to stain the future with blotches of pitiful, unavailing tragedy.

PONTIAC'S "CONSPIRACY."

After the destruction of the Hurons the most powerful allies of France were the Ottawas, inhabiting southeastern Michigan, western Canada and the northwest corner of Ohio. Their chief was Pontiac, whose remarkable power as a leader, politician and statesman are already historic and need not to be retold. He first became famous as an efficient French partisan, and was an implacable enemy of the English, as well as their victorious allies, the Iroquois. He viewed with disgust and indignation the vanishing insignia of the French rule and the advance of an unfriendly power. From friends to enemies—from sympathetic brothers to haughty masters,—the change was too much to be tamely endured. And Pontiac did not despair. The surrender at Montreal might not mean irreparable and final loss. A great blow, that would stagger the British power, might renew the hopes of France and recall her fleets and armies to the recovery of her dominion.

Thus, probably, reasoned the great chief. He did not understand the lesson of a hundred and fifty years of unsuccessful effort—of unavailing employment of all available means. In one sense his sagacity was true. The change was pregnant with misery for the Indians from their standpoint. The aggressive, self-assertive industrial and political enterprise of the Anglo-Saxon, pushing for material wealth and political liberty—imperatively shouting "Get out of my way!" and ruthlessly tearing down all barriers in his pathway—was not manifest in the character of the French colonists; it was not the spirit of France, but it was the genius of the coming dominion, and to the clear vision of Pontiac it foreshadowed the destruction of the Indian tribes and the ruin of their country for them.

Results have been for more than one hundred and thirty years, and still are, vindicating his apprehensions. The manner in which he faced the peril has usually been described as Pontiac's "conspiracy." The sinister word "conspiracy" is copied for historical identity, but not so ought Pontiac's plan and its execution to be characterized.

Pontiac's plan was to arouse to concerted action all the Algonquin tribes of the territory menaced by hostile invasion, and, on a day appointed, to surprise and destroy all the British forts commanding and protecting the existing and projected lines of settlement in western Pennsylvania, southwestern New York, Ohio, Michigan, Indiana and Illinois. This gigantic scheme involved the simultaneous capture and destruction of the forts and garrisons of Presque Isle, Le Boeuf, Venango, Pitt, Sandusky, Detroit, Mackinaw, St. Joseph, Miami (Fort Wayne), Ouatenon and Vincennes, situated

on lines thirteen hundred miles in extent. This was to be followed up by driving all the English settlers out of the territory or exterminating them, but no French man, woman or child was to be knowingly injured.

Such, in substance, was Pontiac's masterly scheme for the defense of the Indian's birthright and the protection of his countrymen, as he viewed it. Less able and comprehensive planning has often been lauded as brilliant generalship and statesmanship, and when prosecuted with motives such as Pontiac's—whether successful or not—have entitled the projector and actor to admiration and gratitude as a hero and patriot. Why call Pontiac a "conspirator?" The term is inapt and unjust.

The energy displayed by Pontiac in preparing for the execution of his great design was wonderful. He succeeded in inspiring the tribes over a wide extent of country with the hope that by the execution of his plan they could save their hunting-grounds and homes. The Chippewas, Ottawas, Pottawatomies, Sacs and Foxes, Miamis, Shawnees, Menominees, Wyandots and parts of other tribes agreed to co-operate, and in April, 1763, Pontiac called a great council of chiefs and warriors and addressed them in a long and eloquent speech. The plan of the campaign was approved unanimously, and in May and June, 1763, three months after the cession of New France to Great Britain, nine of the forts named were surprised and captured and their defenders killed. Detroit, where Pontiac commanded in Person, and Fort Pitt, which was relieved by the timely arrival of Colonel Bouquet's company, were saved.

Pontiac continued the siege of Detroit

until the interference of the Six Nations became imminent. The great chief was finally convinced that their French father had abandoned them, and he sullenly submitted to necessity, threw down the hatchet and retired, heartbroken, to his home on the Maumee. Here he lived retired for nearly six years. In April, 1769, he visited his friend St. Ange, French commandant at St. Louis. While there he visited an encampment of Illinois Indians on the east side of the Mississippi, and was killed by a drunken Indian who was bribed by a British trader to do the deed. He was stealthily followed and stabbed in the back. A small party of Ottawas there claimed the Indian right to kill the murderer. The Illinois tribes interfered and took the assassin under their protection and a fight arose. The Ottawas were compelled to flee for their lives, but they dispatched swift messengers to all tribes of the northwest, north and east, with the news and called for a general uprising for revenge. A thrill of horror ran through all the tribes who had participated in Pontiac's efforts to save the country. Wisconsin, Michigan, Canada and northwestern Ohio echoed with fierce cries for revenge, accompanied by instant action.

From north, east and northeast through the shadowy aisles of the forest and across the vistas of the openings dusky forms with gleaming eyes and fiendish faces sped toward the rendezvous of retribution. The avengers of Pontiac paused not to discriminate. The shock of the onset was felt in every Illinois village. Carnage reigned over all the prairies, reddened the rivers and blotched the green of the beautiful groves. Pontiac's murder was awfully avenged. The confederation of Illinois tribes was vir-

tually destroyed. A few wretched remnants only were left, and the avengers themselves were sadly weakened by the terrible strain.

CLARK'S EXPEDITION.

During the Revolutionary war the most important event bearing directly upon the destiny of the "northwest" was the conquest of the territory by Colonel George Rogers Clark, at the head of a small force of special recruits raised in the name and by the authority of the state of Virginia. The enterprise was conceived, urged and successfully carried out by Clark, who had great difficulty in first obtaining the consent and co-operation of the authorities. The history of those wonderful expeditions, their incidents and results, are matters of history. It elevates Colonel Clark to a high position among the heroes of the world and crowns all the men of his little band with honor in the memories of their countrymen. They saved the northwest to the United States by conquering it from Great Britain—a magnificent accomplishment, that would have reflected glory upon an army under commanders of renown if viewed from the standpoint of developed consequences. But the feat had been rendered possible by the influences of the train of events of one hundred and seventy preceding years, which had culminated in the domination of a power whose possession was contrary to the wishes of, and whose rule was hated by, both the Algonquin Indians and the French settlers who occupied the country.

Colonel Clark's first expedition, in 1778, was successful at both Kaskaskia and Vincennes without bloodshed. He had only to convince the French and Indians that he was

acting against Great Britain as representative of a new power and that their former French rulers were in sympathy with the new power and aiding it. Lafayette was fighting by the side of Washington. France was contributing money and men to the cause of the United Colonies and had entered into alliance with them against the English. The triumph of that cause, Colonel Clark represented, was assured. The American States would soon be acknowledged by the world as sovereign over all this region and British power would disappear. The true nature of the situation and of his mission once made clear, Colonel Clark, in August, 1778, had little difficulty in securing the willing allegiance of the French residents of Kaskaskia and of the Indian chief in the neighboring country. The French priests secured the allegiance of the inhabitants of Vincennes, town and country, and Clark sent Captain Helm to take charge of the post. The British governor of Vincennes post was absent at Detroit when this renunciation of British authority occurred. The state of Virginia proceeded to organize the whole country under the name of "Illinois County, of Virginia."

But the British governor, Hamilton, interfered with this peaceable transfer of allegiance and title. From Detroit he descended upon Vincennes with an army of regulars and Indians numbering five hundred. Of course it would have been suicidal to attempt holding the fort against such a force, but the bravery and coolness of Captain Helm did not desert him. The English force came on without interruption or obstacle. When within plain sight and hearing distance of the gate they were greeted with a loud and stern command to "halt."

The gate was open, a cannon was mounted in the entrance, bearing directly upon the front of the advancing column, a man stood ready to apply the match, and beside the gun stood Captain Helm, whose voice had just shouted "halt." The rest of the garrison (so thought the British) were concealed. General Hamilton ordered a halt of his column and, addressing Captain Helm, demanded the surrender of the fort. Helm promptly answered: "No man shall enter here until I know the terms."

Hamilton, convinced that his men would receive the contents of the cannon at short range if they moved, and supposing the discharge would be followed by a determined sortie from the concealed forces of the garrison, causing considerable loss of life, offered the honors of war if they would quietly surrender. Helm agreed to that, and Hamilton formed his lines to receive the outmarching garrison with the customary military courtesies, when lo!—to the intense astonishment and chagrin of the British commander and his men, out came Captain Helm and private Henry, marching in good style down between the lines—two men, all told—capitulating with the honors of war to five hundred! General Hamilton's conservative conduct and respect to principle hardly deserved the humiliation, but there had been no deception, and Helm did the best he could—he surrendered his entire force!

Here, it may be remarked, had the settlers and Indians been in sympathy with the British cause no such surprise would have been possible, for Hamilton would have been informed of the actual strength of the garrison. And in the first place, had the Indians not been decimated, weak and

disheartened, as before suggested, Clark and his little company would have been prisoners or slaughtered before they reached Kaskaskia.

This recapture of Vincennes put Clark in a perilous dilemma. The line of hostile domination through the center of Virginia's new "Illinois County" was certain to be formidably strengthened by reinforcements within a few weeks at most. The situation demanded instant action to recover the post or abandonment of the enterprise. Supplies for the movement, guarded by an important part of his forces, had to go around by way of the rivers and were on the way, but the emergency forbade waiting for the boats. They must immediately attempt the recovery of the post by the few men left marching across the country from Kaskaskia. The whole intervening country was flooded. In the valleys of the Great and Little Wabash rivers it was deeply flooded; boats could not be used for transporting men or provisions before reaching these deeply-flooded districts, and there were no means for transferring them overland. The little army must wade through those winter floods by the shortest route, without prospect of supplies, shelter or rest, except in the speedy recapture of the post. But Clark was indomitable; his men were of similar spirit. Then followed that almost hopeless undertaking, that march of floundering and plunging through the chilling waters in February, 1779, often immersed to their throats, weak and exhausted ones held up and helped along by the stronger while on their way to attack and capture a well-garrisoned British fort in order to save and secure to their country the wide and fertile region that was to become its chief glory. They might not

have foreseen the magnificent development of after times, but they did see and feel that the perilous undertaking was in their country's cause, and for the sake of freedom they succeeded. The imperial "northwest" became Virginia's. Her title she afterward transferred to the Union by act of cession, and the territory was organized with conditions that will forever illuminate the upward course of progress with a benignant glory akin to that which once o'er Bethlehem divinely shone. "Honor to whom honor is due." The spirit that sustained those drenched forms, the inspiration burned in the souls of the humble heroes of that march and conquest were vital influences in the destiny of the empire they won and saved for Freedom. The Ordinance of 1787, the basis of the constitution of all the states subsequently carved out of the great northwest, besides prohibiting slavery provided for popular education by liberal donations of public lands for the maintenance of common schools. Freedom and education stepped hand in hand to the front, and the great work of settlement and civilization commenced, in the face of formidable difficulties and dangers. Great Britain relinquished her title, but the savage owners and occupants of the soil remained, and neither the fears nor the policies of Pontiac were forgotten.

AFTER THE REVOLUTION.

At the close of the Revolution and for many years afterward no particular localities, no minor divisions, were contemplated in discussions or acts concerning the Northwest Territory. It was viewed as a vast unit. And even after Indiana Territory was separately organized the northern parts were not identified by reference to subdivisions,

such as counties, townships, etc. There were no organized and separately identified localities north of Fort Wayne, nor were there any localities identified by name south of Detroit and the route through to the site of the present Chicago, except an occasional Indian village or French mission. Hence the impossibility, now when all contemporaries are dead, of determining whether an event that might be historical in a general way occurred within the present limits of Noble county or not.

THE NOBLE COUNTY INDIANS.

The Indians inhabiting northwestern Indiana, especially the Noble county district, at the time of the first settlement by white people and long before, were of the Algonquin stock and the Pottawatomie nations. Individuals of other tribes undoubtedly were among them—Ottawas, Shawnees, Miamis, etc. The Miamis were naturally more numerous than any other people besides the Pottawatomies, for the Miamis were the aboriginal possessors of the country and had permanent possession of the regions south, at Fort Wayne, in the Whitley and southern Kosciusko territory. On the question of aboriginal ownership,

GENERAL W. H. HARRISON'S REPORT

To the War Department, in 1814, says: "The Miamis are the undoubted proprietors of that beautiful country which is watered by the Wabash and its branches, and there is little doubt that their claims extend as far east as the Scioto. They have no tradition of removing from any other part of the country; whereas all the neighboring tribes—the Piankeshaws excepted, who are a branch of the Miamis—are either intruders

upon them or have been permitted to settle in their country. The Wyandots emigrated first from Lake Ontario, and subsequently from Lake Huron, the Delawares from Pennsylvania and Maryland, the Shawnees from Georgia, the Kickapoos and Pottawatomies from the country between Lake Michigan and the Mississippi, the Ottawas and Chippewas from the peninsula formed by lakes Michigan, Huron and St. Clair and the strait connecting the latter with Lake Erie.

"The claims of the Miamis were bounded on the north and west by those of the Illinois confederacy, consisting originally of five tribes, called the Kaskaskias, Cahokias, Peorians, Michiganias and Temorias, all speaking the Miami language, and were, no doubt, branches of that nation. When I was first appointed governor of Indiana Territory (1800) these once powerful tribes were reduced to about thirty warriors, of whom twenty-five were Kaskaskias, four Peorians and a single Michigania. There was an individual lately at St. Louis who was an enumerator of the five tribes, which was made by the Jesuits in 1745, making the number of their warriors four thousand."

From four thousand to thirty in fifty-five years? The Cahokies and Tamorias annihilated, and of the Michigania warriors only one left. Such terrible destruction implied some awful catastrophes; and such there had been.

MAJOR FORSYTH'S STATEMENT.

Major Thomas Forsyth, who resided for nearly twenty years among the Sacs and Foxes, is quoted in Drake's history as follows: "More than a cen-

tury ago (he was speaking in 1836) all the country from above Rock river down the Mississippi to the mouth of the Ohio, up the Ohio to the Wabash, up the Wabash to Fort Wayne, down the Maumee and thence to the St. Joseph and Chicago, also the country south of the Des Moines and north of the Missouri, was inhabited by a numerous nation of Indians who were called 'Minnecas,' divided into several bands, inhabiting different parts of this extensive region—Michiganias, Cahokias, Kaskaskias, Tamarios, Piankeshaws, Weas, Miamis and Mascoutins. All spoke the language of the Miamis. These tribes of the Minneca nation were invaded by the Sacs and Foxes, the Sioux, the Chippewas, Ottawas and Pottawatomies (from the lakes), and the Cherokees and Choctaws. The war continued many years, and the great nation of the Minnecas destroyed, except the Miamis and the Weas, of whom a few were left—of the Miamis the most."

The Miamis constituted the parent stock. And as General Harrison found no tradition of their having migrated from any other part of the continent, it is probable that they were aborigines. The other tribes mentioned by Major Forsyth in Illinois and spreading over into the country south of the Des Moines, all of whom spoke the language of the Miamis, were branches of the latter, and altogether constituted the Minneca nation, inhabiting the whole broad and beautiful region from the Scioto river to the Mississippi and from the south end of Lake Michigan to the Ohio.

In 1745 the Illinois and Iowa tribes had been driven by the northern and southern invasion away from the Mississippi and toward the east, toward the central position of

the parents stock—the Miamis. They had formed a confederacy for mutual defense against the invaders. The Mascoutins of the prairies had been entirely broken up as a distinct tribe, and the Illinois confederacy was formed of five tribes. The Michiganias and Temorias had been forced into the northern Indiana districts and occupied the northern parts of the Miami possessions, the Peorias, Cabokias and Kaskaskias had been driven eastward, and thus the chain of the Illinois confederacy, reaching from below Vincennes along eastern Illinois and around through northern Indiana, constituted the situation described by General Harrison in saying that "the claims of the Miamis were bounded on the north and west by those of the Illinois confederacy, consisting originally of five tribes." This referred to 1745 or earlier, at which time the confederacy could muster four thousand warriors.

But the terrible war of invasion went on. The fierce hordes of the north coveted the more genial climate and the better hunting grounds of the southward regions. Slaughter and dispossession continued until the Illinois confederated tribes were virtually annihilated. The Sacs and Foxes had usurped northern Illinois, the Cabokias and Temorias had been destroyed or scattered, the Peorias reduced to four warriors, the Kaskaskias to twenty-five, the Michiganias had but one warrior, the Miamis were decimated and demoralized and the Pottawatomie invaders took possession of the northern and western parts of the Miami country, including Noble county. The possessions of the Sioux were greatly extended southward by the invasion, the Sacs and Foxes extended their territory, the Chippewas were relieved from the pressure of surplus population—

the Kickapoos, Pottawatomies and Ottawas. Immense advantages were gained by the invaders, all around, but the gain was the blood-stained fruit of trespass, rapine and massacre.

And this was how the Pottawatomies came to be occupants, claiming to be owners of the Elkhart, St. Joseph and Kankakee valleys. Their title was that of deliberate invasion and conquest, possibly afterward confirmed under compulsion by the native Miamis. The Pottawatomies also claimed large tracts of territory southwest. Newman's cyclopedic "America" tells of terrible slaughter of the Piankeshaws by the Pottawatomies in 1801. This, undoubtedly, was in pursuance of a policy of armed conquest, which seems to have been as natural to the savage nations of North America as to the civilized (?) nations of Europe.

The situation with respect to the Indians at the organization of the Northwest Territory, so far as the western Ohio and the Indiana regions were concerned, was generally the same as when Pontiac retired. During the Revolutionary war such distant regions received but little attention. What transpired among the western Indians was unknown. Rumors of savage internecine strife in the vast forests and on the great prairies of the distant interior were unheeded. The tragedy of the overthrow and extinction of an Indian nation would not arrest general attention among people who were themselves fighting to the death for rights which were ancestral for generations. The great northern irruption into Illinois and Indiana, and the conquest of a country so far away by one set of barbarians from another, even if known, was not recognized as affecting the interests of the eastern colonies.

THE MIAMI CONFEDERACY.

The dreaded Iroquois, instigated by motives of revenge and ambition and sometimes as agents of white cupidity, made frequent incursions and inflicted severe injuries upon the Algonquins, and in Indiana a loose confederacy had been formed for defense. Parties to it were the Miamis, Pottawatomies, Ottawas, Delawares, Wyandots, Weas, Piankeshaws and Shawnees, with some still recognized fragments of other tribes. This confederacy had the name of the central and native tribe, and was called the Miami confederacy. It was not a systematic union, like that of the Iroquois, and did not prevent internal strife. After their submission to the British, in 1766, they were quiet until the war of the Revolution, except as among themselves. In the border warfare in Ohio and Pennsylvania the Shawnees, Delawares, Pottawatomies and Ottawas, in parties, took active part against the colonial settlers. They were included in the catalogue of the Declaration of Independence as "the merciless Indian savage" whom the king let loose upon the frontier settlements. In such raids the Shawnees were most active, the Ottawas and Pottawatomies next. At the defeat of General Harmar's force, in 1790, it is probable that most of the tribes mentioned were represented somewhat numerous. This defeat of the American militia and regulars was more disastrous than was apparent in the immediate material loss. It encouraged the Indians, and there were not wanting the artful suggestions of the British agents and commandants of forts. They pointed out the weakness of the new power as compared with that of the British government, saying

in substance to the chiefs: "You see the difference. When you were all united and led by the great Pontiac seventeen years ago you failed to drive us out. You were compelled to submit and bury the hatchet. It was because you were wrong. This country is rightfully under the guardianship of our king; not to take it away from your families and tribes, but to superintend and see that right and justice is done among you; to protect the weak against the strong; to maintain peace and order among you and help you to become prosperous, so that in our dealings your prosperity should result in mutual benefit to you and to the king. But these rebels, who have turned against their king, want to rob you of your lands and houses and drive you out. You have seen that because you resented their trespasses they sent an army to destroy you. Did they succeed? No; you defeated Harmar's men. They were weak because they were wrong. You were strong and brave because you were right. Why do they not drive us out of our forts if the country is rightfully theirs? You see they do not. They dare not. They are conscious that they have not fulfilled the treaty which their king made with them. They are trying to get these lands without doing as they agreed. But they are too weak, and dishonesty makes them cowards."

A fruitful source of evil inspiration for the savages was Fort Miami, on the Maumee, still held by the British. Colonel McKee, the superintendent, was especially industrious in fanning the flame of hostility. Seven years had passed since the treaty of peace was signed, by the terms of which Great Britain relinquished her claims to all this territory. Yet she continued to hold

these posts and refused to surrender on trivial pretexts, and the evil influence of her agents inspired the savages to hostility, and all the while impressment of seamen from American vessels went on. The king, authorized by parliament, had formally acknowledged the independence of the United States, but with bullying insolence Great Britain continued to violate the plainest rules of international courtesy and right. The frontier settlements suffered greatly from the effects. Indian troubles increased.)

ST. CLAIR'S DEFEAT. 1791.

The next year, 1791, General Arthur St. Clair, having succeeded Harmar in the command of the western forces, marched against the Indians with twenty-three hundred men. The surprise, defeat and massacre of this army by the Indians under Little Turtle, near the Wabash river, November 4, 1791, made matters worse and extinguished the hope of peace. The black shadow of disaster overhung the prospect of settlement and progress. In August, 1793, peace commissioners failed to secure a treaty with the Indians. The tribes, flushed with victory, became arrogant, and demanded the retirement of the whites beyond the Ohio river. The British agents advised the Indians to make peace but not to give up their lands.

CAMPAIGN OF GENERAL ANTHONY WAYNE, 1793-96.

In the meantime General Anthony Wayne had been appointed to command the army of the west, and knowing that the defeats of Harmar and St. Clair were owing, in part if not mainly, to want of discipline

and equipment, he had been preparing in these respects. Impetuous in action as "Mad Anthony" was said to be, he recognized the importance of the emergency and the calamity of another failure. With a force of two thousand men he advanced into the heart of the Indian country, and on the 20th of August, 1794, encountered a large force of Indian warriors and Canadian auxiliaries on the Maumee river, almost within cannon shot of the British fortified post, Miami. This hostile force was commanded by the noted Indian chief, Little Turtle, a Miami. A sanguinary battle took place and the Indians and Canadians were completely routed with fearful losses. The American loss was one hundred and thirty-nine, killed and wounded. The defeat was overwhelming, and broke the spirit and power of the savage. They never recovered from the blow.

General Wayne and his men spent some days in the vicinity of the fort, which mounted fourteen cannon and was garrisoned by two hundred British regulars and two hundred and fifty Canadian militia. The cornfields, wigwams and other property of the Indians for many miles up and down the river and over the adjacent country were destroyed. Colonel McKee, the British agent, lost heavily in the destruction. Property was destroyed under the guns and within pistol-shot of the fort. The command sent an angry and insolent message to Wayne, demanding the reason for his outrageous proceedings. He received a sharp answer, with the addition that his cannon and fort had not been considered any obstacle to the just punishment of the savages and their abettors; that even had they been interposed in action to protect the Indians

it would have been no material obstacle. He would have surmounted it without pausing. It is probable that the formal peace between Great Britain and the United States saved Miami on the Maumee from the fate of Stony Point on the Hudson.

THE TREATY OF GREENVILLE.

The history is too familiar to require formal statement that General Wayne left a strong force at the confluence of the Maumee and Auglaize rivers and another at Kekionga (Fort Wayne) before proceeding to Greenville, Ohio, eighty miles southwest of Fort Wayne. At Greenville he sent messengers to the Indian tribes concerned, inviting them to a council there, to treat for peace. The Indians hesitated, until their British advisers were compelled to admit that the king had solemnly agreed to evacuate the territory and that all the garrisons, troops and agents must soon pack up and leave. In fact, the Indians had wondered at the failure of the garrison at Miami to interpose and assist in beating back Wayne's army. Now a great light broke over their minds, showing the British agents as selfish liars and General Wayne as the rightful master of the situation—the representative of the real rulers of the country. It was a sad situation for them; but it was now clear that the only way to make the best of it was to treat with General Wayne. They accordingly responded in numbers large enough to fully represent all the tribes interested.

On the 16th day of June, 1795, the great council assembled at Greenville. Present and participating: The Chippewas, Ottawas, Pottawatomies, Wyandots, Delawares, Shawnees, Miamis, Weas and Kickapoos,

altogether over eleven hundred strong. After two months of discussion, in which the Indian leaders proved themselves to be shrewd diplomats and able orators, the council closed in a treaty confirming that of Fort Harmar, in 1789, by which nearly all northern Ohio was made an Indian reservation, and the cession of several additional posts, including a tract six miles square at Fort Wayne and one of six miles square at Old Wea Town, on the Wabash (Oniatenon). The entire treaty was unanimously agreed to by all, and was then and there signed by chosen signers on behalf of the Indians then present in person or specially represented.

General Wayne thus secured concessions of the greatest importance and laid the foundations of an enduring peace, in the sunshine of which full tides of immigration set in from the east; the recesses of the forests began to echo the sturdy strokes of pioneer labor and the chorus of advancing civilization. Many years were yet to elapse before these streams of immigration would reach northern Indiana. The immense reservation of northern Ohio deflected them to the southern sections of that part of the territory, and all Indiana remained Indian territory except a few small tracts for posts and forts and the "grant" to Clark and his men at the falls of the Ohio. But the faint, far-away murmurs of progress had begun to whisper through the forests even before the beginning of the century. They were heard in the subdued voices of returned hunters and braves, telling what they had seen in the far southeasterly territory, the opposition of the advancing tide of immigration foreshadowing the red man's doom.

GENERAL HARRISON'S TREATIES.

After the treaty of Greenville the general attitude of the Indians toward the whites was peaceful. It may be said with truth that the occasional troubles were charged as much to the rapacity of white men as to the savagery of the Indians. There were then, as now, men in whom the instincts of wolves and vultures were dominant. They swindled, bullied and trespassed upon the Indians. They hypnotized them with cheap whisky and obtained outrageous advantages worse than robbery, and when, under the resumed sway of reason, the defrauded savages sought redress, they quieted title by killing them under color of self-defense and extended the fraud and injury by throwing upon the whole race the odium of irredeemable treachery and murderous hostility.

Governor Harrison attested to these evil influences in his official papers, but it was next to impossible, in the thinly occupied condition of the territory, to establish adequate police supervision throughout all sections. Even where the machinery of the law was in operation it was difficult for local juries and magistrates to see through their prejudices the essential truth of causes involving conflicting claims of white men and Indians. The sinister shadow of fate pursued the foredoomed red man. No treaty of peace could efface the brand of Cain from the reputation of the Indians. They must be "driven into the wilderness" of banishment. Governor Harrison was instructed to effect the extinction of Indian titles of lands as rapidly as possible; accordingly he obtained in a comparatively short time the following cessions:

In September, 1802, the Miamis, Potta-

watomies, Eel River, Piankeshaw, Wea, Kaskaskia and Kickapoo tribes, through the Miami chiefs, Little Turtle and Richardville, and the Pottawatomie chiefs, Winamac and Topinepic, elected for that purpose, negotiated with Governor Harrison a treaty by which lands in the vicinity of Vincennes were ceded to the United States. At Fort Wayne, June 7, 1803, from chiefs and head men of the Delaware, Shawnee, Pottawatomie, Eel River, Kickapoo, Piankeshaw and Kaskaskia tribes, one million acres. At Vincennes, August 13, 1803, from the Kaskaskias about eight million acres on the Mississippi and Illinois rivers. At Vincennes, August 18, 1804, from the Delawares their claims to the lands between the Wabash and Ohio rivers south of the road from Vincennes to the Ohio river. August 17, 1804, the Piankeshaws relinquished their claims to the same lands. By reference to the map of Indiana it will be seen that this relinquishment included nine counties—Pike, Gibson, Posey, Vanderburg, Warrick, Spencer, Perry, Harrison, Crawford and parts of Dubois, Knox, Orange and Floyd, as now marked, containing about 2,167,200 acres. At St. Louis, November 3, 1804, from several chiefs of the Sacs and Foxes, a vast tract, principally on the east side of the Mississippi, between the Illinois and Wisconsin rivers. This included the Sac village at Rock Island. The celebrated chief Blackhawk disputed the right of the chief to cede this territory, and the agitation of the question led to the Blackhawk war of 1832. At Groveland, near Vincennes, August 21, 1805, from chiefs and warriors of the Delaware, Pottawatomie, Miami, Eel River and Wea tribes, their territory lying southeast of a line commencing at a point

fifty-seven miles due east from Vincennes and running northeasterly to a point on the boundary of Ohio fifty miles north of the Ohio, opposite the mouth of the Kentucky river. This included the territory of the present counties of Washington, Scott, Jefferson, Jennings, Ripley, Dearborn, Ohio and Switzerland and parts of Orange, Jackson, Clark and Franklin—about 1,500,000 acres,—six times as much as Noble county. December 30, 1805, at Vincennes, from chiefs of the Piankeshaw tribe two million acres west of the Wabash river. September 30, 1809, at Fort Wayne, chiefs of the Delaware, Eel River, Pottawatomie and Miami tribes, 2,900,000 acres, mostly on the southeastern side of the Wabash below Raccoon creek. October 30 the chiefs of the Weas formally acknowledged the validity of said cession; the sachems and chiefs of the Kickapoos confirmed it in December, 1809, and also ceded an additional tract of their own of 113,000 acres.

Thus, in less than nine years, through Governor Harrison's treaties, the Indian titles to about thirty million acres were extinguished. About ten million acres of this was east and south of the Wabash, in Indiana. Thus far the lands occupied by the Pottawatomies, Miamis and other Indians seem to have remained unceded, recognized as Indian lands without dispute. Northern Indiana, at least the region of which the territory of Noble was the central part, was covered by unextinguished Indian titles. The Noble county district was so situated as to be among the last to receive attention from the government in the way of opening it for settlement. Some of the reasons have been mentioned and others will readily suggest themselves. The Miamis were the original

proprietors. With their kindred and subordinate tribes they had occupied large domains east and south and west, from which, by treaties already established they had been pushed or moved, and were crowded around their ancient capital, Kekionga. The demands of the earlier pioneers of civilization in the closing years of the eighteenth and first decade of the nineteenth century were satisfied by the millions of acres south and east of the Wabash, and a long time must elapse before the suspended invasion should so revive as to demand the disturbance of the Miamis and their expulsion from their resting place on their native soil—the last. For all the empire northwest, from township 32 north to the site of Chicago and including the valleys of the St. Joseph in Michigan (once theirs), was already in possession of the alien Pottawatomies, whose title was the invaders' title—wanton conquest.

The exact dates of the treaties by which the final extinction of the Indian titles of the Miamis and Pottawatomies was effected are somewhat uncertain. A treaty was made with the Pottawatomies at St. Joseph's Mission, near South Bend, September 28, 1828, by which the United States granted in severalty to Kich-wa-qu, Indian wife of one Pierre Navarre, a section of land, to one Pierre LeClere a section adjoining Kich-wa-qu's on the west. These were sections 20 and 21, in the territory of Perry township. It would seem that up to that time the Pottawatomies had not relinquished their claims to Noble county territory; and further, that they ceded their Noble county lands, reserving to the tribe the six miles square in Noble and Kosciusko counties, with a stipulation for these grants to Kich-wa-qu and LeClere. What the particular reason for choos-

ing these sections for the grant in severalty were, is probably now unknown to any living person, so far as ascertained. Contemporary local knowledge probably died with Isaac Tibbott and David P. Bourei, the last living persons who were here as early as 1828, who were old enough to take cognizance of the interests and relations that led to the choice. The suggestion occurs that perhaps these persons were already, by tribal action, the owners of these sections in severalty. If so, it was natural that they should be excepted in the sale to the United States and the title quieted by special grant. Prospective buyers would prefer it so.

Another question arises in connection with the treaty of 1828: Was it the one in which the Sparta township (Indian village) reservation was made? And was it the one in which a condition was made that the government should build a brick house for "Flat Belly," the Indian chief, for use as a council house? Every unchallenged probability would point to that conclusion, were it not that there was a saying of Joel Bristol, the first settler (1827), that there was no house or ruin of a house when he settled twelve miles east of that site. If built in 1829 or 1830, under the treaty, of course, it would not have been there in 1827; but his statement, if he made it, has been taken to include the denial of the existence of such a house while he was here. The tradition is that the chief had occupied the house but a short time (how long is not stated) before it was wrecked by a terrible tornado, or wind storm, and was never rebuilt. All that is possible, consistent with the further possibility that the house was erected and destroyed and that Bristol never saw it. The Flat Belly house was unquestionably the

first brick house in the Noble county district. The writer has a whole brick, which he found in 1895, buried in the soil on the site of the old Indian palace.

THE FIRST SETTLERS, APRIL 4, 1827.

The first family of real settlers in the territory afterward organized as Noble county was that of Joel Bristol, consisting of himself and wife, Susan, and six nephews and nieces, orphan children of Mrs. Tibbott, a widowed sister of Mrs. Bristol, who had died a short time before at Fort Wayne. The father of the Tibbott children had died in Marion county Ohio, according to the statement of Isaac Tibbott, one of the orphans, who said his father died when he (Isaac) was four years old, in 1814. These facts and dates I find in a sketch of Isaac Tibbott by the late Nelson Prentiss, founded upon an interview in 1873, in which the author, Mr. Prentiss, obtained from Tibbott his recollections of Noble county pioneer history—published in the *New Era*, under the title: "Isaac Tibbott's Narrative." The father's Christian name was not given, nor the place of his nativity, nor the time of immigration to Marion county, where Isaac was born—in 1810, he says—and that his father's death occurred when he was four years old, which makes the time of the parent's death 1814. No month or day given. The widow and children, it would seem from the narrative, lived for a time at Defiance, Ohio, and finally came to Fort Wayne, when, it is not stated. The widow Tibbott died in Fort Wayne, leaving her orphan children with her sister, Mrs. Bristol, probably under the care of her elder sons—about twenty-one and nineteen years old, respectively, and

Isaac, about seventeen. The other orphans were three girls, the age of the youngest being stated as three years. Whether the sister of the widow was married to Bristol before the widow died or immediately after is not stated. The narrative subsequently says: "He (Joel Bristol) married my mother's sister and removed to the Noble county district with the children." The Bristol family, as above indicated, removed from Fort Wayne by way of the Indian trail, known as the Fort Wayne and Goshen road, and settled on the east half of the southeast quarter of section 23, congressional township 33, north of range 9 east; by subsequent subdivision and organization, in Noble township, Noble county, Indiana. The date of the settlement was April 4, 1827, at which time the territory including it was under the jurisdiction of Allen county—Fort Wayne, county seat. The location is now identified as two miles north of the Whitley county line, and one mile west of the present Green township line; half a mile northeast from the village of Noblesville. A brick church (Christian chapel) and a school-house are nearly directly north, across the road. At the time of the settlement the inhabitants were Indian savages, of the Pottawatomie tribe, whose capital (Indian village) was on Turkey creek, eleven miles westward and north. They had occasional temporary encampments in the near vicinity, on the lakes, with which the county abounded, and visiting or sojourning savage guests—the Miami, Ottawa, Huron, Delaware and Shawnee tribes. Bristol erected a large cabin on south side of the Goshen road and made it a house of entertainment, a road-house or tavern, where immigrants going further west, or traders or travelers, could find tem-

porary rest and refreshments and if necessary, lodging for teams and families. The place was about twenty-five miles northwest from Fort Wayne, and about the same distance southeast of Elkhart Prairie and adjacent neighborhoods in Elkhart county, toward which beautiful and fertile country the tide of settlers was strongly tending from 1825 to 1830. Bristol's was the "half-way" house. For more than four years there was no other white man's dwelling between it and the prairie, twenty-five miles distant, northwest. Southwest, to Fort Wayne, there was a solitary cabin, six miles distant from Bristol's. Of the life, environments and incidents of the five years, from April, 1827, to April, 1831, there is no recorded local history and but few and faint traditions.

Yet occasionally the thickening mists of seventy years are pierced by flashes of tradition, and we can catch mental views of the Bristol cabin, its occupants and their environments during 1827-8-9-30-31. The surface of the county was undulating, and generally described as "burr-oak openings." While the groves of majestic trees remained, their outlines showed a "rise" in the ground, conspicuous above the lands north and south, and over which passes the Goshen road. It was for many years afterward known as "Rowdy Ridge." On this ridge stood Bristol's road-house, on what now appears as a level plateau. This ridge is said to have been named from the doings of Bristol's early times. Across the road, where now stands the chapel, there was an oak grove, through the branches of which, in the valley north, gleamed the waters of Bristol's (now called River's) lake, distant about a mile. Another pretty little lake lay east, in Green

township, about the same distance. The gentle undulations, dotted with groves; the little vales, carpeted with green; the lakes shining in the distance, and often bearing light canoes with dusky forms—altogether made a charming landscape, through which wound the old historic road, trodden by iron hoofs and measured steps of armed men in the older days, when squadrons of horse and infantry companies moved at command of Wayne or Harrison against the villages of the Indians on the Elkhart river.

An immigrant family, starting from Fort Wayne in the early morning, could reach Bristol's before sunset. Stopping there for rest and refreshments for tired children and weary women, the covered wagon would be drawn into the grove across the road, sometimes into the grove west of the house, on the south side of the road, and preparations made for passing the night. This south grove, however, became a resort for bacchanals and gamblers, with whom Bristol was a leading spirit, and big carousals were held in fair weather; a cask of whisky, with an occasional flask of French brandy, furnishing the zest of the revels. There were occasions were scenes at Bristol's were both picturesque and dramatic. Groups of savages standing silently observant, or chattering and gesticulating around the host or some traveling fur-buyer; squaws squatting in front of the bark tent of a temporary camp; papooses sporting in the grove; pioneers' wagons standing in the groves under leafy canopies, crimsoning the sunset rays; tired women with pallid babies, gazing from the wagons with sad faces and wistful eyes toward the bower in the cherry-tree grove, where husbands and fathers were participating in bacchanalian revel, possibly risking

their little hoards of coin at cards, while angry shouts and curses and ugly menaces issued from the thicket, and reeling savages, with maudlin whoops and random gunshots, attested the anarchic reign of the fiend of firewater; the female inmates of the cabin grouped outside with distressed faces and evident anxiety—all was confusing and terrifying to the half-sick women and children in the wagons. "What was the night to be? What the morrow? What the future of their wilderness life?"

The fact seems to be well attested that John Knight, who settled with his family in the York township territory, section 29, township 34, north of range 9 east, was first after the Bristols and Tibbotts. The marriage of his daughter Eunice and Samuel Tibbott was the first in this district. That of Lewis Murphy and Jane Tibbott (Isaac's sister) was the second, eight months afterward. There is no account, beyond mere mention, of the second sister, nor of the brother William.

Samuel Tibbott entered land August, 1832, in what is now Elkhart township, the northwest quarter of the southeast quarter of section 20, township 35, north of range 9, east. He erected a cabin, lived there for some time and then went further west. In March, 1833, Lewis Murphy, Jane Tibbott's husband, entered eighty acres, the west half of the southeast quarter of section 23, township 33, north of range 9, east, adjoining Bristol's on the west. He afterward entered two eighties in section 22, same township, Noble, and resided there or in that vicinity for several years, at least until 1836. He was the victim of an assault and battery, out of which grew a trial before James Knowles, justice of peace, on the 27th of

October, 1836. Thomas Shepard was the complaining witness, Murphy, the beaten man, not complaining, and so far as appears not being at the trial; Joseph Galloway was the defendant. In response to the warrant he went before 'Squire Knowles, owned up that he assaulted and battered Murphy without legal justification, and was fined one dollar and costs. This was more than seven months after the act was committed, which was on the 19th day of March, 1836, at the house of Andrew Stewart. The particular origin of the trouble does not appear, but from the dates and Murphy's failure to complain it might be inferred that the real animus of Shepard's (complaining witness) revival of the matter was some subsequent difficulty between Shepard and Galloway, for which Shepard was hitting Galloway over Murphy's shoulder.

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE.

In Isaac Tibbott's "Narrative" to Nelson Prentiss, in 1872, he strongly implies that life at Bristol's, from 1827 to 1831, was varied by many exciting and some "thrilling" events, but does not give the events nor their nature, except the incident of theft of his china pig by an Indian, and his threat to shoot every member of the Indian's family if such offense occurred again. Nevertheless, from the silence that broods over those years there have now and then escaped into the realm of tradition stories that confirm the impression created by Mr. Tibbott's "thrilling" intimation. I take space enough to give the outline of one that has survived in the memory of one individual, who received it in a confidential way from a contemporary witness: In the autumn of the

year 1828, a well-mounted traveler came leisurely along the trail, noting the features of the landscape and apparently enjoying the scene. He had stopped his horse, and was observing the sports of some Pottawatomie children around a tent, eighty rods east of Bristol's, when one of the "hands" employed by Bristol emerged from a thicket south of the road, carrying an ax and a lunch pail. He had been chopping fire-wood, and was returning to the cabin from a "piece of choice woods" on an entered tract. The traveler accosted him, inquired about the Bristol house and rode leisurely along by his side, chatting on subjects appropriate to the time; and observing that it was late in the afternoon expressed a determination to stop "over night" at the tavern. He was unusually well dressed, though in the fashion of hunters, fur traders and land buyers of the time, had a good horse, and apparently well filled leather saddle-bag strapped behind the saddle. He was under middle age, had a frank, open countenance, and was affable and talkative. Everything about him and his furnishings indicated prosperity and a cheerful, optimistic outlook upon life, undarkened by acquaintance with its evil phases. In a camp of the worst sort of cowboys or gold-seekers, or the rough resorts of cities, he would have been called a "tenderfoot" or greenhorn, according to the style of the associations into which he was introduced, and undoubtedly some such estimate was made by several other "guests" of a certain character, who had arrived before him. Probably the landlord himself formed the same opinion and was gratified. It somehow happened on that evening, in an adjacent grove, where Bristol had a "bower" or tent, a party of the other guests mentioned

had assembled, with Landlord Bristol, and soon a full-fledged carousal was in progress. Liquor flowed freely, ribald songs rose through the trees at intervals, and games at cards with high betting was going on. From an Indian camp near by several savages were allured by the fascinations of whiskey and gambling, for both of which the red men had an irresistible penchant. The scene attracted our young traveler, and it was not long before he had accepted and imbibed copious draughts of "mixed" liquors and was eagerly participating in the gambling. Instead of departing early the next morning, as he had intended, he remained several days, freely spending money, with which he seemed to be well supplied, and indulging in drink and gambling without stint. One of the other guests also kindly stayed and "looked after" the reckless young man, with the landlord.

The fourth evening after his arrival, at twilight he went forth alone upon the darkening trail, hatless and coatless, without horse or saddlebags. He was seen to swerve from the trail and stagger into the shadows of the forest and was never seen again. So far as the contemporary relator knew, he then and there disappeared entirely. He had staked and lost everything—money, horse, coat and hat. The supposed winners were adventurers, whose residences were unknown to the person who confided the facts to an intimate friend many years afterward. The natural questions, "Did he ever get out of the woods alive?" If not, how did all traces disappear, and by whose agency?"—have not been answered; almost certainly they never will be answered on earth. The probability is that he was missed, searched for in vain and mourned for as lost, years

ago; and the mourners are all dead. It may be stated that the person who communicated the story, after many years of reticence, was in a position to know all about the event, and also in a position of enforced silence at the time. That witness has been dead for many years, and the writer, who got it in person from the one to whom the witness told it, thinks his informant is dead also.

That period, during which only one cabin stood in this territory, and only one settler and his family existed on the soil, all of whom have died without leaving any definite record or tradition, must be dismissed from consideration in a historical review, except the few faintly illuminated traditions like the one just noted, that serve as guides in forming correct estimates of what the real history must have been; feeling sure that its influences became fruitful elements of Noble county's destiny for good or evil, or rather a mixture of both.

No river of light, both so pure and so bright,
Ever flowed thro' the landscapes of time;
That no shadows bestained, nor motes intervened,
To bedim, and its beauty begrime.

ENTRIES OF LANDS.

Joel Bristol's was among the earliest entries of land in the district now constituting Noble county, and the first in the township of Noble, although it was not made until June 11, 1831, more than four years after he settled. On the same day Levi Perry and Isaiah Dungan entered lands in what is now Perry township; but Perry had "settled" before Dungan, and the prairie where he located was named for him "Perry's Prairie." I am informed that the township also took its name from him, on account of his being

its first settler. During the same year, but later, twelve different settlers made eighteen entries, namely: Jacob Shobe, Susanna Hagan, Adam Engle, Jacob Wolf, Henry Engle, John Iles, William Engler, Daniel Harsh, Joseph Smalley, Henry Hostetter, Leonard Danner and Henry Miller.

Shobe, Harsh and Smalley made entries in the same section with Perry and Dungan, section 33. Three-quarters of this section were thus taken up by five settlers in the year 1831. The entire amount of land entered in 1831 in Perry township, by the fourteen persons above named, was twenty-two hundred acres, and all except Leonard Danner's (section 18) was in the southern third of the township. The History of Lagrange and Noble counties, published by F. A. Beatty & Company, of Chicago, in 1882, after giving a tabular list embracing the same names and entries above given, adds:

"The foregoing entries embrace all the land entered in Noble county in 1831, and amount to twenty-one hundred and twenty acres; all of said land being in township 35, north of range 8, east."

The above quoted paragraph is incorrect in several respects. The foregoing entries do not "embrace all the land entered in Noble county in 1831;" and twenty-one hundred and twenty acres is not the correct amount of land entered in that year. Another statement of that history, that "the first land purchased of the government was in Perry" is also incorrect, as the following table, carefully compiled from the official records, will show:

1. The first land entered was in Allen, and not in Perry.
2. All the land entered in 1831 was not

in Perry, and was not embraced in the tabular list given.

3. The amount of land entered in 1831, instead of being only twenty-one hundred and twenty acres, was twenty-six hundred and eighty acres, four hundred in Allen, eighty in Noble, twenty-two hundred in Perry. Following is the list of lands entered in Noble county in the year 1831:

ALLEN TOWNSHIP, 34-11.

April 29, James J. Clark, e hf ne qr sec 8, 80 acres.
May 18, Horace Loomis, w hf ne qr and nw qr sec 8, 240 acres.
Dec. 12, Elihu Wadsworth, e hf se qr sec 8, 80 acres.

NOBLE TOWNSHIP, 33-9.

June 11, Joel Bristol, e hf se qr sec 23, 80 acres.

PERRY TOWNSHIP, 35-8.

June 11, Levi Perry, e hf se qr sec 33, 80 acres.
June 11, Isaiah Dungan, e hf nw qr and w hf ne qr sec 33, 160 acres.
July 29, Jacob Shobe, ne qr sec 31, 160 acres.
July 29, Jacob Shobe, w hf nw qr sec 33, 80 acres.
July 29, Jacob Shobe, w hf nw qr sec 32, 80 acres.
Aug. 2, Susanna Hagan, w hf nw qr sec 34, 80 acres.
Aug. 12, Adam Engler, se qr and sw qr sec 28, 260 a.
Aug. 20, Adam Engler, e hf sw qr sec 27, 80 acres.
Aug. 20, Jacob Wolf, ne qr sec 28, 160 acres.
Aug. 20, Henry Engler, w hf sw qr sec 27, 80 acres.
Aug. 20, John Iles, e hf nw qr sec 28, 80 acres.
Aug. 20, William Engler, e hf ne qr sec 34, 80 acres.
Aug. 22, Daniel Harsh, w hf se qr sec 33, 80 acres.
Sept. 13, Joseph Smalley, sw qr sec 28, 160 acres.
Sept. 14, Joseph Smalley, ne qr sec 32, 160 acres.
Sept. 14, Joseph Smalley, e hf nw qr sec 33, 80 acres.
Sept. 14, Joseph Smalley, w hf sw qr sec 34, 80 acres.
Nov. 1, Henry Hostetter, e hf nw qr sec 34, 80 acres.
Nov. 21, Leonard Danner, se qr sec 18, 160 acres.
Nov. 25, Henry Miller, e hf sw qr sec 34, 80 acres.

The errors are accounted for by the fact that the compilation of that history was too much hurried to give searchers and assistants reasonable time for careful and elaborate work.

The foregoing entries of 1831 are men-

tioned as the first. They were the first regular land office purchases, but the government had three years before conveyed twelve hundred and eighty acres in the Perry township district, sections 20 and 21, to two persons by treaty and corresponding deeds. To Pierre LeClere, section 20; to Kich-wa-qu, Indian wife of Pierre F. Navarre, section 21. These sections lie immediately west of Ligonier. The circumstances of the selections and the nature of the considerations for the grant are not found in any treaty accessible to the writer. It is evident that neither of the grantees wanted the land for settlement or permanent possession, for Kich-wa-qu sold section 21 to John Roher, in October, 1830, for the regular entry price, eight hundred dollars. LeClere sold section 20 to Alexis Coquillard (colloquial pronunciation, "Cuttigaw"), of South Bend, for the regular government price, eight hundred dollars, on the 19th day of June, 1830. Each of the original sales was approved by John Tipton, Indian agent, and upon each is the following indorsement by President Jackson:

"The within deed of conveyance is approved.

"ANDREW JACKSON."

Roher's deed to the Teals, George and Joseph, is dated April 21, 1840. They conveyed to George Teal the northeast quarter and all those parts of the southeast and northwest quarters north of the Elkhart river; and to Joseph Teal the southwest quarter and all parts of the southeast and northwest quarters south of the river. Acknowledged before Albert Banta, justice of peace of Elkhart county.

It is noticeable that LeClere's deed on the record, bears his title on a treaty made and

concluded at St. Joseph's September 20, 1818, while Kich-wa-qu's is based on a treaty made and concluded at the same place September 20, 1828. Whether or not there is error in the figures of the year's date in one of the deeds, and if so, which one, can not now be conclusively ascertained, but the evidence points to 1828 as the true date of the Kich-wa-qu grant, at least. It could not have been 1818, for the reason that she was not married to Pierre Navarre until 1820, or after, that being the year of Navarre's settlement as a young, unmarried man at South Bend. The tract book puts the grants together, at one time, September 20, 1828. This, however, is not absolutely conclusive against the possibility that LeClere's grant was exactly to a day ten years prior to Kich-wa-qu's.

ORDER OF SETTLEMENT.

The chronology of the entries does not always agree with that of actual settlement, to which we now return.

In 1830 (some say 1829) John L. Powers settled in southwestern Perry, on the Goshen road, and erected a small cabin or hut, in which for a short time he tried the experiment of accommodating travelers. Levi Perry, Isaiah Dungan and Richard Stone came in 1830. In 1831 the population of Perry district, the prairie, was further increased by Jacob Wolf, Henry Hostetter and family, Adam Engler, Henry Engler, William Engler, Jacob Shobe and family, Joseph Smalley and family, Henry Miller and family, Daniel Harsh, John Iles, Leonard Danner (in section 18) and perhaps a few others. No settlers, so far as know, came into any other township in 1831.

The people named as settling in Perry, nearly all of them on the prairie, were first-class pioneers—orderly, intelligent, industrious, hospitable and generous. Under their regime the rich prairie was rapidly converted into fertile fields, bearing in profusion the staple crops of grain. Education and religion began with the settlement, growing with material prosperity, adorning and glorifying the beginnings of civilization and progression. The sentiments of "liberty, equality and fraternity" were practically enthroned in the minds and hearts of the community, and a large proportion of the earliest settlers were competent to lead and guide in the work of founding and building an "*imperium in imperio*," a state within a state, in harmony with the system of American self-government.

In 1831 the entries and actual settlements closely correspond. Speculators were not attracted until the tide of actual settlement promised such development as would make investment profitable. Land for homes, land for prosperous agriculture, land for leverage, for uplifting the material, moral and social elements of a Christian civilization; land upon which to found a noble future; such was now the growing demand; and when its permanent continuance was assured, and not until then, the speculators bestirred themselves to "corner" the supply. Should such monopoly in land have been permitted under the public land system of this government? It is an important question, difficult of solution in view of the exigencies of the time. The young government was loaded with debt. The country was weak, exhausted by the strain of the Revolutionary war and that of 1812. The income from sales of the public domain

was sorely needed. Yet the question persistently faces the statesman in such emergencies, "Should we be governed by the desirableness of immediate revenue and invite or permit indiscriminate and unconditional sales; or whether it were truer statesmanship to look beyond the present and over the lengthening and widening vistas of the far future, to—

"A vision glorious with rural homes
And modest wealth; contented competence
With loyal pride; a nation's source of strength
And honorable prestige,"

and in the glow of prophetic and purely patriotic inspiration provide for sales limited to actual settlers, with judicious conditions, in the beginning and throughout?"

ENTRIES OF THE YEAR 1832.

Finding that nearly the same close correspondence exists between the entries and actual settlements of 1832 as in 1831, it is believed that a general view of the progress of settlement and home-founding in 1832 can be shown in tabular form more briefly and clearly than by elaborate statement. The following table, therefore, is formulated, showing all the entries in the county in that year:

LANDS IN PERRY TOWNSHIP.

March 12, Henry Hostetter, e and w hf nw qr sec 15, 160 acres.
March 16, Johnston Latta, n hf and s hf fr'1 nw qr sec 2, 150.09 acres.
March 28, William McConnell, fr'1 ne qr sec 2, 152.49 a.
April 5, Robert Latta, se qr sec 3, 160 acres.
April 7, Isaac Cavin, s hf sec 2, 320 acres.
May 2, Henry Hostetter, e hf sw qr and w hf se qr sec 10, 160 acres.
June 12, Isaac Cavin, sw qr sec 1, 160 acres.
June 19, William McConnell, s hf nw qr sec 1, 80 acres.
June 19, Hugh Cavin, ne qr sec 11, 160 acres.

June 8, John Miller, nw qr sec 11, 160 acres.
 June 19, Hugh Cavin, w hf nw qr sec 12, 80 acres.
 June 19, Seymour Moses, ne qr and e hf nw qr sec 10, 240 acres.
 June 30, John Hostetter, e hf se qr sec 10, 80 acres.
 June 30, John Hostetter, w hf sw qr sec 11, 80 acres.
 Oct. 1, John Crance, nw qr sw qr sec 33, 40 acres.
 Oct. 15, Henry Hostetter, ne qr se qr sec 27, 40 acres.
 Oct. 15, Henry Hostetter, e hf ne qr sec 29, 80 acres.
 Oct. 15, Joseph Smalley, se qr of sw qr and se qr sec 29, 200 acres.
 Nov. 3, Jacob Walters, e hf ne qr sec 9, 80 acres.
 Nov. 3, Jacob Walters, w hf nw qr and w hf sw qr sec 10, 160 acres.
 Mar. 13, Isaiah Dungan, sw qr sw qr and e hf sw qr sec 33, 120 acres.
 Mar. 5, James Dungan, ne qr of nw qr sec 32, 40 acres.
 Oct. 15, 25, Andrew Newhouse, n hf ne qr and fr's hf ne qr sec 3, 144.83.
 Oct. 31, John Tomlinson, w hf nw qr sec 17, 80 acres.
 Sept. 3, John H. Eckert, se qr of ne qr sec 18, 40 acres.
 Dec. 3, Jacob Walters, w hf of sw qr sec 3, 80 acres.

LAND IN ELKHART TOWNSHIP.

Aug. 15, Samuel Tibbott, nw qr of se qr sec 20, 40 acres.

Analysis of the tables of entries of 1831 and 1832 indicates that in 1831 fifteen persons who were actual settlers purchased land in twenty-two entries or descriptions. Bristol, one of the fifteen, represented eight persons, all the rest were Perry township settlers, and represented about twenty-six persons, making with Bristol about thirty-four in the county. Add John Knight and family, who settled about that time, the population reached thirty-nine. Andrew Engler, in his interesting "Recollections," published in the souvenir edition of the Ligonier Leader, says the number of persons who settled in 1832 was about thirty. Before the beginning of 1833 the district had a population of residents numbering, say seventy-five, of whom about fifty were adults or youths old enough to participate efficiently in the labor and business of converting a wilderness to the uses of civilization.

On Perry's Prairie, the settlers of 1832 were Engle, Stone, Dungan, Miller and Wolf, Wolf being a boarder in Richard Stone's family during the winter of 1832-3. Andrew Engler's reminiscences constitute a valuable source of information about those earliest years, and present some living picture's of Noble county's infancy. With the Engler and Hostetter families, in 1832, came a man named Haines, bringing rude machinery, intending to erect a gristmill. It was to have been located on Indian creek, about two miles southeast of the present site of Ligonier. The work was commenced, but abandoned by Haines, who sold out to Adam Engler, in the fall of 1832. William Engler, with the assistance of other settlers, set up some parts for immediate use. We quote Andrew Engler's own words on this subject:

"The neighbors fixed up the burrs under an oak tree, put the bed on stone blocks, then picked a hole in the runner, put a spike in a stick, fastened it up between the limbs of a tree, and when the corn got dry and hard two men would take hold of the spike and turn. Although the burrs were only thirty inches in diameter, it required elbow grease to do the turning. Having no separator, a deer's hide punched full of holes and stretched on a frame was used to separate the bran from the chaff. The meal made good cakes, and people from necessity were satisfied. It was the best they could do. This was the first mill that ground grain in what is now Noble county. It was in the fall of 1832. A regular mill was built by Mr. Engler several years later."

About this time—the fall of 1832—several families settled on Haw Patch; the Baileys, Givens, Stages, Martins, McDevitts and Lattas, and the neighborhood of "Buz-

zards' Glory," down the river, received several settlers: Leonard, Joseph and Frank Danner, the Grismers and Jesse Hire.

"During the summer of 1832 a man named Hugh Allison commenced building a sawmill at Rochester, but before he got it finished he had trouble with his workman and sold out." [The table of entries shows that Hugh Allison entered two hundred and forty acres in section 26, in February, 1833. This was six months later than the time when Mr. Engler says he commenced his sawmill at the site of Rochester, which is in section 26. Of course this is not inconsistent with the alleged beginning of the mill in the previous summer.—Ed.]

The first houses were constructed entirely without sawed boards or nails; the walls were of logs; the roofs, split clapboards laid on and held down by heavy poles; the floors were of puncheons, split from logs and hewed to regular thickness, laid on the rough, heavy joists; doorways and windows were sawed in the log walls; doors made of clapboards, swinging on wood hinges and held shut by wooden latches dropped into wooden slots, inside, and raised for opening by pulling a deer skin string or strap fastened to the latch inside and hanging out through the door in daytime, pulled in at bedtime if any intrusion was feared, were securely held down by firm wooden pins inserted over them in the logs; and not unfrequently ponderous bars of tough wood were placed across the bottoms, centers and tops of the doors. There was, however, but little need of these precautions at the time of the first settlement of Noble county. Indians were numerous, but generally peaceable. Yet at that time (1832) the occurrence of the Blackhawk war and prox-

imity of the old Indian trail leading toward the scene of hostilities, might well excite some apprehension from the contagion of the war spirit among the surrounding savages, and of sudden attacks by drunken parties.

But, happily, such apprehension proved unfounded. The Indians had received in 1812 a lesson they had not forgotten. The eloquent voice and heroic aspirations of Tecumseh no longer stirred their souls and led them to desperate action for redress and vindication of their rights. The smallest community of white settlers was backed by a nation of irresistible power. They had abandoned all hope of staying the mighty tide of white progression. They were conquered, despoiled of their noble hunting grounds and reduced to the condition of alien beggars on the very soil over which their sway was once complete and undisputed. The spirit of independence was quenched. Broken hearted, meek and listless, the wretched remnants of a once powerful people were drifting down the current of destiny to the abyss of extinction. Yet their fate had in it the elements of poetic justice. They were being ejected from the lands from which their ancestors had forcibly and outrageously driven the native owners, the Miamis, more than a hundred years before.

We omit many names of lakes and creeks, because the names they now bear were given by settlers long afterwards, the object now being to indicate the progress of settlement, and the actual conditions, physical and material, at the close of 1832. The map roughly indicates this condition with sufficient exactitude for the purpose of history, but the scale is too small to locate precisely the situation of dwellings on the plats

of sections and the characteristic features of landscape environments. No attention having been bestowed upon such things contemporaneously, it is impossible, except in a few cases, to give truthful pen pictures now. If John Smith's cabin stood on the brink of a ravine, through which flowed a stream that in times of flood became dangerous, and accidents or serious inconveniences and injury resulted; if pigs or cattle, or both, were lost and children were drowned or borne away and rescued with difficulty—so much of the lives of the pioneer families, so much of interesting and influential fact and of the philosophy of the progress of improvement and the advance of civilization are lost from the treasury of historic truths that, simple and apparently insignificant as they may seem to superficial observers and thinkers, they often mean much and involve considerations of importance in relation to the welfare of families and, of course, to community, state and nation.

"The flutter of the sparrow's wing
When in its dying throes,
May o'er the human spirit fling
A quivering shadow that will cling
Till human life shall close."

The want suggested must continue until people shall practically recognize the importance of concurrent history in the form of daily memoranda, or diaries. This practice would cover the land from ocean to ocean with a magnificent historical library, with an alcove of priceless manuscript in every permanent home—inheritances richer than all the millions of Ceresus.

EARLY SETTLERS.

Thomas Storey's earthly life of eighty

years, two months and four days ended at Avilla, on the 3rd day of May, 1896. He was born in Yorkshire, England, February 29, 1816, a son of George and Elizabeth (Sedgwick) Storey. His father was a farmer, his mother of the same class—the sturdy yeomanry, always the sure foundation of "Old England's" true material grandeur, and the primal fountain of the spirit that made her historically glorious.

Honest labor and usefulness were our subject's ancestral lot. At the age of fourteen years he became a helper to his parents by going out to labor for neighboring farmers for his board and twenty-five dollars a year. As his years and strength and experience increased, he gradually earned more and more, until in his full manhood he could command eighty dollars a year. Up to that time his earnings belonged to his parents. The following two years' earnings he saved to carry out his purpose—to emigrate to the United States. Think of it, young men, who complain of fortune and almost curse your ancestors for failing to provide for you a "decent start" in life. Thomas Storey did not stultify himself with the false theory that his parents "owed" him anything beyond the care and protection of his infancy and the inculcation of true principles, and that debt they had faithfully paid and overpaid.

In 1839, aged twenty-three years, with the meager savings of two or three years' hard and faithful labor at less than a dollar and fifty cents a week, he started to cross the great ocean and find in the wilds of the American interior—not any fortune or "living" that the "world owed him," but the field and opportunity to make his own living and fulfill an honorable ambition to be useful

—a modest factor of honest progress, an efficient worker in the cause of civilization. He reached Lockport, New York, destitute of money. He found employment there in a stone quarry at wages that would about furnish a modern boy with cigars and tobacco. He had heard of chances to buy land of the government in the new county of Noble, in Indiana, and in three years saved enough to "enter" some land. The morning of his intended start his old employer besought him to delay long enough to assist in loading a boat with some large blocks of stone. He consented, and in that operation a huge section of rock fell upon him and crushed his hip. In the months of illness and enforced idleness following that accident, all of his means were exhausted. He was once more penniless—five hundred miles from his objective point. Happily, his conduct and character of an employee had pre-empted a place with the same employer and he patiently resumed his work at Lockport, still intent upon settling in Noble county. He had made one trip here and selected his land, in 1842, and it was when he had closed up his affairs in Lockport and was about to return and settle upon the land that his mishap occurred. It is said that this accident and delay proved to be a stroke of good luck, after all, for it led to his acquaintance with her whose wifely affection and efficient co-operation afterward contributed greatly to the success of his career, Miss Mary Southworth, a native of Lancashire, England.

In the spring of 1843 Mr. Storey succeeded in purchasing eighty acres of land—the east half of the southeast quarter of section 17, in Jefferson township. The date of his entry is April 17, 1843. He and his

brother, Matthew Storey, erected a little cabin, 12x14 feet, on the high ground west of the swampy valley of Lewis branch, and there during the summer of 1843 and winter of 1843-4 they kept "bachelors' hall" and worked at clearing land. In 1844 Thomas Storey re-visited Lockport. He went alone. When he returned, Mary was with him, now Mrs. Storey. The little cabin received as housekeeper one of the brightest, neatest women that ever lived. But I must not omit referring to that bridal trip, that home-coming. From Fort Wayne to Jefferson township they walked, carrying upon their backs their all of household goods. It was probably impossible to get a conveyance, anyway, without great difficulty, and even then at the most extortionate prices. Does any one think that trip must have been discouragingly weary and painful? Not at all. Does some modern lady exclaim with fine scorn: "I never would have done it for the best man in the world?"

Madam, the best men, and women, too, even in this age, pity the narrowness of soul that cannot comprehend the true nobility of the deed. And was the long, burdened walk especially tiresome and discouraging to them? No. It is unnecessary to say how bright the forest roadway seemed before them, in the radiant glow of love and hope, or how light their burdens were, buoyed by the exaltation of approving conscience and pure and honest aims. And then, the alluring goal—Home! Their own, their first, own, exclusive home. The green lanes and flowers in the hedges of York and Lancashire were pleasant memories, pictures for admiration, but this little home was to be a proud and loved reality, bathed in the sun-

light of freedom and independence, surrounded by broad acres and glorified by the magic motto: "Our own!"

An incident showing the Storey methods and pluck, was the undertaking to clear and fence twenty acres of very heavily timbered land for Alexis Edwards at ten dollars per acre. He and his brother Matthew took the job and finished it with their own hands on time, without drawing a cent of pay. When the job was completed they received the whole amount, one hundred dollars each, and immediately invested it in land.

Thomas Storey was the initiator in this section of the experiment of reclaiming swamp land by ditching. In this way he converted a large willow swamp on his eighty-acre tract east of Albion into rich meadows and productive corn-fields. The contrast was wonderful. The success was astonishing, and much the greater part of the capital invested in the splendid improvement was his own muscle. In 1853 he traded his farm to Nelson Prentiss for land in Green township. Both made money in the transaction, and that was the kind of dealing in which Mr. Storey delighted—by which he could gain, without loss to the other side. In Green township, by purchase from several persons, he acquired some three hundred acres of land, which he managed with excellent judgment, sagacity and wise economy. Within twenty years from the time he, with his wife, had carried their entire chattel property upon their backs thirty miles, and commenced housekeeping in a log cabin room 12x14 feet, he had become a wealthy landed proprietor and leading citizen, trusted and honored with the chief official positions of his township, and enjoying the esteem and admiration of all. He

was among the foremost promoters of education. He was an exemplar of morality, integrity and wise benevolence, and an open-handed patron of everything promotive of public improvement.

In 1865 he removed to Avilla—purchasing there of Peter Weimer a farm of two hundred and forty acres, for which he paid twelve thousand dollars. During the thirty-one remaining years of his life his career was onward. He contributed much to the improvement of the town of Avilla, was the principal founder of the Old People's Home, which was built upon his land; gave several thousand dollars toward the erection of the Catholic church buildings and the charitable institution there; distributed several thousand dollars in gifts to his brothers and sisters (being childless himself); reserved rooms for himself and wife in the Old People's Home, where he died; provided well for his wife in case she survived him, and thus disposed, by deed and gift, of all his property, in accordance with the principles of benevolence and justice, which had guided him throughout his life.

In many respects the career of this old settler is peculiarly instructive and commendable. It is an example of triumph over obstacles apparently insurmountable by a young man with absolutely no means except his hands and brain and inflexible integrity. But it must be admitted that in some most important things he was very fortunate, and above everything else in the capital prize he drew in the matrimonial lottery. It is but just to say that his outcome would have been problematical without the wife he had. Probably the whole domestic history of civilization could not furnish a more nearly perfect example of a "helpmate." He

was fortunate in the time of his outset. The country's era of extravagance had not commenced. Fortunately to his backwoods isolation was due his own singleness of purpose and firmness of principle. And now, after this rambling and horribly written sketch, I must leave to his old associates, or their descendants, the just analysis and adequate estimate of his character and the influence of his example.

Surviving him, of his immediate family group are: The aged widow, Mrs. Mary Storey, of Avilla; William Storey, his brother; Jefferson, a son, and a daughter of his deceased brother, Matthew; George Storey; Mrs. Calvin Keller; and an aged sister in England.

AMANDA J. FLINT,

Daughter of Elisha and Hannah Flint, of New York, and wife of John C. Smith, of New Jersey, was born in Albany county, near Albany, New York, January 6, 1806. At the age of twenty-two years she was united in marriage to John C. Smith, in her native state. Being unacquainted with her life and having no specific knowledge of her individual characteristics, the biographer relies entirely upon the published obituary, and can do no better than to quote it for the personal and family history and the necessarily brief intimations which it gives of personal character.

"After her marriage she resided with her husband in New York for twelve years. In 1840 they moved to Wayne county, Michigan, and in 1843 to Noble county, Indiana, and settled here. A continuous residence of twenty-three years in Noble county was followed in 1863 by a brief residence of

nearly two years in LaGrange county, when they removed to Kosciusko county, and resided there five years, until the death of her husband, November 28, 1870. Since then she had made her home with her children. She died at the home of her son, John A. Smith, in Ligonier, on the 25th of February, 1896, aged ninety years, one month and nineteen days. They were the parents of nine children, six of whom and her husband preceded her to the other world. The three who remain, mourning the loss of a kind and affectionate mother, are John A. Smith and Mrs. A. J. Banta, of Ligonier, and Mr. C. V. Smith, of Syracuse.

"She became a member of the Methodist Episcopal church in her native state of New York, in 1824, at the age of eighteen years, and had lived for seventy-two years a faithful and devoted Christian life."

These points of her history light the retrospect of a long life of usefulness graced by a noble tone of spirituality, whose influences are, and forever will be, blessing and beautifying the conditions of society, and contributing to the best inspirations of onward and upward progression.

CHRISTINA M. SHULTZ,

Wife and widow, first of Caleb Gard and lastly of Frederick M. Allen, was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, April 14, 1823, and died in Noble county, Indiana, January 21, 1896, aged seventy-two years, nine months and seven days.

Our only accessible source of information as to her life and character is in the obituary which is here appended:

"While yet in her childhood she, with her parents, came to America, living for a

time at Zanesville, Ohio, where she married Caleb Gard in 1842. In 1844 she, with her husband, removed to Noble county, Indiana, where they lived together until his death, which occurred in 1859. In 1863 she was married to Frederick Allen. They lived together until his death in 1872.

"As a mother she had diligently, earnestly and willingly watched over and reared her family, consisting of ten children, of whom six sons and one daughter remain to mourn her loss. At an early age she embraced Christianity and throughout her life she manifested a pure, noble, christian spirit."

OLIVER HARP, SR.,

Was one of the early settlers of Green township, having settled there, I think, in 1844. Although not a resident at the time of his death, his residence here for thirty-seven years and identification with the early affairs of the county entitle him to a place in the ranks of the second class of old settlers and justifies the insertion in our record of the following quotations from his obituary, which was published in the *Cherubusco Truth*, after the funeral and interment:

"Oliver Harp, Sr., departed this life Thursday morning, April 16, 1896, aged seventy-eight years, six months and fourteen days. Deceased was born in Neversink, New York, October 2, 1817; was married to Miss Jane Coon at Neversink, New York, February 25, 1838, and moved to Noble county, Indiana, in 1844. He believed in reform of every kind and no real happiness could exist unless the individuals lived pure, honest lives in every sense. Religiously he was a strong Universalist, and believed and followed its teachings for years. He was

kind hearted and exceedingly generous to those he mingled with. Eleven children were born to them, four of whom have preceded their father in death."

I am able to say, from a limited personal acquaintance, that his frank, emphatic address and tones of voice, indicated the very philosophy and practice attributed to him in the foregoing sketch. He evidently possessed an independent mind, had convictions of his own and was very frank in promulgating them. In his sphere of action he was a maker of public opinion and agitator of public thought.

NANCY (YOUNG) HOLMES,

Who died September 29, 1895, and was buried in Lake View Cemetery, Kendallville, aged seventy-three years, five months and twenty-nine days, was born in Pennsylvania March 30, 1822. Having a doubt as to her being actually an old settler, but thinking it probable, and having no information except the published obituary, that is given in full, so far as it touches upon her life and family history, as follows:

"She removed with her parents from Fayette, Pennsylvania, to Knox county, Ohio, in the year 1836. On the 12th of November, 1844, she was married to L. J. Holmes, with whom she walked life's rugged pathway a faithful and devoted wife nearly fifty-one years. To them were born six children, three sons and three daughters. The youngest son died at the early age of fifteen years. The other children remain to mourn with the father their sad loss and to cheer the closing scenes of his earthly life. The deceased was converted in her youth. She gave her heart to God and her name to the

Methodist Episcopal church. She lived an humble, quiet, consistent Christian life, and died at peace with God and all mankind. While she will be sadly missed here there is one soothing, comforting thought—she is at rest in the place prepared for her in the many-mansioned house of our Father. Funeral services were conducted at the residence of L. J. Holmes by Rev. F. M. Hussey, October 1, 1895, and the body was laid to rest in Lake View cemetery."

It will be observed that the notice leaves her located in Knox county, Ohio, in 1836, when she was fourteen year old. She was married to L. J. Holmes eight years afterward, but where is not stated. There were eleven years of time after her marriage, nineteen years after her settlement in Knox county, Ohio, within which she might have settled in Noble county in time to be classed as an old settler, and the impression is so strong that she and her husband settled here shortly after the marriage (if the marriage did not occur here), that I have assigned her to this place in order of time.

It will have been observed that these obituary characterizations of Christian women have a sameness of wording, which some might, without thought, regard as monotonous. But that is not the right or adequate view. They are thus shown to us rather as occupying a high plane of womanhood, wearing a common badge of association and aspiration; the atmosphere in which they move is the same, but the individual radiance emanating from personal character is as varied as that of the stars.

RACHEL (ROHRER) GALLOWAY

Died at her home in Sparta township, June 4, 1895, aged sixty-five years, one month

and nine days. The death of Mrs. Galloway occurred two days before the last meeting (Old Settlers), and probably the funeral was on the same day of the meeting; the death had not been reported, and therefore was not mentioned.

From a very brief notice in the Ligonier Leader of June 6, 1895, I have learned a few facts of her life.

She was born in Baltimore, Md., April 25, 1830. Her parents moved when she was four years old to the state of Ohio. This was in 1834. In the year 1844 they came to Noble county and located on land in Sparta township, where she died. At the time of their settlement in Sparta, Rachel was aged fourteen years. The next year, 1845, her mother died. Rachel, at the age of fifteen years, being the eldest daughter in a large family of children, was called upon to fill as best she could the place of mother to her brothers and sisters—to be the housekeeper. I need not say what that involved in care and toil to a girl of fifteen. We have no particular account of the manner in which she entered upon and discharged the onerous duties of a mother and housekeeper. It is not necessary. That was a time when it was fashionable to be content with little; to suffer patiently; to face the inevitable bravely and cheerfully, and when treason to love and duty was almost undreamed of. In the absence of specific knowledge of the contrary, we are bound to assume she did what she could without repining; that she endured many terrible strains upon her physical and mental powers and moral integrity, without fainting or faltering.

In 1852 she was married, at the age of twenty-two. Her husband was James C.

Galloway, who afterward was a volunteer soldier in the Civil war. He died about fifteen years ago. Eight children were born to them, all of whom are living, or were living at the time of her death.

The brief published obituary closes with this sentence, pregnant with beneficent meaning:

"She was a noble, true-hearted mother, always kind, gentle and sympathetic." Kind, gentle, sympathetic, all undying germs of the influences that control, redeem and glorify—unconsciously to herself she implanted these germs of good; and they are developing into influence, unseen, perhaps, but real as the certainty of God's goodness. And they will flow on in His appointed currents of beneficence forever.

JOHN RIVER.

Who died at his home in Noble township, August 10, 1895, aged eighty-six years, eight months and nine days, was a native of Bedford county, Penn., and was born on the 1st of January, 1809. He married Nancy Stoner, a Pennsylvania girl, a native of Lancaster, born October 26, 1810. They commenced their married life in their native state and remained there until 1845, when they came to Noble county with a family of children, the youngest of whom was an infant of a few months. They had \$18 to start with, six young children to support and no land of their own.

It is well for us to meditate, somewhat, on this phase in the life of John River, remembering that the condition was not entirely exceptional, but was the lot of many settlers of that time. Unquestionably his was an extreme case on account of the size

of his family. We must conclude that the first winter, with six helpless children, was a time to try the souls and test the physical powers of husband and wife. It needs no stretch of imagination to comprehend a multitude of details of suffering and privations, over some of which it were no weakness if loyal memory should at one moment, but only for a moment, shed some tears, and the next moment yield to an uncontrollable impulse to hurrah for the heroism that carried them safely through.

It is pardonable, I trust, to make the contemplation of every one of these typical cases an occasion for recognition of the real glory of Noble county's pioneer age. If it seems a little monotonous, sometimes, it may be that the fault is in our defective visions. A cloudless sunset sky to-day may seem to the indifferent observer the same as all preceding ones, but it is not. Each differs from all predecessors in some of its hues and tints and shadings, presenting a succession of new aspects and effects which a thousand years of sunsets would not exhaust.

The next spring Mr. River planted for a crop of corn. The next fall while putting in wheat he was attacked by malaria in an aggravated form of fever and ague, and was confined to his bed during the entire fall and winter for six months, and all the children except one were stricken down during that time, Mrs. River and one boy only being able to keep their feet. How did they get through this second winter, so much worse than the first? There was but one way. They had to depend, for life itself, upon the sympathy and generous aid of neighbors, of scant means themselves but great hearts; the noble pioneers who would

divide their last crust with a suffering fellow-being and heal the breaking heart with genuine fraternal ministrations, so pure and spontaneous, that it seemed a blessed privilege, a holy joy instead of a charitable duty. Call those times and those men and women rough, uncouth, offensively primitive? No! Rather, in the noblest respects, it was our heroic age, glowing with spiritual glory and redolent of sweetest grace and charm. And we all recognize it in the rare moments when we can turn away from the brilliancy and somewhat superficial pomp of outward refinement and external etiquette and contemplate the time and the people when genuine worth and kindness were recognized in all their essential grace and beauty, without artificial formulas of manner and expression.

Ten years after their settlement here Mr. River bought eighty acres of land in Green township, and commenced there in the timber. His boys had grown, his forces were augmented, but sickness came again and sapped the strength of his sons and reduced him to such weakness that he was unable to keep upon his feet. But the work of clearing must go on, and he rode and guided a horse to haul together and roll up the logs, the boys doing the hitching and adjusting, and piling the poles and brush. In 1861, at the age of fifty-two years, he was thrown from a wagon and received injuries that crippled him for the remainder of his life. Prior to this accident he had sold his Green township farm and was about to remove to Kansas; but the breaking out of the war of the Rebellion changed his plans and he purchased the farm in Noble township, where he died. Three of his sons, John, Jacob and David, lost their lives in

the service of their country during the rebellion, one of them, John, starving to death in Libby prison.

Mr. River was an active worker in the cause of the Christian religion and a prominent member of the Christian church society. These salient points in his life of fifty years in Noble county will serve to illustrate the arduous labors and formidable obstacles and discouragements incident to the work of clearing the ground and laying the foundations of the noble superstructure of civilization; the indomitable spirit that overcame and conquered. John River's career was honorable and successful, for himself and for his country.

JOHN BAUGHMAN,

Of Elhart township, was born in York, Penn., July 31, 1831. He moved with his parents to Marion, Ohio, in 1821, was married there to Eliza Mawhorter, December 24, 1834, and removed to Seneca, Ohio, in 1835. After a residence of about ten years in Seneca, Mr. and Mrs. Baughman removed and settled in Elkhart township, Noble county, some time in the year 1845. He resided there fifty years and died August 13, 1895, aged eighty-two years and twelve days.

While not of the original pioneers in respect to time, he was one of them in the matter of pioneer experience, toils and privations, and was technically an "old settler" of the first, or oldest class. Of seven children born, two survive him. We are destitute of the specific details of his life. It is said of him, briefly, that he became a professed Christian early in life, and was thoroughly a quiet, earnest exemplar of the Christian religion.

The facts given above are from the obituary notice written by Rev. W. R. Howell.

JOHN JACOB SHULTZ,

An old settler of fifty years ago, died August 31, 1895, aged seventy-three years, seven months and twenty-nine days. He was a native of Germany, born in Heimathen, Wurtemberg, on January 22, 1822. He came to America in 1833, and to Noble county in 1845 or 1846. The obituary notice fails to give his township, but alludes to the hardships and privations of his pioneer life; from this we conclude that he settled in the woods, distant from any of the more populous localities of that day. The notice referred to is appended here in full:

"John Jacob Schultz was born January 22, 1822, in Heimathen, Wurtemberg, Germany, and emigrated to this country in 1833, and about fifty years ago came to Noble county, Ind. Another one is added to the number of pioneers who shared the hardships and the privations of that day, whose labor is completed and is no more. He died August 31, 1895, aged seventy-three years, seven months and twenty-nine days. He was married to Barbara Niedenberger, who died three years ago. To them were born six children. Three sons and one daughter are living, one son and daughter having gone before. Many years ago he became a professor of the religion of Christ, and died in the faith of Him who gave His life for us and liveth evermore."

SAMUEL FOSTER,

Of Jefferson township, died February 3, 1896, aged fifty-three years, six months and

eleven days. He was a native of Morrow county, Ohio, was born July 22, 1842, and a son of Christian Foster. He came here with the family in 1848, then a child of six years, and was an old settler by virtue of time. He was reared on his father's farm and by the plan of distribution arranged by his father became the possessor of the old homestead farm and house.

Samuel Foster inherited the sterling characteristics of his parents, and was recognized as an industrious, enterprising and honorable man. He exercised a good influence, was intelligent, public-spirited and prominent in his locality.

On the 5th day of March, 1868, he married Miss Malinda Thomas, a daughter of Rev. Zachariah Thomas, a prominent minister of the Baptist church. It is hardly necessary to say to the people of Albion, and Jefferson township, that he was exceptionally fortunate in his marriage, nor to make especial mention of the well-known intellectual, spiritual and physical characteristics, environments and education that combined to render the choice a most fortunate one. But in the meridian of life, the shadow of disease lowered over his house and obscured his future. He was the victim. A cureless malady became chronic, and he was doomed to a long period of invalidism with great suffering, which the best medical and surgical skill could only temporarily alleviate.

He leaves a widow and two children, several sisters, whose names appears in the sketch of Christian Foster, and numerous relatives of the well-known families of Foster—Thomas, Edwards, Walters, and others, among the foremost citizens of the county.

MRS. SUSAN GILLET.

Mrs. Susan (Skinner) Gillet, widow of William H. Gillet, of Swan township, died at her home in Swan, October 29, 1895, aged sixty-three years, nine months and twenty-six days. Her maiden name was Susan B. Skinner, born in Orleans county, N. Y., January 3, 1832, and lived in her native state until she was twenty-one years of age, having been married in 1851, at the age of nineteen years, to William H. Gillet. Two years after their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Gillet came to Noble county and settled in Swan township. This was in 1853.

Mr. Gillet was a painter and actively followed his trade, but he knew the advantages of rural home and property in land. He purchased eighty acres of land near Swan and there established their home. Twenty-one years afterward he contracted the disease often called "painter's colic," caused by lead poison, inhaled and absorbed when grinding and mixing materials of the paint. He died in 1874, leaving Mrs. Gillet and seven children. Two had preceded him, in 1862. A third child died after the father's death.

Mrs. Gillet held to the home and farm and kept her family together, rearing them to manhood and womanhood in habits of industry and observance of strict morality. She was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, having joined in her youth when the spiritual atmosphere glowed with clear light; when noble aspirations were undiverted; when the path of duty was "strait" and profession imperatively implied practice. In her old-fashioned estimation the true glory of Christianity was without glit-

ter or intermittent flashes; just a steady, beneficent, unblinding light—best and purest when devoid of all adventitious dazzle.

Mrs. Gillet was a woman of practical energy, active usefulness and executive ability. She maintained a good home for her children, taught them by precept and example the essential truths of enlightened humanity and dedicated them to careers of usefulness and honor. She has retired from the living procession, but the influences of her life and deeds go on. Her memory lives. May her spirit glow in the souls of her posterity, so that the pages added by "Old Settlers" of future times shall shine with kindred virtues. Six children survive her, with several grandchildren. One son is a resident and esteemed citizen of Albion, the foreman of Croft's Paragon Mills.

MRS. ELIZABETH (MORRELL) GERBER.

An old settler of the year 1853, died at her home in Ligonier, March 1, 1896, aged fifty-three years, nine months and nine days. She was a native of Fairfield county, Ohio, born May 22, 1842, a daughter of James and Leah Morrell. The first eleven years of her life passed in her native county. In 1853 she came with her parents to Noble county.

No unusual events or exceptional experiences affecting her family or herself are known during the first eight years. It is presumable that she had the ordinary opportunities of a new country for school education. In her case they almost certainly consisted of about seventy-five days' privilege of attendance at a log-cabin school in

winter, with none of the modern appliances for illustration and aids to understanding. If the teacher had genius, ambition and enthusiasm for the cause, the pupils were exceptionally fortunate. If he was a young man poorly qualified by education, whose main thought was of the forty dollars coming the spring—whether he did well or not—then the school and patrons were fortunate that it was no worse. As to Elizabeth Morrell, individually, we are justified in assuming from subsequent developments that she profited by her educational opportunities. If not in large acquirements in positive knowledge, yet in mental and spiritual self-discipline.

At the age of nineteen years she became a partner with Daniel B. Gerber in the patriotic enterprise of establishing a home and founding a new family line. They were married December 5, 1861. Her history for the next thirty-five years is that of most of the good women of the old-settler class, whose noble examples and efficient influences were important, indispensable factors of progress and improvement—material, moral and spiritual. Knowing as we do that the brightest and best aspects of our civilization are reflections of the influence of the good women of the age of the pioneers and old settlers, it is with peculiar pleasure, mournful though it be, that this association performs the duty of individual commemoration. Her residence of forty-three years covered nearly the entire period of the process of development from primitive conditions to the splendors of advanced civilization. How different the Noble county upon which her farewell gaze lingered in 1896 from that on which the young girl first looked in 1853. What a magnificent

material superstructure! Yet how vain and hollow, how insignificant, without the indwelling graces of virtue, morality and spiritual exaltation emanating from the lives and labors of them—the glorious “majority”—who have passed and are passing within the portals of the solemnly beautiful temple whose arches bear the motto: “In Memoriam.”

Mrs. Gerber left surviving her husband, Daniel B. Gerber, and five children: Mrs. John Yoder, of Ligonier; Mrs. Frank Reese, Airline Junction, Ohio; Mrs. W. H. Hart, Albion, Ind.; Miss Carrie and Master Earle Gerber, Ligonier; David Morrell, of Holden, Mo.; James A. Morrell (brother of David), of Lagrange; and Mrs. A. C. Lantz, a widowed sister.

SILAS DOTY.

In a group of citizens of Albion discussing the Regulator movement, the inquiry was started, whether the world-famous criminal, Silas Doty, had anything to do with the blacklegism of Noble county at the time when its greatest prevalence called forth the organized efforts of the citizens to suppress it. The writer, remarking that a full life of Doty, dictated by himself, was somewhere extant, expressed a wish to see it, as it would probably settle that question. This reference is not to the pamphlet account of his trial for the murder of Noyes, but a large book, containing a history of his life in detail.

Washington Weaver immediately said he had that book, and the same evening the writer had possession of it—a nicely printed and well-bound book of nearly three hundred pages, giving a detailed narrative of a

most wonderful criminal career of sixty years, from 1816 to 1876. The book was published in 1877 or 1878. Doty died in 1876. He was born at St. Albans, Vt., May 30, 1800, the born devil in a respectable Christian family, of exemplary parents and honorable brothers and sisters; a family where prevailed an atmosphere of daily prayer and devotion to the best ideals of duty, and truth, and virtue. "Sile" was the satanic exception. He was an irrepressible thief in early childhood and throughout his life. His energy and industry in crime were phenomenal and tireless, and aided by his wonderful criminal genius, raised (or lowered) him to the undisputed head-chieftainship of all the allied tribes of blacklegs from Virginia to Nova Scotia, and from the Atlantic to the Mississippi river before he was forty years old.

In 1823, at the age of twenty-three, with his pal, Wicks, he crossed the Atlantic and operated for nearly a year in the principal cities and adjacent rural districts of England, quickly becoming the leader of the desperate gang of thieves, burglars and highwaymen there—the most personally daring, skillful and resourceful of all. It was his purpose to remain in England, extending his depredations to the continent of Europe until he amassed a fortune; but when absent from London on a horse-stealing expedition the detectives found and raided the lodgings of Doty and Wicks, seized their plunder, consisting of money, jewelry and other valuable articles, and were watching to intercept them on their return. Being advised of this by vigilant friends they never returned to London; but made all haste, traveling by night to Lands End, on the southern coast, whence, in dis-

guise and under assumed names, they escaped on the first vessel for the United States and landed in New York in the summer of 1824. The stuff they had to leave behind in the hands of the police was worth several thousand dollars; and they were thus compelled to regard the European enterprise as a comparative failure. But "Sile" was not discouraged, and for the next ten years redoubled his energies and multiplied his stealings. In 1834 he moved to the west and settled near Adrian, Mich. Here he began his connection with the blacklegs of northern Indiana. Of that connection let him speak, in literal quotations from his book. He says:

"In the spring of 1834 I emigrated to Adrian, Mich., or near there, and rented a small house. * * * It took but a short time to become acquainted with all the villains in Clinton, Tecumseh, Adrian, Blissfield, and soon in Toledo, Detroit, and as far west as Chicago, the Kankakee river country, Fort Wayne, Noble and Lagrange counties, in Indiana, and all the places in southern Michigan, and east to Milan, Norwalk, Cleveland, and as far as Ashtabula. I found that a very inefficient ring had been formed between these places by our class of men; but so imperfect were its workings that it did but little. I immediately took the matter in hand, and as near as possible brought it up to my standard of thinking and doing—extending the ring south in Indiana to and along the Wabash river. This organization consisted of every possible grade of mean rascals—thieves, counterfeiters, burglars and highwaymen—who were guilty of every act that could be called crime under the law. Over this immense body of men I was head chief, and ruled

with an iron will. When I said, 'Do this or that,' it was done. * * * On account of space, only the briefest quotations have been given, mainly to establish the fact of Doty's intimate connection with the first dangerous organization of criminals in the country described. It was the greatest and most dangerous criminal organization in the history of the United States. Its connections radiated to every part of the country east of the Mississippi and north of the Ohio, and included the greater portions of New York and Canada.

The organized phase of blacklegism did not exist until Silas Doty appeared and created it, beginning in 1834, and extending and completing it so that it was in full working order and activity about the beginning of 1836; and it may be said to have commenced its organic career simultaneously with that of Noble county; and when, in 1836, the first aggressive movements of the Regulators were initiated, blacklegism as an organized power had been in operation twenty-five years and had become an unendurable tyranny.

ZENAS J. WRIGHT.

At the time of commencing the biography of Harrison Wood, no notice had been received of the death of any earlier settlers; and it seemed, as was stated, that he was the oldest adult settler who died last year. But since the close of the meeting I have learned of one—Zenas J. Wright, of York township, who settled in 1836—then nineteen years of age. He was ahead of Mr. Wood one year in date of settlement, and was old enough to be classed with the real pioneers. His biography should have head-

ed the roll, in strict sequence to the order of dates alone; and it would, had he been reported. It is the proper idea in the fitness of things to give precedence to the "working" pioneers.

Zenas J. Wright was born in Massachusetts, November 12, 1817. His parents, Zenas and Nancy (Willis) Wright, soon after went to New York, where the subject's youth was passed. It was quite pioneerish then, even in "York state." The family came to Noble county in 1836 and settled in section 2, York township. They were workers; and a finer looking, more stalwart and impressive family of men—father and sons—were seldom seen. The father was a leading Baptist, a deacon of the church and was notable and influential in society and in religious and educational enterprises. So also was the mother and sons. There was a flavor of Puritanism, that some of the free and easy pioneers affected to scoff at as exclusiveness; but their honest loyalty to the genius of American constitutional liberty, their conservative influence in favor of right and justice were unquestioned. In short they were the best kind of pioneers.

Zenas J., in 1841, at the age of twenty-four, married Mary Ann Arnold and purchased eighty acres of land, the west half of northwest quarter of section 11, and built his home directly south, within sight of the paternal home. Subsequent purchases increased his farm to two hundred and eighty acres.

The citizens of York township showed their recognition of Zenas J. Wright's character and ability in calling him to public service, eight years as township trustee and many years as justice of the peace. He

was not an office-seeker. The best men for official services were not then, and never have been, seekers for it.

The writer knew "Judson" Wright forty-six years. Memory teems with incidents, events, anecdotes and attributes, but time and space will not permit the indulgence of a full, descriptive estimate. His life and character is one of the many stars whose beneficent glow beautifies the horizon of memory.

Mrs. Wright died in 1881, leaving nine children, five sons and four daughters: Silas J., William W., Zenas M., Isaac A., Adoniram J., Christa, Elsie J., Emma and Minnie. These sons and daughters doubtless realize the truth that the invisible currents of heredity flow on forever, making or marring, accordingly as they are kept free and clear, or become obstructed and turbid. Mr. Wright died October 28, 1896, aged seventy-nine years, eleven months and sixteen days.

SARAH HITLER,

Wife of Vincent Lane, deceased, was born in Pickaway county, Ohio, December 14, 1810. Vincent Lane was a native of the same county, born January 31, 1803. They were married there December 28, 1828. Nine years later, in 1837, they came with their children and settled in Noble county, Ind., making their home in York township. Mr. Lane had, before moving in the fall of 1835, entered one hundred and twenty acres in section 30, and a fractional eighty in section 31, of that township. He subsequently owned three hundred and twenty acres in York township.

Vincent Lane became at once a promi-

nent and leading pioneer. His character and administrative ability at once attracted the confidence of the people in the "capital" township of the county. Unfortunately his brilliant career was stopped by death, twelve years after his settlement. He died in December, 1849, of lung fever. He had been for several prior a county commissioner, and figured prominently in public affairs. The writer never knew him personally, having been in the county only three months before his death, but remembers well the sympathy and sorrow expressed everywhere on the occasion of his death at the early age of forty-six years.

Of Mrs. Lane's characteristics nothing could be learned, having never been honored by personal acquaintance. She stood high in the affectionate esteem of those who knew her best, and who concur in attributing to her in a high degree the qualities of mind and heart that constitute a noble womanhood. Mrs. Lane died December 14, 1896, aged eighty-six years, fifty-nine of which were passed in Noble county, lacking but one of all the years of the county's organic existence. Forty-seven of those years she was a widow.

Although not personally acquainted with either Mr. or Mrs. Lane, the writer enjoyed the acquaintance and, it is believed, friendship of their sons, George H., John C., Lewis and Joseph; and thus had the privilege of seeing the inherited intellectual and spiritual qualities of the parents as exhibited in the lives of the offspring. Good stock is evidenced by good fruit; and these were and are, naturally, examples of excellent manhood, abounding in mental capacity, kindness of heart and vivacity of spirit.

It is said that "the gem of truth lies in

the bottom of the well." That means that our just estimates of the germs of history must be derived from the deepest views—not from superficial glances. And, as a clear view of the gem in the well is impossible when the water above is agitated or turbid, and we have to wait until it is calm and clear, so is just recognition of true character or just estimates of things done or omitted, policies advocated and theories advanced, difficult or impossible while the storm of agitation and discussion rages, and the clouds of temporary prejudice obscure the light. The holy time of calm will sooner or later surely come. Truth will be seen. Right will be vindicated; and while we may be remorsefully ashamed of ourselves for misjudgments and misconceptions, the soul will be true to itself. The God-in-man will resume the throne, and infinite happiness will attend the expurgation of error and the revelation of right.

THE PRESS OF NOBLE COUNTY.

The story of the Noble County Star has been written under difficulties. The facts were mainly from hearsay evidence. The paper stopped before the writer had become acquainted with the people connected with it, except partially and as a stranger in the county. Coming to the history of its successor, the Albion Observer, the writer enters the field of personal knowledge, as well as of motive and aim, and of every detail and incident. In telling the story he begs the indulgence of readers in using the "third person."

The purchaser of the Star came to Noble county on a visit and stopped at Northport, on the north bank of the Reservoir (now

Sylvan lake), on the 11th of September, 1849. He had never before been within four hundred miles of Noble county, and was an entire stranger to everybody except one man—J. C. Alvord, his uncle. He had been studying law in northwestern Pennsylvania, and, being a consumptive invalid, sought change of scene and climate and relaxation.

That was an ideal autumn. No poet ever described a lovelier. And the mystic glory of it did not fade. The air was balmy and the mellow light was golden—all the time—for two months. He did nothing but ramble and lounge, and drink in the quiet beauty of sky and lake and woods. It was a long, delicious day-dream, and in it came returning health. He said: "Surely this is God's country," and stayed, instead of returning in October as originally intended.

Accepting an invitation to teach the winter school,—in a log house in the woods, eighty rods southwest of the lake,—he passed the winter there and at Northport, becoming acquainted with the delightful, hospitable people and making a few trips on foot to Albion, the county seat. At Albion he became slightly acquainted with several of the citizens, especially with W. A. Coon, clerk of the hotel, his father, Michael Coon, being proprietor (it is now Mathew's harness shop and residence, northeast corner of Jefferson and Orange streets); W. M. Clapp, auditor; John McMeans, treasurer; H. H. Hitchcock, recorder; William F. Engel, clerk, and some others. William H. Austin, the newspaper man, was not always at home, being much engaged as a violinist for balls. But an interview took place, in which Austin made known his desire to sell the plant; and learning that the proposed vendee had

no money to pay, nor property of any kind to trade for it, offered to turn it over without a dollar down, taking a note and mortgage on the plant, stipulating for the filling out of all advance paid subscriptions to the Star to be applied on the purchase price. There were many of these subscriptions on which six months remained unsupplied. Austin was to continue the Star until certain legal "ads." then running were published the full time. That would bring it to about the 1st of March. The bargain was closed on those terms, and the purchaser returned to finish his teaching and to look out for an office force, particularly a foreman. Austin's foreman and printers had already secured employment elsewhere and would not stay beyond the time indicated.

Homier King, of Fort Wayne, an ex-commission merchant of that city and a brother-in-law of J. C. Alvord, was an occasional visitor to the latter's home at Northport. He had failed in business at Fort Wayne, and, being out of a job and "broke," proposed to join in the newspaper "enterprise" as a partner. His capital consisted of a good business education, much costly experience in profitless ventures, a bright, genial and generous nature, and an extensive acquaintance with the people of Noble county as well as in Fort Wayne, the then great emporium of all northeastern Indiana, and which had a population about the same as that of Albion at this time.

King felt confident of enlisting encouragement from business men of the "big city," and of obtaining a good list of subscribers and considerable advertising (the event proved that his confidence was not entirely visionary), and what was more fortunate he was intimately acquainted with a

good printer at Fort Wayne, whom he felt sure of engaging, James B. Scott. The partnership was agreed upon and King went forth on his mission.

All this had taken time, and the decease of the Noble County Star was close at hand. That even occurred the first week in March, 1850. Mr. Austin's arrangements required immediate departure; his hands, all excepting his "devil," who was his younger brother, had gone several days before, as soon as the types were set for the last number. So, after "striking off" the last sheet and distributing the papers, he had left with Recorder Hitchcock, the key of the office and authority to deliver the plant to S. E. Alvord, and was off. This message, with a "good-by," was brought to the new proprietor at Northport by young Austin, who said his brother, with wife and child, had gone by the Lisbon road on their way to Steuben county, and he was to rejoin them at Kendallville. He also brought a note from Mr. Hitchcock to the same effect, saying "the printing materials would be safe and undisturbed until called for by me." "Jeems" and "Bill" and "Wes" had disappeared, and the Star had set forever.

No word of King's success, or otherwise, had been received. The printer and foreman was needed badly to "right up" the office and get the forms in shape for a new paper. But something, perhaps, could be done without him. The new editor had not yet become acquainted with his plant. He knew but little, and that vaguely, about the details of a "printing shop." While waiting for the master hand to give it form and power, why not see what were its components? He would do it. Accordingly on a bright morning of the brightest March he

ever saw, before or after, he leisurely went on foot over the nine miles of rough road from Northport to Albion. Observing the few farm openings, the first of which, if recollection is correct, was the (now) Osborn place, then a rough log house, and immediately north of it one of the finest peach orchards in the country, the rich ripe glories of which had evoked his admiration the previous September when he had stopped and accosted the owner, a giant Irish-American, sitting in the doorway, and talked with him about the peaches, so very large and beautiful, so thickly clustered on the hundred trees that the orchard seemed a solid mass of gold and crimson fruit. That farmer was James B. Kelley, afterward one of the most popular hotel managers and proprietors in northern Indiana, and one of the writer's earliest and best friends. In the few opened farms on the way oats had been sown, and ox-teams were dragging in the seed, raising little puffs of dust." Cyrus Kimmell's (now Huston's) and the Kline farm are remembered as scenes of this work. At that time they were unknown to the observer. Memory is not clear as to David Bucher's place (now M. H. Kimmell's). The next opening now remembered, and the last before reaching Albion, was Barnum's. Present impression is that he was at work on the hillside near his cabin, at the south end of his farm, singing till the woods rang and the birds joined in. He was a good singer and whistler fifty years ago. All these things, the perfect weather, the dry roads, the rich soil, the magnificent woods, the early farming and the pleasant people confirmed the impressions of the preceding fall; and the pedestrian came into Albion thoroughly in love with this truly Noble

county. Hope elevated his thoughts and gave him the "big-head," a marked and pitiable development of visionary exaltation that was to last until "shaking ague" should come and jerk the conceit out of him. And it did come—but that was afterward. It need not be anticipated.

Recorder Hitchcock promptly escorted him to the middle door of the south row of rooms on the ground floor of the court house, gave him the key, and, saying he was just then being hurried to finish an urgent job of recording, hastened back to his office at the east end. Soon the prospective editor stood in that silent room and gazed around. There was an empty, old-fashioned fire-place at the south side in the center, and a large window each side of the chimney. On the window-sills were little piles of "pi," mixtures of various fonts of types that had been swept up and deposited there when the office boy had no time to separate and distribute them; several warped wooden galleys leaned against the wall, under the windows; a hand-press stood in the center of the room, the bed elaborately checked with lines of rust, the tympan thrown back and the frisket elevated, held up by a hook suspended from the ceiling; type stands lined against the end walls and backed against the chimney sides to get the best light from the two windows against the north walls; on either side of the door were heavy tables, bearing imposing "stones" of iron in sections of 26x34 inches, the upper surfaces smoothly ground and polished originally, but then reddened and roughened by rust. On these iron slabs were the forms of the last issue of the Noble County Star, undistributed and badly pied, and several job forms of various sizes, demoralized and

sprawling, showing many evidences of "picking," many of the picked letters being found in the title-head, date lines and head-lines of the paper forms. The whole was a most discouraging jumble. Over all was a grim accumulation of soot and ashes which the March winds had whirled from the wide chimney and fire-place, and even as the on-looker stood there an occasional breeze murmured in the chimney and spirit voices seemed plaintively saying:

"Ashes to ashes; dust to dust."

The first obvious thing to be done was to remove the dust and ashes. A greenhorn know enough for that. And it was while he was engaged with the office bellows, with coat off and door and windows open, that Mr. Hitchcock again appeared and said the room was designed for the clerk's office and would have to be vacated soon, as the newly elected clerk, Nelson Prentiss, would move in early in the summer. He added that there was a vacant building belonging to the estate of Jacob Walters, deceased, whose heirs and widow were in Ohio, but whose agent, Ephraim Foster, resided in Jefferson township, this county, and he offered to assist in obtaining permission to move the plant into that building and in securing a lease. Was ever greater kindness? The hearts of the people seemed to glow in and reflect the sunshine of that matchless March. The very next day Mr. Foster was in town; a lease by the month, at three dollars per month, was agreed upon, and before night the editor was cleaning the room for the new printing office and perspiring profusely. Water had to be carried about two hundred feet from a pond which then covered most of the ground now occupied by the Presbyterian church

and parsonage and the houses of Mr. E. Lloyd and the Sarah Bradley estate. The only house in that vicinity was the late Judge Wildman's, a one-story house located on the ground now occupied by N. P. Eagles' fine brick mansion. It was north of the west end of the pond. But the writer wishes most to call attention to the water-carrying. It was done freely, without price, by some village boys who offered their services as soon as they saw the printer man toting his first bucketful. It seemed by that time to be generally understood that this printer fellow was penniless, and couldn't fiddle nor teach dancing; therefore, everybody, even the little boys, were ready to help him. Ah! the glorious sunshine had a sweeter glow from such deeds of genuine, spontaneous gladness. (Does the reader begin to wonder what this has to do with the history of the press? The writer feels that it is essentially a constituent phase of that history, and the single query, whether an impecunious stranger could have gone forward with the work in the face of coldness and frowning discouragement instead of the cordial kindness which he did meet will suggest the reason why it is an essential part of the story—the true history.)

From the chaotic mass of material of the fallen Star Messrs. Alvord and King finally succeeded in launching their new enterprise, and on June 6, 1850, the number of the Albion Observer was presented. In politics it was Democratic and its subscription price was one dollar and a half per annum. Its Democracy, however, was not of the orthodox persuasion, being an advocate of the doctrine of "Free Soil," with limitation of the extension of slavery along the lines laid down by the Indiana Democracy

and its platform of 1848. But it was not destined for a long life. In the winter of 1851-2 Mr. King severed his connection and went to California. Mr. Alvord continued the publication until the following December, and then stopped its publication owing to want of sufficient patronage, the circulation never exceeding four hundred copies while advertising was comparatively nothing. On the discontinuance of the Observer a small local paper, the Noble County Expositor, devoted to financial and official affairs of the county, was issued by S. E. Alvord, and continued until March, 1850, when it was discontinued. From that date until 1854 Albion had no paper; but in that year John W. Bryant, of Warsaw, Kosciusko county, brought an outfit to the town and commenced the publication of a Democratic paper under the name of the Albion Palladium. Theodore Tidball became a partner of Mr. Bryant, and the paper was issued from an office located east of the present site of R. L. Stone's drug store, William M. Clapp owning the building.

In the spring of 1855 the press and material were levied on by parties in Kosciusko county. With the characteristic energy of the men in newspaper business in those days, Mr. Bryant went to Columbia City with his office force and obtained the privilege of issuing the Albion Palladium from the office of the Whitley County Democrat. The paper was folded, addressed and brought to Albion in a buggy each week and there distributed. S. E. Alvord gave his assistance to Mr. Bryant during these trying days, which continued until the autumn of 1855. In the meantime Mr. Tidball was hard at work organizing a stock company, which was finally accomplished, and that fall the

paper resumed publication in Albion under the name of the Noble County Palladium, Tidball & Bryant editors and publishers. Its life, however, was brief, and after engaging with considerable activity and much partisan bitterness in the company it closed its career in 1856. The press and material were purchased by S. E. Alvord, and in February, 1857, commenced the publication of the Noble County Democrat, G. I. Z. Rayhouser, of Fort Wayne, being associated with him.

To follow the fluctuating fortunes of the various journals which have sought favor and patronage in Albion and other towns and cities of Noble county would require much space. We therefore briefly summarize, in order to maintain as near as possible a connective record. The Democrat remained in the field under the editorship of S. E. Alvord until 1858, and was discontinued until September, 1859, when a new series was started under the same name by E. L. Alvord, a printer from the office of the New York Tribune. The end came December 25, 1859, and the Noble County Democrat became a thing of the past.

Near the close of the year 1860 Joshua R. Randall bought the material of S. E. Alvord and commenced the publication of the Albion Herald. Mr. Randall was a gentleman of considerable ability and good business qualities, and shortly after the commencement of the Civil war removed the paper and material to Ligonier. The next venture to maintain a paper in Albion was by Kimmell Brothers, hardware dealers, who started the Albion Advertiser, in 1866. On the removal of Mr. Kimmell to Nebraska the paper was discontinued and the material stored in the office of C. O. Meyers,

who was the purchaser. Several years elapsed before any further effort was made to establish a paper. But in the fall of 1872 S. E. Alvord again made an effort, purchasing material for jobbing purposes. This, however, awoke the business community to their wants, and at the solicitation of many citizens he started the New Era. It first appeared as a quarto-medium sheet, was enlarged to a half-medium and soon after blossomed into a six-column folio. Thus the first successful journal of Albion was established and the ambition of Mr. Alvord rewarded. Its circulation grew rapidly, until in 1875 it reached twelve hundred subscribers and was enlarged to an eight-column folio. In 1876 Jacob P. Prickett and Thomas A. Starr purchased the paper, Mr. Alvord retiring. It was then enlarged to a nine-column folio, and its policy from an independent journal to independent Republican. In 1878 Mr. Starr retired and the paper passed into the control of Mr. Prickett. Notwithstanding the defeat of the Republican party in the county that year Mr. Prickett made the New Era a straight Republican paper, changing its shape to an eight-column folio in 1881 to a six-column quarto.

It will thus be seen that Albion has the honor of being the birthplace of journalism in Noble county. Efforts, however, were made by ambitious young men and politicians in other localities. It seems that in 1856, and prior to the presidential campaign of that year, a number of Ligonier's prominent business men and active Republicans felt the necessity of having a paper and went to Sturgis, Michigan, for the purpose of inducing the proprietor of the Tribune of that place to move their office to Ligonier. A

money consideration and a guaranteed subscription list of twenty-five hundred was offered, with liberal patronage in advertising and job work. The offer was accepted by Messrs. Woodward & Miller, of the Sturgis Tribune, and in less than two weeks thereafter the first issue of the Republican made its appearance. Adrian B. Miller, of Ligonier, was its editor, a brilliant and able writer. The paper continued until after the campaign and then, about the first of the year, was sold to the leading members of the Republican party, J. R. Randall assuming the editorial chair and business management.

Early in 1857 Judson Palmiter, Arnold & Pierce became its publishers and editors, under a company of about forty stockholders, several of whom resided in Albion, Kendallville and other portions of the county. Under the conditions its life was somewhat fitful, and in 1860 Mr. Palmiter purchased the material (except press), moved to Kendallville and began the publication of the Noble County Journal. Ligonier was, therefore, again without a Republican paper, and in 1880 Republicans succeeded in inducing Mr. E. G. Thompson, of Michigan, to locate there, and on June 4, 1880, the first number of the Leader was issued. From its inception it has met with success and now ranks among the best papers in Noble county. In 1866 prominent Democrats of the county were anxious to have a thorough Democratic paper, and after a prolonged conference with Mr. J. B. Stoll, of Pennsylvania, then on a visit in Avilla, an arrangement was made which resulted in the publication of the National Banner, May 3, 1866. The proprietors were J. B. Stoll and Thomas J. Smith. The latter gentleman soon sold his interest to Mr. Stoll, who be-

came sole owner and editor. Its patronage rapidly increased, a new building was erected to accommodate its increased growth, steam power was introduced, and it now ranks among the best equipped plants in the county. In 1879 the name of the paper was changed to the *Ligonier Banner*; the paper enlarged from an eight-column folio to a six-column quarto. In 1881 James E. McDonald purchased a half interest in the *Banner*, assuming the chair of the local department. It is now known as the *Banner Publishing Company*, and continues to exert a strong influence in county and state politics.

Kendallville began to feel the wants of representation in the journalistic field as early as 1862. In that year Barron & Stowe issued a small paper, neutral in politics and designed for the troops quartered there, making a specialty of war news. After two years it was sold to O. C. Myers. In 1869 Hopkins & Platt began the publication of the *Daily Bulletin*. It was rechristened the *Independent* after a few months, and within a year ceased to exist. In 1872 Roof Brothers issued a small sheet named the *Semi-Weekly Times*; it lived but six months, but made a strong crusade against intemperance. Kendallville now enjoys the distinction of having four excellent papers: The *News*, an eight-page paper, published by Dr. A. S. Parker, independent in politics, and established in 1877. The *Journal*, established in 1880, Democratic in politics, published by O. H. Downey. The *Standard* was established in 1863, Republican in politics, published by Conlogne & Rerick. The *Bee-Keepers' Guide*, established in 1876, a monthly publication devoted to bee culture, A. G. Hill, editor and proprietor.

The town of Avilla has a well conducted paper, the *News*, established in 1886, eight pages, independent in politics; Harry L. Askew is the editor and publisher.

Rome City has enjoyed the luxury of several publications. In May, 1876, the *Review* made its appearance under the editorship of Dr. Thornton. After a few months he sold to Mr. J. R. Rhenbottom. In politics it is strongly Republican. The same year the paper was removed to Wolcottville. Three years later (1879) Mr. Rhenbottom established the *Rome City Times*, advocating the "Greenback" doctrine. The venture lasted but seven months. In 1879 Rev. Lowman & Warner started the publication of the *Herald of Gospel Freedom*, devoted to the interests of the Church of God. It was finally removed to Indianapolis. During the year 1880 W. T. Grose conducted a Republican paper called the *Rome City Sentinel*, which only lived until after the October election of that year.

SAMUEL E. ALVORD, AS A BIOGRAPHER.

The publishers of this volume are indebted to a valued and reliable correspondent, a journalist at Albion, Ind., for the following brief record of the career of Samuel E. Alvord, the editor of the *Star* and the able Albion county historian:

"On his first appearance in Albion Samuel E. Alvord's dignified and noble bearing, his fine, imposing appearance, his correct, chaste and easy flow of language, as well as his entire freedom from ostentation, pointed him out as a very desirable addition to the society of the place, and commanded the almost immediate confidence and encouragement of the intelligent and influen-

tial portion of the community, and in a short time the correctness of said first impressions were verified to the satisfaction of the whole community.

"He first grasped the editorial pen, and soon newspaper columns reflected his thorough and accurate knowledge of politics; his political speeches evidenced his much more than ordinary oratorical powers; his frequent lectures upon literary and scientific subjects plainly showed his wide survey of the wide fields of literature and science, while the rhetorical and captivating orations delivered by him, upon various occasions, plainly exhibited his intimate acquaintance with both ancient and classic lore, as well as with fiction of the highest order. Therefore, when his universally conceded high mental endowments, together with the high literary and scientific attainments exhibited by him at the early period above alluded to, are remembered, as well as the further well-known fact that these were supplemented by half a century of further incessant, unremitting research in the same wide-spread but delightful fields, I feel that the high attainments I have claimed for him should not be considered exaggeration.

"While his religious views, upon certain points, perhaps, can not be considered in strict harmony with the strict standards of orthodoxy, still, perhaps, no one had a clearer vision of 'God in every tree,' or more plainly heard the Divine voice 'in the winds.' And it may truthfully be said of him that he needed not 'the wrath of the mad, unchained elements to teach who rules them.'

"And whether beholding the 'heavens on fire with falling thunderbolts,' or viewing the 'milder majesty' of the great I Am, he believed it the duty of every one to learn

to 'conform the order of his life to the beautiful order of the great Creator,' as plainly exhibited in his works. He never made any public profession of religion, because, as he claimed, he believed that certain church dogmas were to a considerable extent tinged with some of the ancient and mediæval forms of superstition, still he always manifested a strong anxiety for the progress of the cause, feeling that such 'illusory beliefs,' which to some extent had substituted the 'mysterious and the occult for the natural and the common place,' were being rapidly eliminated from church creeds by more and more liberal constructions thereof. Such objections he seemed to seriously deplore as hindrances to the progress of a great cause,—simply 'tares among the wheat,' and, therefore, all calls by the church for material aid, generally, met with ready and liberal responses from him.

"He was not a politician in the usual modern acceptance of the term, nor was it possible for him to become a popular one with a majority of such, as his mind towered so immeasurably above the usual debasing, revolting tricks and demagogism resorted to in the modern manipulation of political wires, that when any such debasing conditions were proposed, as necessary preliminaries to success, they were so promptly repelled that, generally, offense followed. To him they were simply insulting to the native simplicity and commendable dignity which actuated and governed his political career.

"He was imperfect because human. Occasionally he exhibited weaknesses that were regretted by his friends, and, also, by himself, but, to a great extent, these were obliterated by his very many towering virtues.

as the weak, twinkling light of the stars is obscured by the much more powerful beams of the glorious orb of day. But there are still a few who remember his weaknesses and seem to glory in them, as it always has been, that

"Certain minds look upon the lily with microscopic eyes,
Eager and glad to seek out specks on its robe of purity
And now, as ever, it is found that
Great minds gaze on the sun, glorying in his brightness,
And taking large knowledge of his good, in the broad
prairies of creation:
What, though he hatch basilisks? what though spots
are on the sun?
In fullness is his worth, in fullness be his praise."

"As is generally known, his greatest weakness was his 'unthinking generosity' in money matters.

"But the same weakness was exhibited by Webster, Clay and others among the greatest and best men of the nation, yet by a great and appreciative people these spots are obscured by the gigantic intellects, the great services and the many noble virtues of the men.

"Like those just mentioned, it seemed that the great desire of Mr. Alvord for the acquisition of knowledge so far dominates that for the accumulation of wealth, as to leave him but little time to devote to the latter, and the result was that he died comparatively poor in point of earthly treasure. But though no costly, ponderous monument shall be erected to his memory to point future generations to his honored dust still his venerable form, his exalted mind, his towering intellect, his useful life and his 'unpublished charity' will be remembered long after the costly marble placed over the grave of many among the gay, the wealthy and the proud, who died with plethoric purses, but

impoverished minds, shall have crumbled and their names shall cease to be 'uttered, revered or even remembered.'

"And the good people of Noble and surrounding counties are anxiously awaiting the unveiling of the monument to his memory which will prove much more durable than polished granite and which is, for the present, deposited in the sanctum of the publisher of 'Alvord's History of Noble County, Indiana,' and which is confidently expected not only to rescue from oblivion very much valuable and interesting matter connected with the history of said county, but also to faithfully reflect the calm, benevolent and highly intellectual features, indisputable evidences of the classical learning and classical style of its eminent author, as well as to throw 'streams of light' on his many 'deeds of love and the glorious record of his many virtues.' May it ever be 'held up to men, bidding them claim a palm like his, and catch from him the hallowed flame.'"

The following brief biographies are taken from addresses made by Mr. Alvord at the meeting of Old Settlers, at various times, and reproduced here by himself:

MERCY (HOPKINS) BAKER.

Mercy Hopkins was born in Pittsford, Rutland county, Vt., January 3, 1803, and died at the residence of her son, Frank A. Baker, in Allen township, Noble county, Ind., March 22, 1895, aged ninety-two years, two months and nine days. She was married to Silas S. Mott April 1, 1821. To this union were born two sons and one daughter: Matthew, Silas and Ruinda (Potter), all of whom preceded their mother to the spirit world many years. After the

death of her first husband she married Alpheus Baker, February 7, 1830, who died in January, 1888, in his ninety-third year. By her last marriage seven children were born, four of whom, Timothy, Caleb, Mary (Richards) and Frank are still living. For the past twenty-five years her home had been with her youngest son, Frank, four miles south of the city of Kendallville.

Mr. and Mrs. Baker came to Noble county in August, 1836, and settled in a log cabin which stood near the present site of the school-house in Lisbon. A year or two later they removed about half a mile further west and began to make a home on what has been known for years as the Baker farm, then an unbroken forest, and now occupied by Mr. T. D. Baughman and Mr. George Tyler. Mr. and Mrs. Baker's family was the third to settle in Allen township, Mr. G. T. Ulmer's being the first. He came in 1834 and settled where Iddings' addition to Kendallville is now located; Samuel Weimer's was second. They came in the spring of 1836 and settled near Avilla.

When Mr. and Mrs. Baker arrived in Noble county there were ten in their family, four of Mr. Baker's by a previous marriage, three by her first marriage and three by their last union. They came with little means, and the privations and hardships peculiar to settlers in a new and heavily-timbered country were experienced by them. They brought, however, an abundant supply of indomitable energy, perseverance, heroic endurance and fortitude, which served them even better than money, and they prospered, reared their children and lived to see them fill honored and useful places in life. Mrs. Baker was a well-

formed, healthy woman, and possessed a rugged constitution, an essential requisite to resist and combat the sickly malarial influences so peculiar to the early history of this county. She seemed well fitted for pioneer life and appeared to enjoy it. She was a most exemplary Christian woman, endowed with all the attributes of a grand and noble womanhood, and it may be said of her that she filled and rounded out the full measure of life's aims, purposes and duties. She was never happier than when ministering to the comfort and happiness of her family, her neighbors and friends.

A peculiar feature, and one that deserves more than passing notice, is the war record of her family, of which she was justly proud. Mr. Baker, her husband, was a soldier of the war of 1812, and no less than six of her sons and two sons-in-law took prominent parts in the bloody drama of the war of the Rebellion, and several of them carry gunshot wounds inflicted upon them during the contest. During the last year or two of her life she was afflicted somewhat with rheumatic trouble, but the immediate cause of her death was perhaps the result of a fall she sustained in February last, which fractured the bones of her hip. She was tenderly cared for by Mr. and Mrs. Frank Baker and her daughter, Mrs. Mary Richards, who was called here from her home in Michigan. Her funeral took place on Sunday afternoon and was largely attended. Mrs. Elizabeth (Crone) Jones, of Garret, a former neighbor and highly prized friend, delivered an impressive funeral discourse. The remains were laid beside those of her family in the Lisbon cemetery near by, and overlooked the scenes of her pioneer home.

LEONARD LYON.

Was a native of Jefferson county, N. Y., born in LeRoy township, August 16, 1816. He came to Noble county, Ind., in 1843, and settled in Swan township on the land he occupied until his death. In 1850 he married Jane E. Knapp, to which union were born five children, two of whom preceded them to the spirit land. Mr. Lyon died at his home in Swan township on the 28th day of July, 1895, aged seventy-eight years, eleven months and twelve days.

When Mr. Lyon settled in Swan township the general condition of the country was but little advanced from that of 1840—the original date of this association. The only distinction between them is the arbitrary one of time, and it is well known that to the settler whose land was uncleared and cabin to be built the outlook in 1843 was but very little better than in 1840. The real test, after all, is in the actual circumstances of the case. Mr. Lyon was a man of twenty-seven years when he came. He became a worker in the mission of improvement and civilization at a time when some who now outrank him as old settlers (in time) were young children, incapable to “either hold or drive” the plow of progress. An attack of hip disease at the age of sixteen years seriously threatened his life, and for five years he struggled uncertainly between death and life. He partially recovered, but during his whole after life was afflicted and his physical energies impaired. His condition governed in choice of occupation and he became a school teacher, continuing in that honorable and useful vocation for many years with a success that gained him popular esteem and exerted a salutary and elevating influence.

He settled permanently in 1843 and made his home, though unmarried, on the farm where he died. Seven years after his settlement, as before stated, he was married to Miss Jane E. Knapp. Especially during the earlier years of his life on Noble county soil Mr. Lyon experienced more than an ordinary share of the hardships and privations of pioneer life. He had to endure and suffer many things which an able-bodied man could have overcome or avoided. He was an enemy to injustice, dishonesty and crime, and was an active member of the “Regulators” in the later ‘fifties. Though not able to give efficient personal aid in pursuit and arrest, he was vigilant and keen in detection and ever ready when financial aid was needed.

OBITUARY OF HORACE H. WARNER.

Horace H. Warner was born in the town of Truxton, Cortland county, N. Y., April 25, 1822, and died at his home in Rome City, Ind., November 28, 1895, aged seventy-four years, seven months and three days. He was united in marriage to Ursula J. Hitchcock at Parma, Monroe county, N. Y., April 25, 1847. They moved west to Indiana in October, 1849, and located in Noble county, one and one-half miles west of Rome City. Here Father Warner labored hard and earnestly for many years,* clearing up his land and making, as it were, the forest to blossom as a rose. He owned two hundred acres and nearly all the work of felling the timber, logging and clearing up the land ready for the breaking plow was done mainly by himself, his loving wife being his greatest helper in all things. He also, with his team, helped his neigh-

bors in their clearings and other work on their farms. He was one of the pioneers of that early day, was a great worker, and lived to enjoy with his family for many years the benefits of his labors and a remunerative reward. Father Warner and family left the farm in April, 1883, and soon thereafter built and occupied the present home in Rome City, where they enjoyed great peace and happiness for many years and a much needed rest from their excessive farm labors. Mother Warner preceded him to the spirit land February 6, 1894. Father Warner had been troubled with a weak heart for many years, and had undergone treatment for the same for a long time. Finally the heart could not be sustained any longer by his competent physician or any earthly help, and ceased to operate very suddenly. He was a kind and loving father, very patient in his illness. We shall miss him greatly in the home, the last year of his life having been so tender and loving. He was prayerful to the end and died peacefully, believing and trusting in his Heavenly Father. He told us that he was near the end of his journey and felt willing to go; he wanted to be with dear mother and forever at rest. He told his neighbors and friends that he realized his enfeebled condition and was ready to depart. The only regret he expressed was in leaving his dear daughter, whom he loved as his own life. He always manifested a warm interest in the welfare and prosperity of the Methodist Episcopal church of Rome City, and gave largely of his means toward its erection and the needed expense of the same. He leaves a loving and sorrowing daughter, Mrs. G. T. Brothwell, her husband, one brother and other relatives to mourn their loss. The

funeral was held at his late residence Tuesday, December 1st, at 1:30 P. M., and was conducted by Rev. T. J. Fetro, of the Methodist Episcopal church. A brother, Roswell K. Warner, of Marion, and a nephew, Lorenzo D. Warner, of Palmyra, N. Y., with relatives from Lima, Indiana, were present at the funeral. A large number of friends and neighbors were in attendance. His remains were laid to rest in Orange cemetery.

CHRISTIAN FOSTER,

Who came to Noble county from Ohio in the year 1848, and who died August 19, 1895, aged ninety-five years and twenty-four days, was a prominent figure in the ranks of the old settlers, and one of the foremost citizens of Jefferson township. He was born in Baltimore county, in the state of Maryland, July 25, 1800. His life began in the first year of the century. He migrated when a young man to Morrow county, Ohio, and there, on the 4th of March, 1824, he wedded Miss Elizabeth Edwards, a young woman of excellent mental and spiritual characteristics. Nine children were born to them during their union of forty-eight years. The noble, faithful wife and loving mother left them on the 6th of February, 1872. Five children preceded him to the tomb; four, with several grandchildren and many other relatives, survived him. This is the entire substance of his very brief published obituary.

Christian Foster was a man of great energy, both physical and mental. He was successful and prominent as a business man, active, resolute and ambitious. His mind was intent upon accomplishing the utmost

that was possible in his sphere of action. His nature was frank and outspoken. His manner and address was pushing and emphatic, sometimes bordering upon the boisterous and censorious, when his sense of right and convictions of the fitness of things had been shocked and crossed; but he was not sullen and silently revengeful. His way was that of open rebuke and denunciation. His strong, aggressive, conquering spirit rejected the restraints of diplomacy, and sometimes the suggestions of toleration, when in the heat of combat. The blow was struck (figuratively), the sentence pronounced, the step taken, sometimes prematurely, perhaps, as it may have appeared to those who knew not the hidden influences and felt not the sting of unrevealed wrong. Sometimes men are misjudged upon false evidence, which they have no chance to refute. We mean this in reference to the elements of character. We never heard of any ground for misjudgment of Christian Foster from his acts. By his acts, in business intercourse with his fellow men, he was known universally as an upright and honorable, as well as a strong and successful man. He became wealthy by honest toil, keen sagacity and prudent husbandry of the fruits of his labor and economy. But that was not all. He was an advocate of true principles. He desired that all should shape their course by right principles and reap the rewards. He was a preacher as well as an exemplar of well-directed effort and rectitude in dealing. He was assertively in favor of honesty. He was also aggressively opposed to fraud of every kind, and his emphatic, uncompromising denunciations of it often gave an impression of hard-heartedness and bigotry. But this was a mistaken view. "Uncle Chris" was

one of the most kindly-disposed and sympathetic of men. He pitied and gloried in being able to aid the unfortunate.

As his sun descended, the aggressive fire subsided and the gentler spirituality of his character became manifest. Resignation, gratitude, humility, took the places of aggressive force, self-sufficiency and self-assertion. His ruder vital energies had done their appointed work and spent their stormy force. The spirit of the inner shrine came forth and its mild halo made the physical decay more noble than the strenuous, passionate prime. Resting from all its turmoils the calm soul could meekly but confidently say to a neighbor and confidential friend: "I am willingly waiting for the last summons."

A guilty conscience could not have said that. It revealed the true character. It was final evidence. It summoned divine charity to her mission, and at the sweep of her holy wand the fogs of misconception and all the clouds of error vanished from the sky of retrospection, and only love and veneration attend him to his pedestal in the temple of honored memories.

Mr. Foster's surviving children are: Mrs. Joanna Smith, widow of Emanuel Smith; Mrs. Rebecca Easter, wife of Washington Easter; and Mrs. Jane Franks, wife of Uriah Franks. Grandchildren: Mrs. John Koons, daughter of Mrs. Joanna Smith; Mrs. Melvina Hines, daughter of the deceased wife of Benjamin Black; and two daughters and one son of the late Samuel Foster, of Jefferson. His kindred bearing the names of Foster and Edwards are numerous in Noble county, and so far as known are active, useful, patriotic citizens, and promising boys and girls.

JOHN L. FOSTER,

A pioneer of Jefferson township, who died at his home in the fall of 1895, aged sixty-nine years, was the second child and eldest son of Jehu and Margaret (Levering) Foster, born in Morrow county, Ohio, October 6, 1826. He was about eleven years old when his parents moved, in 1837, to the township with their family of six children: Mary A., aged thirteen; John L., eleven; Samuel M., nine; Margaret L., seven; Elizabeth, five; and Sarah M. They settled in the southwest quarter of section 11. It was a primeval forest. Magnificent walnut, oak, poplar, maple, beech and other woods in dense rank towered above the jungles of undergrowth and interlocked their branches and interwove their foliage in lofty arches over the shadowy aisles into which

"A few shorn rays of sunlight fell,
To glorify the gloom."

But we need not attempt to describe the grandeur of a mighty, unbroken forest, nor to interpret its impressions upon those whose sense of its beauty and sublimity is confused with that of its appalling immensity as an incumbrance to be removed. It must be done. There was no retreat. It was like the situation of Houston and his little band of Texans after they had crossed the river at San Jacinto to attack a Mexican army of double their number, drawn up in battle array, and had sent adrift the bridge of boats by which they had crossed. It was "conquer or die."

John Foster, although in his childhood, was the oldest boy, and thus was drafted into hard and unrelenting toil—a campaign in which there was battle every day. But

he had a leader whose example was stronger than his commands, and so, performance of duty, patient, cheerful endurance and forward-looking faith were virtues to be emulated instead of arbitrary demands to be mechanically obeyed. All the inspirations and aspirations of his environments were beneficent and exalting. His mother, a noble woman, had all the self-sacrificing devotion and loyalty of the ancient Spartan matrons without the barbarian grossness. She inspired courage, strength, endurance by her splendid example. She was a woman of great physical as well as mental power, developed into a symmetrical form and handsome features with much vivacity and charm of expression; a source of good inspiration as well as an efficient material help to her husband. The whole family, as they respectively became physically able, contributed their aid in clearing the farm and establishing the home.

John remained with his parents, assisting in the work until long after his majority. He obtained a good common school education, and was recognized and appreciated as a bright young man and all-around "good fellow." That meant that within a powerful and handsome physique there was good brain and a big heart. He learned and worked to some extent at the carpenter and joiner's trade, but soon abandoned it for farming. In January, 1856, he married Rose A. Eley, daughter of Michael Eley, a Jefferson township farmer. (Her brother, John H. Eley, married John Foster's sister, Sarah.)

His first purchase of land was the northwest quarter of section 1, in York township, which he sold, and in 1863 purchased of Jesse Wylde the northwest quarter of

section 1, in Jefferson, six miles east of his first land. This was an improved farm, and here he passed his remaining thirty-two years in the quiet pursuits of farm life, enjoying the deserved esteem and confidence of a wide circle of friends and acquaintances.

His wife and three sons, Eugene, Delmer, Perry, and several grandchildren of his immediate family survive him. He also left two brothers, S. M. Foster, of Albion, and Alvin D. Foster, of Kendallville; three sisters, Mesdames J. H. Shanck and J. H. Ely, of Kendallville, Mrs. J. K. Riddle, of Jefferson, in Noble county; and his eldest sister, Mrs. John Steele, in Nebraska, with a host of nephews, nieces and other near relatives who mourn his loss and, with this association, honor his memory.

CORODON WARNER

Was born in Genesee county, N. Y., September 25, 1829, and came with his parents to Noble county in 1837. He married Lydia Simon August 15, 1852, and settled on the farm in Swan township where he lived until his death, March 24, 1896, aged sixty-six years, five months and twenty-nine days. His wife had died April 19, 1885. To their union were born eight children, of whom only three are living. He was again married, uniting with Mrs. Sarah Simon on the 29th of March, 1888.

He joined the Lutheran church at Bethlehem March 5, 1853, and remained a faithful member until death. He was an obliging neighbor, a loving and devoted husband, a kind and affectionate father. He was buried in the Bethlehem cemetery near his home, respected and mourned by all.

In those five words, "respected and mourned by all," Mr. J. M. (Simon) Warner has the sublime record of a life, the details of which cannot be obtained. But it can be truthfully stated that much of his life was unknown by reason of his retiring disposition, and only his immediate neighbors realized his sterling worth.

MARTHA M. ISBELL.

Daughter of John and Mary Cosper, and widow of the late Philander C. Isbell, died at her home at Kendallville on the evening of February 21, 1896, aged seventy-four years, eleven months and sixteen days. She had been a widow not quite fourteen months, her husband having preceded her on the 31st of December, 1894.

Mrs. Isbell was a native of Holmes county, Ohio, born March 5, 1821. She lived there to the age of thirteen years when, with her parents, she moved to Tecumseh, Michigan, in the year 1834. Two years afterward there moved to Tecumseh another Ohio family of Wayne county, of whom one was a son of seventeen years, Philander C. Isbell, and there was formed the mutually agreeable acquaintance that grew into the marriage of these young pioneers on the 24th day of December, 1838, he being about two months under twenty and she about as much less than eighteen. The next year, 1839, fifty-seven years ago, this young couple came to Noble county, Indiana, and joined in the battle of the pioneers with the primeval forests and its formidable auxiliaries—want and loneliness, physical weariness from extreme toil, racking agues and burning fevers. They first settled in Allen township and there cleared a farm.

To the earliest pioneers their surroundings were productive of the noblest influence. In the best sense they were happily situated, notwithstanding the privations, toils and external solitude that now seem, by contrast, so painful and repellant. The more that is thought about it the clearer the conviction grows that, while their sturdy efforts were clearing the course for a grand material progression and laying broad and firm foundations for the material superstructures of civilization, their hearts and souls were being attuned by the silent influences of their environments to that sublimer strain of emotion and aspiration which, transmitted, should sanctify the dazzling accomplishments of succeeding generations. And while it is peculiar to the pioneer age, it is not strange that the very earliest settlers—those who remained and endured and became the founders of the “state,” men and women, with a few exceptions—imbibed a deep, religious tone of thought and feeling that impelled to church associations wherein presided a spirit from the presence of which that of vain doctrine and theoretic distinction shrank and fled.

Mrs. Isbell joined such a circle of kindred spirits at the age of twenty-one. Her husband had preceded her the year before in assuming such relations. For a concise review of her personal and family history the following is quoted from the published obituary:

“To this union were born seven sons and two daughters, two of the sons dying in infancy. The others have grown to manhood and womanhood. She lived to see the family, through Christ, bearing fruits of righteousness. Though her form is now silent in death she yet lives and speaks through the

lives which she blessed and the characters which she helped to form.”

JOHN WASHINGTON KLINE,

A settler of the year 1846, who died at his home three miles northeast of Albion on April 15, 1896, was a native of the state of Pennsylvania. He was born in York county of that state April 17, 1821, and therefore lacked but two days of seventy-five years. From a carefully prepared notice written by Rev. George Bretz at the dictation of the widow of the deceased pioneer, and published, are taken the following facts of his personal history:

At the age of eleven years he went with his parents to Canton, Ohio, in 1832, and resided there or in the vicinity for thirteen years. In 1845, being twenty-four years old, he joined the Masonic order, receiving his initiation in a lodge in the town of Massillon, Ohio. The next year, 1846, he came to Noble county, arriving here in November. Two years and a half afterward he married Elizabeth, daughter of Lewis Potts, a pioneer of 1836, and a prominent, public-spirited citizen. The marriage took place on the 19th of May, 1850, and on the 4th of August following, less than three months from the wedding day, the young wife was summoned to another sphere. In 1854, December 21, he married Louisa, the sister of his deceased bride, and this union continued until his death, over forty-one years. His wife, one daughter, six grandchildren, the son-in-law and one sister survive him. The sister is Mrs. Christiana Skinner, of Albion, widow of James Skinner, the well-known pioneer of Jefferson township, who died many years ago.

Mr. Kline was a carpenter by trade, having served his apprenticeship in Ohio before coming to Noble county. It so happened, however, that his interests attached to farming, and he gradually abandoned his trade. Of the extent of his work as a carpenter we are not informed, but from the character of the man are prepared to hazard the assertion that what he did do was well done, to the limit of his skill and ability.

In vindication of his views and opinions on all the various questions of interest to society and mankind, from the greatest to the least, he was strenuous, aggressive and firm; often, it seemed to his opponents, even to the point of unreasonable stubbornness. The language of his soul in this respect was appropriately uttered by Scott in his poem, "The Lady of the Lake," through the voice of Fitz-James, when alone in the mountains he was confronted by Roderick Dhu and his clan. Backed against a mighty rock, he said—

"Come one—come all—this rock shall fly
From its firm base as soon as I."

And yet John Kline's so-called stubbornness was not wanton. It had always a basis of logic or foundation of conviction which, if possibly defective sometimes, was at least fully approved by his judgment and conscience. He was simply inflexible in championship of what was right and just and true in his convictions. That this inflexibility may in some natures become too habitually predominant, and include non-essential issues, is true. If it was so in him it was "a fault that leaned to virtue's side."

SPECULATIVE ENTRIES OF LAND IN 1832.

In 1832 there is evidence of the purchase of over one thousand acres for speculation

in Perry township. There were two classes of speculators in land, non-resident and resident. The former were the odious "land sharks" whose operations most retarded settlement and improvement, whose heartless greed snatched thousands from the hands of honest industry and diverted it from use in local improvement to the offers of alien monopolists; or, large tracts of the best land were entered and held for years by non-resident owners—who coolly saw their holdings enhanced in value two, three, four and five-fold by the hard labor of settlers improving the adjacent country—without lifting a finger to assist or encourage.

Settlers, who had saved something more than the cost of entering the land for subsistence and improvements, were not only bitterly disappointed but almost hopelessly crippled, financially, by being compelled to pay two or three-fold prices for desirable lands that had been taken by these sharks and were held for immense speculative profits. Thus, in scores of instances, in the years of early settlement half the savings of years of toil and economy, brought here by settlers who intended therewith to promote the improvement and prosperity of the new country, were drawn back and away from the lines of intended usefulness by the hand of avarice; and, instead of strengthening the factors of development and progress, the money was added to the capital of older sections of the country; and the wise policy of the government, to aid in developing the resources of the public domain by selling the land at a nominal price, was thwarted to a great extent in all parts of the splendid Northwest Territory, and Noble county district experienced its full share of the evil.

Of the other class of speculators, those

actual settlers of ample means who, founding their own homes, sought out the most desirable locations and fruitful soils in different parts of the district and entered large bodies or numerous tracts for the purpose of enormous gains on their investments, it may be said, in partial mitigation that the wealth thus accumulated remained here; but in a majority of instances it resulted in the aggrandizement of the few to the injury of the many and against the interests of the county. We need not cite personal examples by actual names. The facts existed. They constitute history in themselves and illustrate the workings of a system and the effects of an evil as clearly under fictitious names and assumed conditions as real ones.

Illustrative of the foregoing we give the substance of a following conversation that occurred in the cabin of a settler on a winter evening: A neighbor and his wife—Mr. and Mrs. Smith—had called to have an evening chat with the Joneses, who were immigrants from the same neighborhood in Pennsylvania. Both families were poor, almost destitute of earthly possessions except their quarter-sections of rich land, clothed with magnificent forests, and their rough cabins and scant, home-made furniture. The cabins had barely been completed to a habitable condition when winter came. Fleecy festoons adorned the silent forests; the intensely gloomy avenues had arches of interlocking branches, draped in snow; the foliage and the forest flowers had disappeared and all the graceful undergrowths were covered with dead-white palls. But within the Jones cabin was the cheerful glow of a fire that crackled and roared and sent up volumes of flame and showers of sparks above the top of the capacious chimney and

diffused a genial warmth throughout the cabin. Assembled around that primitive hearthstone on the winter evening mentioned Smith and Jones and their young wives sat and talked—of the past and then present—of the scenes and persons and events of the dear home-land; of fathers and mothers; of brothers and sisters; of childhood's sports and the enjoyment and experiences of youth; of spelling schools and religious revivals; of bridals and births and funerals; of the uncounted things of the blessed memories of which their minds and hearts were full; of present conditions and hopes; of the future, dimly seen, but to their simple rectitude of vision proffering no crowns but those of righteousness, no rewards but those of modest merit. Both men had been at a barn-raising that day for John Cosgrove, a neighbor five miles distant. It was a very large log barn, with a long shed extension for horses and cattle. The magnitude of Cosgrove's improvements was the admiration, not unmingled with envy, of the entire community. Speaking of this, Jones said:

"Cosgrove's was the biggest raisin' we've had in this section. It's wonderful how he's getting ahead; has more acres cleared than all the rest of us, and nearly as many horses and cattle as any ten other settlers put together; he's bound to get rich in short order."

"Well," replied Smith, "I don't think there's anything wonderful about it, considerin' that he has the help of other's money."

"Other folks' money; how's that?" said Jones.

"Why, didn't you know that there's half a dozen other settlers that have given from \$100 to \$200 apiece towards makin' Cos-

grove rich; that his land don't cost him more'n half as much an acre as theirs did them? Take your case and mine; we've got a quarter-section apiece; as good land, of course, as can be found anywhere; but we paid him \$400. Well, that's \$400 more'n he paid the government for the same land. Then there's Tom Dunlap, Jim Sanford, Rob. Diehl and Ben Murphy, every one of them as good as gave Cosgrove \$100 apiece. He entered their four eighties ahead of them and they had to pay him twice as much as he paid for their land, and that took about all they had saved up for improvements. Now they are crippled, as you and I are, for want of that very money that Cosgrove got without its costing him a cent or a day's work; \$800 clear profit taken from six neighbors. Is it any wonder that he can go ahead and get rich?"

"But where did he get the money to enter so much with?"

"Why, he got \$2,000 that was willed him by old Elkanah Cosgrove, his grandfather, who died in Maryland last year. John got word of it two weeks after his cabin-raising, and he went back and got the money. With that money he first added to his first quarter-section the best two eighties joining, which made him a solid half-section, all for \$400. Then he commenced entering the finest tracts in this and other townships until he spent \$1,600 of his legacy. He has got back from us six settlers that \$1,600, and is now the owner of one hundred and twenty acres which he holds for sale for \$1,400, besides his home farm of three hundred and twenty acres." Mrs. Smith here interposed—

"And anybody can see how high-flyin' Malinda Cosgrove is gettin'. The last time we had preachin' she says to me: 'Nancy

Smith, I don't see how you manage to make that calico dress last so long and look so well, with all your work. Now, she had on a brand new alpaca dress herself; and she spoke so everybody could hear. I thought 'twas real mean, though I never thought at the time that probably other folks' money went into her finery. And it was sickenin' to see how poor Susan Murphy looked up to her, just because she had on nice toggery, that like as not Ben's money helped to buy."

Mrs. Jones agreed with Mrs. Smith, and the men agreed—that Cosgrove's operations savored strongly of extortion, and were very unfortunate for the new settlement. All felt that it was unjust that such things were permissible. Such were the beginnings of the growth of a parasitic classism that would at length exhaust the vital sap of the tree of liberty and wither its foliage.

CITY OF KENDALLVILLE.

Previous to the year 1832 no white man had made the present site of Kendallville his home, but everything was just as it had been placed by the fashioning hand of the Creator. During the autumn of 1832, or perhaps the spring of 1833, a man named David Bundle, a tall, awkward specimen of the *genus homo*, who, like the immortal Lincoln, usually displayed about a yard of uncovered leg (at the lower extremity), appeared in the primitive forests of Kendallville and erected a small round-log cabin, with the assistance (some say) of the viewers appointed to establish the Fort Wayne and Lima road. The cabin was little better than a wigwam, as it was very small, and the roof was made of bark, while the floor, which was lacking at first, save the one

formed by nature, consisted of clapboards, rudely rived from some suitable log. This building was located near where the present residence of Hiram Roberts stands. Travel had already begun along the Fort Wayne road, as settlers from Ohio or farther east first went to the land office at Fort Wayne, and afterward came north to settle upon the lands they had purchased. A settlement had been formed before 1833 in the northern part of Lagrange county, and it was mainly through the petition of these people that the legislature was induced to order the survey and establishment of the Lima road. This road was traveled by a few teamsters when Bundle first built his cabin, and, with the prospect of getting a few extra shillings in view, a small unpretentious sign was hung out that entertainment could be obtained. In the fall of 1833 Mrs. Frances Dingman, whose husband had died in Fort Wayne while the family were in search of a home in the wilds of Indiana, appeared at Bundle's cabin, and, having purchased his right and title to the property for a pittance, moved with her family into the log cabin, where she continued the entertainment of the traveling public, while Mr. Bundle disappeared, and his fate is still unknown. Whether or not Bundle owned the land or whether he was anything more than a squatter; at least he was easily induced to transfer his right in the cabin to Mrs. Dingman, who did own the land. This woman possessed considerable money, a will of her own and a family of five or six children, several of whom had almost reached their majority. She employed some man to clear a few acres of land and, in 1836, immediately after the erection of the Latta sawmill, in Orange township, she erected the first frame house in Kendall-

ville, a small roughly constructed affair, which was built near the old log cabin. Mrs. Dingman found many hardships to contend with, and when at last, in about 1837, after a brief courtship, Truman Bearss asked her to become his wife, she consented, and the couple, happy in the enjoyment of genuine love, walked over to the Haw Patch, about twenty miles distant, to have the ceremony performed. They were bound together in Hymen's chains, and then started for home, but the gloom and darkness came on and they were compelled to pass the night in the woods. A fire was built and here the newly made man and wife sat staring at each other with loving eyes until morning, when they started early and succeeded in reaching home in time for a hearty wedding breakfast. In about the year 1835 George Ulmer located on what is known as Iddings' addition to Kendallville. William Mitchell, in the spring of 1836, built a double log cabin near where his son now resides. Thomas Ford came soon afterward. Ezra T. Isbell, Henry Iddings and Daniel Bixler appeared in about 1836, all locating within an area of what is now Kendallville; but as they were scattered around a considerable distance apart it was not yet dreamed in their philosophy that a thriving village was destined to spring up around them. Isbell was the first shoemaker in town. John Finch, a wagon-maker, located before 1840 where Deible's warerooms now are, and John Gipe erected a blacksmith shop on the south side of the creek on west Main street in 1850. In 1840 there were living on the present site of Kendallville the families of Mrs. Dingman (or rather of Mr. Bearss), William Mitchell, John Finch, George Ulmer, Ezra T. Isbell, Henry Iddings, Daniel Bixler and possibly

two or three others, representing a total population of about thirty-five or forty. Mr. Mitchell entertained the public, though no sign was hung out. By 1840 the settlement had assumed the appearance of an embryonic village. A short time before this, through the influence of Mr. Mitchell, who owned about five hundred acres of land and possessed considerable means, a postoffice was established at his cabin, but a few years later it was removed to the residence of Hiram Iddings, but, in about 1849, was re-established at the store of Samuel Minot, who had erected a small building (yet standing) on the old George Ackley property, and had placed therein between two thousand and three thousand dollars' worth of a general assortment of goods a year or two before. The office took its name from Postmaster General Amos Kendall, and was known as Kendallville, and the village, as soon as it was laid out, in 1847, was christened after the name of the postoffice. Kendallville did not grow to any noticeable extent between 1840 and 1849, as perhaps not more than a dozen families lived within its limits. Lisbon, however, was at the summit of its prosperity.

Some time about the year 1847 a company of wealthy men at Fort Wayne and along the Lima road associated themselves together, with a capital stock of about seventy thousand dollars, for the purpose of transforming the old Fort Wayne and Lima road into a plank road. Pursuant to the law of the state, this road was leased by the company for a term of years, and sawmills were erected all along the line to furnish three-inch oak plank, which were to be laid down on suitable sills, at right angles to the direction of the road. The planks were

sawed and laid down in 1847 and 1848, and toll-gates were established from six to ten miles apart, and superintendents of sections, living along the line, were employed to keep the road in repair. The plank road was fifty miles long, and in some places deviated from the old Lima road. A few small dividends were struck, but the road failed to repay the stockholders for the outlay of construction and the stock steadily depreciated in value. Many of the largest stockholders at Fort Wayne and along the road were wise enough to get rid of the stock to eastern capitalists, upon whom much of the burden of failure fell when the enterprise collapsed. Toll was collected on portions of the road until about 1858, when the route was turned over to the county commissioners.

The above facts have been dwelt upon, as the subject was one which for several years affected the financial welfare of every tax-payer within the corporate limits of the city. The writer may have made some mistakes above, as the facts in the case were extremely hard to get. If so, the forbearance of the reader is asked. "You know how it is yourself."

SCHOOLS.

Kendallville children first went to school about a mile and a half northwest, to the old log school-house on the Sawyer farm, west of road and south of creek, and the next was east of road and north of creek. School was taught there prior to 1840. Soon after this house had been built another was erected between the residences of Ryland Reed and Hiram Iddings, and as this was nearer than the other house, the scholars were sent to it. Cynthia Parker and Miss Wollingford were early teachers at the Iddings school-

house. In about the year 1847 a log school building was erected on the line between Allen and Wayne townships, about forty rods west of the Fort Wayne road. Here the village children assembled to receive instruction. No school-house was constructed in Kendallville proper until 1858. For several years previous to that date, however, select schools had been taught by competent instructors in vacant rooms here and there in town; but this was found to be unsatisfactory; and accordingly, in 1858, a three-story frame school building, about 30x60 feet, was erected on the site of the present school structure, at a cost of about thirty-five hundred dollars. The two lower stories were devoted to the use of class recitations, while the third story was used as a hall in which to hold public exhibitions, lectures, etc. From one hundred and eighty to two hundred scholars were in attendance from the beginning. Dr. Riley, an accomplished scholar and an efficient instructor and organizer, was employed and taught two years, when he was succeeded by W. W. Dowling, who likewise taught two years. During the winter of 1863-64, which was very cold, the government troops encamped at the town suffered so much that the colonel ordered the evacuation of the school-house by teachers and pupils, and transformed it into a hospital for the sick of his command. Smallpox broke out among the men at the hospital, but luckily it was prevented from spreading. After this talk was freely indulged in by the parents of scholars that the school-house could not be used longer as such, owing to the liability of the children catching the smallpox. A secret attempt was made, during the summer of 1864, to burn the house, but without success, al-

though late in the fall the attempt was repeated, resulting in the destruction of the building. School was then taught in the basement of the Baptist, Disciple and Presbyterian churches, and in the public halls of the town, until the present fine brick school structure was erected, at a total cost, including finishing, bell, desks, apparatus, etc., of nearly forty thousand dollars. The house is 61x81 feet, is three stories in height, has ten regular school rooms and several others which could be made such if necessary. It is one of the finest school structures in northern Indiana. It was built by means of city bonds, which were issued and sold, but which after a time depreciated considerably in value, owing to several reasons, one being the hard times at the close of the war, and another the heavy taxation for the payment of railroad bonds. Money was hard to obtain, and it is said that while the city was kicking like Balaam's donkey against the payment of the railroad bonded debt, the school-house bonds were sold at a discount as soon as they were issued—were thrown upon the market and sold at a discount. The building was begun with money (about seven thousand dollars) raised by subscription, and with the personal liability (about six thousand dollars) of James Colegrove, James B. Kimball and Freeman Tabor. These amounts were afterward covered by city bonds. The bonds were paid by installments, and were issued in the same manner, the most at any one time being fifteen hundred dollars, due in one year; fifteen hundred dollars due in two years; two thousand dollars, in three years; five thousand dollars, in six years; five thousand dollars, in nine years; and five thousand dollars, in twelve years; the first three installments drawing

interest at six per cent. per annum, and the last three at ten per cent. per annum. This issue of bonds was made in March, 1867. The school-house debt has been liquidated. Within the last few years a high school has been created, and now young men and women, with thoughtful faces, pass out into the world with "sheepskins" of the Kendallville high school. The present enumeration of school children in the city is about eleven hundred.

CHURCHES.

The Baptists built the first church in town, the building being now occupied by Catholics. The house, a frame structure, was erected in 1856, and ten years later was transferred to the Catholics for two thousand dollars. They have owned it since. The Baptist church was used by several denominations which had contributed means for its erection. A few years later the Methodists built a frame church, which after being used a few years was destroyed by fire. After the Baptists sold their church they soon bought that belonging to the Protestant Methodists. This they still occupy. These two and the German Lutheran are now large brick edifices, tastefully and handsomely finished, and are a credit to the city. All the others are frame buildings. William Mitchell, one of the most prominent and charitable men ever residing in the city, gave each religious society (eight in all) a lot upon which to build the church. He also gave the fine large lot upon which the high school building now stands. The old Baptist church was an important building. Prior to 1863 the Baptists, Methodists, Presbyterians, and possibly other societies, met there alternately to worship, and the old house was almost

constantly filled with one unending song of praise and thanksgiving. Before its erection, and subsequent to the year 1852, meetings were held in various vacant rooms and halls; but all this inconvenience is now gone and the sweet-toned bells calling Christians to worship are heard from many quarters. The Lutheran St. John's congregation was organized in 1856, and was first served by Rev. Schumann, holding the first meetings in private houses. In 1865 Rev. A. Wuestman was called to take charge of the congregation, which continued to grow by the advent of German Lutherans. In 1871 Rev. Ph. Fleishmann succeeded Rev. Wuestman, and by this time it was found that the congregation had outgrown the capacity of the old church. Accordingly, in 1873, a new brick edifice, valued at ten thousand dollars, was erected. The old building was made use of as a school room. Connected with the congregation is a private school. The enumeration is about one hundred. At the death of Rev. Fleishmann, in 1879, Rev. George M. Schumms was given charge of the congregation. Since the origin of the society up to 1900 four hundred and fifty-four persons have been baptized, two hundred and twenty-eight confirmed, and two hundred and seven deaths have occurred.

Mr. Minot had opened his store. He built an ashery and manufactured a considerable quantity of pearl-ash, which was conveyed by wagon to Fort Wayne. Minot also built a sawmill, which soon had all it could do in furnishing lumber for the plank road.

Israel Graden opened with a small stock of goods about 1848, but the next year sold to Minot & Evans. Two years later the store was sold to Clark & Bronson.

On the 1st of June, 1849, William Mitchell secured the service of the county surveyor and laid out twenty lots on the east side of Main street.

Luke Diggins opened the first hotel of consequence not far from 1850. Four years later Jesse Kime built the old Kelly House, controlled by Judge Burnham and James Kelly. Diggins' house was known as the "Calico House," from the Dolly Varden style in which it was painted.

The first follower of Esculapius was Dr. Cissel, who appeared in 1849. James Haxby was the first attorney, although there were several pettifoggers before him.

In 1852 Samuel Minot built a large frame four-storied gristmill, placing therein three run of stone. Four or five years later the mill was purchased by George F. Clark, who greatly increased its usefulness. He shipped by rail large quantities of excellent flour to different points. About the beginning of the Civil war the property was transferred to parties from Toledo, and after it had been heavily insured it was burned to the ground and the insurance money was demanded and obtained. Damaging charges were made, but were never substantiated.

Thomas Evans, a cabinetmaker, appeared about 1852.

George Baker placed a small stock of groceries in the Graden building, but soon sold out to William Mitten. After the dissolution of Minot & Evans the latter continued the business with Mr. Parkman. Rood, Daniels & Company started in 1853, with dry goods and railroad supplies. A few years later Northam, Barber & Welch opened a store. Jacob Lessman appeared about 1856, but sold to J. F. Corle a short time afterward. A Hebrew partnership (Loeb Brothers)

began selling ready-made clothing about 1856. Peter Ringle bought out Evans in 1854. M. M. Bowen engaged in the mercantile pursuit not far from 1857. About 1857 Mr. Welch bought his partner's interest, and soon afterward effected a partnership with G. W. Greenfield. Haskins & Roller started about 1858.

F. & H. Tabor built the gristmill now owned by Mr. Brillhart in the year 1857. The mill, which cost \$6,000, was supplied with three run of stone, and in 1859 a sawmill was attached to it. Mr. Tabor claims that this was the first circular sawmill in northeastern Indiana. At the end of six years F. & H. Tabor disposed of their interest in the mills, but in 1864 built another sawmill and the following year a gristmill. These mills cost over \$7,000. The gristmill has been rebuilt within the past few years, and G. C. Glatte started up not far from 1857.

On the 6th of January, 1858, Mitchell & Hitchcock (William Mitchell and Henry H. Hitchcock) began a private banking business in Kendallville, and continued until December 31, 1861, at which time the firm was dissolved, Hitchcock going out, the business being resumed by William Mitchell & Sons (William Mitchell, John Mitchell and Charles S. Mitchell), continuing thus from January 1, 1862, to June 11, 1863. On the 12th of June the business was merged into the First National Bank of Kendallville, William Mitchell being elected President and Charles S. Mitchell cashier. The first board of directors were William Mitchell, John Mitchell, Charles S. Mitchell, William M. Clapp, of Albion, and William W. Maltby, of Ligonier. The first stockholders were the above, with the addition of Mrs. M. C.

Dawson, of Kendallville. William Mitchell and Charles S. Mitchell acted as president and cashier until their respective deaths, in September, 1865, and September, 1866. Since the death of William Mitchell his son, John Mitchell, has been president of the bank. John A. Mitchell was cashier from September, 1866, to January 10, 1871, at which date Emanuel H. Shulze succeeded him. Mr. Shulze died in November, 1878. Jacob G. Waltman became cashier on the 14th of January, 1879, and has held the position since. The bank is doing a good business.

Thomas Brothers opened with a stock in 1859. Other merchants were engaged in business during these years, and since that time their name has been legion.

Jacobs & Brother engaged in the mercantile business in 1862.

Artimus Doggins built a three-story frame south of the depot grounds and moved his cabinet shop into it, and after several years it was sold to W. S. Thomas for a hub and spoke factory, during which time William Childs, who had figured largely in sawmills, real estate, etc., and had built the brick tavern near the Lake Shore depot, finally failed and bankrupted several of the best citizens.

KENDALLVILLE NEWSPAPERS.

William H. Austin started the first newspaper at Kendallville in April, 1849, it also being the first newspaper in Noble county, and was issued and published from the second story of Samuel Minor's store, and this building is yet standing and known as the George Aichele property on South Main street. The paper was called the Noble County Star, and afterward removed to Al-

bion and sold to Samuel E. Alvord and then the name was changed to Albion Observer. Mention of these journals has also been made in the paragraph headed "Noble County Press," but in this local record a slight repetition will not be deemed superfluous.

During the spring of either 1859 or 1860 Mr. Judson Palmiter, of Ligonier, a man of bright intellect, who had previously been connected with the Ligonier Republican in an editorial capacity, went to Kendallville and established the Noble County Journal, the first newspaper ever published there. The political complexion of the Journal was Republican; subscription price, \$1.50 per year; and soon a circulation of about five hundred was secured, which was afterward about doubled. The Journal was published by Platt & McGovern. The editor, Mr. Palmiter, was a cautious, forcible writer; and the local columns of the Journal were crowded with terse, spicy news. In the prolonged editorial fight between the Journal and the Standard the editor of the former was determined, skillful, and often justly wrathful and vindictive. His words were daggers, and his sentences two-edged swords. He conducted the paper with abundant success until the latter part of 1868, when the office was sold to Brillhart & Kimball, and J. S. Cox took the editorial chair. The Journal continued thus until the 1st of January, 1870, when it was purchased by Dr. N. Teal, who, in August of the same year, transferred the entire property to C. O. Myers, and the Journal was then consolidated with the Standard, which was established in June, 1863, by Dr. Myers, but the excellent business qualifications, practical experience and indomitable energy of its founder soon placed it in the front rank of county jour-

nals. The Standard has always been a stalwart Republican paper, fearless and independent; and from its inception to the present time has received liberal patronage and universal public confidence. Several of its contemporaries and rival publications have gone "where the woodbine twineth," while the Standard has been steadily growing in patronage, power and influence, and now enjoys a larger circulation than any other paper in the county. The Standard editorials were extremely bitter, dealing out invective and denunciation that rankled long in the hearts of enemies, while friends were treated with uniform kindness and courtesy. Political and other differences between the Standard and the Journal were fought to the last ditch, and the personal enmity engendered will long be remembered by the citizens of the county. On the 1st of November, 1880, Dr. Myers sold the Standard office, which he had occupied successfully for seventeen and a half years, to H. J. Long. August 12, 1882, it was purchased by Rerick & Conlogue, and so continued until April 1, 1887, when Dr. Rerick sold his interest to his son, John D. Rerick, and after that the firm name was Conlogue & Rerick.

The first issue of the Weekly News appeared on the 13th of November, 1877, the editor and proprietor being Dr. A. S. Parker, an old and respected citizen of Kendallville, where he located in 1857. Nearly two years before the first issue mentioned above Dr. Parker had purchased the paper, which was then at Garrett, and had continued its publication there until compelled by the pressure of hard times to make a removal, which he did, as stated above. The first issue comprised two hundred copies only, as but little effort had been made to secure subscribers,

though the two hundred copies went permanently into two hundred homes. It started out without any special friends to boost or back it up. Without assistance the editor and family have labored until at present the circulation reaches nearly a thousand, and new names were added daily. Its politics is Democratic, though its editor is not so blind a partisan as to believe all that is good politically is within his party. The paper is on a solid financial basis.

The short-lived papers of Kendallville have been as follows: In 1862 Barron & Stowe issued a small neutral paper, about twelve by fifteen inches, designed to circulate among the many troops then quartered there, making a specialty of war news and incidents of camp life, especially those in the camp at the town, and affording an excellent means of advertisements of the merchants and others to reach the eyes of the "boys in blue." The circulation soon ran up to nearly five hundred, and continued thus for about two years, when the office was sold to C. O. Myers.

In the latter part of about 1869 Hopkins & Platt began the publication of a small paper called the Daily Bulletin; but, after it had continued a few months with partial success, the official management was greatly altered, the publishers becoming Platt & Hopkins, and Thomas L. Graves taking the editorial chair. The paper was rechristened the Independent, came out with a bright face, and was designed to be, as its new name indicated, independent. At the expiration of a few months the office was removed to Michigan, and the Independent ceased to exist in 1870, while the circulation was about three hundred. In about 1872 the Roof Brothers began publishing

the Semi-Weekly Times, a small sheet, neutral politically, and designed as an advertising medium. It was issued about six months and then perished. About the time of the great temperance crusade in Kendallville, some ten or twelve years ago, a temperance magazine, published and edited by Shafer & Lash, was issued monthly for about six or eight months. It was an earnest exponent of temperance principles; but its death was contemporaneous with that of the enthusiasm arising from the crusade.

RAILROADS.

[Taken from manuscripts sent the author of the present work. Its authenticity, while unknown to us, is nevertheless reliable, and can not be doubted with propriety.]

The Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway Company was formed in 1869 by the consolidation of the following four railroads, each of which was composed formerly of two others: Michigan Southern & Northern Indiana; Cleveland & Toledo; Buffalo & Erie; and Cleveland, Painesville & Ashtabula. The Michigan Southern was projected in 1837 through the southern part of the state from Monroe on the east to New Buffalo on the west, but was continued on to Chicago in 1852.

Of the Northern Indiana Railroad the Chicago Times of 1877 has this to say: "In 1835 John B. Chapman, of Warsaw, Indiana, a member of the State Legislature, introduced a bill for the incorporation of the 'Atlantic & Pacific Railroad.' He was ridiculed out of this ambitious title, and finally consented to come down to 'Buffalo & Mississippi Railroad,' but would not yield another mile. Work on the road was begun

in 1835, but in 1837 came the financial crash that doomed the railroad to a sleep equal in duration to that of Rip Van Winkle. An effort at resuscitation was made in 1847, culminating finally in the road's passing to the Litchfields, under the name of Northern Indiana Railroad. The work went on slowly until at last, in 1855, the Michigan Southern and the Northern Indiana were consolidated with a union of those two names. The road was completed through Noble county early in 1857. Under the presidency of the Vanderbilts the road is paying its stockholders dividends."

During the period of survey through Noble county the engineers for the road had run two lines some distance south of Kendallville, but were satisfied with neither. Through the solicitation of Samuel Minot, who advanced the funds necessary, a third line was surveyed through the village by the road engineers. This last was found to so far excel in every manner the two other proposed routes that it was accepted at once. From this time the prosperity and growth of the village was assured. Due credit must be given to Mr. Minot for the assiduous, unrequited labor he gave in order that his "ain town" might rival a pompous neighbor, who made many offers in order to secure the coveted prize, but all in vain. A generous spirit actuated all these sturdy pioneers, and the interest of the individual became lost in the concern of the community. Mr. Mitchell, Judge Hama and Pliny Hoagland, of Fort Wayne, at this time were engaged in building a railroad from Crestline, Ohio, to Fort Wayne, Ind., Mr. Mitchell having invested his entire fortune in the stock of the company, while the other gentlemen appropriated the greater portion

of their wealth in the same enterprise. At the completion of that road it was made optional with the stockholders to reserve their bonds or to take possession of the land they had given as adequate security. Mr. Mitchell chose the latter in preference to the former—undoubtedly a wise choice, as it formed the nucleus of his fortune in after years. On his return to Kendallville in 1853 he exerted all his power and influence for the completion of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad and the making of the village a desirable place of residence. He surveyed a line of lots on the west side of Main street from his residence to the railroad, the price of the lots being placed at sixty dollars apiece. To the complaints of some disgruntled villagers that the lots would never be sold he was utterly deaf; and time proved his judgment to be correct, as the lots "went off like hot cakes." The railroad was completed through Noble county about 1857 and the company at once began to operate the business. So far as is known, the citizens of the village contributed but little toward the construction of the road.

Grand Rapids & Indiana.—About this time another road began its struggle for existence. From authentic sources is quoted the following account of the organization of the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railway Company:

"The corporation first known as the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad Company was duly incorporated and organized by articles of association, bearing date of January 18, 1854, with power to construct, maintain and operate a railroad from the town of Hartford, in Blackford county, Ind., to a point on the line of the state, in the direction

of Grand Rapids, Mich. Afterward, by various articles of consolidation and incorporation with other roads, it assumed the above corporate name in June, 1857, and at that time had a declared capital stock of \$2,800,000, including large tracts of valuable timber land grants in northern Michigan, but the paid-up capital of the company was so small that it was found impossible to meet the expense of constructing the road, in which case the land grants, after a certain date, would revert to the government. To prevent this various expedients were resorted to, and at last extension of the time for the completion of certain portions of the road was obtained.

"Work was resumed under several contracts, one of which was with George W. Geisendorff, of Rome City, dated December, 1864, to build and equip fifteen miles of road, understood to be between the latter town of Lagrange, Ind.; \$19,000 paid by Mr. Geisendorff to the company were expended on the road north of Grand Rapids. Still the company found itself unable to continue the completion of the road, and a new executive administration under the old organization was effected, that some relief might be obtained. Confidence was partially restored, and the citizens along the road in Noble and Lagrange counties subscribed about two hundred thousand dollars in aid of the work, the most of which was payable conditionally, and hence was unavailable until the conditions had been complied with. Soon, after considerable difficulty, another extension of time until January 1, 1868, was obtained. The Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad was solicited for help, and furnished it conditionally by endorsing certain stipulations on fifteen hundred one-

thousand-dollar bonds of the issue of January, 1860. But this seemed to afford only temporary relief, as in April, 1869, a number of responsible parties living in New York, Philadelphia and Pittsburg, and known as the Continental Improvement Company, obtained such control of the Grand Rapids Company that the completion of the road was rapidly pushed forward, with the aid of a declared capital of two million dollars, owned by the last named corporation, until, in December, 1873, the road, constructed and completed in accordance with the contract, was turned over to the Grand Rapids & Indiana Company. Thus it was that after a long, distressing struggle for life, the road, at the price of large profits, was placed upon a permanent running basis.

"When the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad Company were projecting their road through the county, citizens along the line were asked to take stock therein. Many did this in and around Kendallville, and finally the city government issued its bonds for eighty-three thousand dollars to the railroad company, and received in return stock in the company to the same amount. Some time afterward it became apparent, from the depreciation in the value of the stock, among other things, that large tracts of valuable timber land in northern Michigan, in which every dollar's worth of stock had an interest, had been disposed of in such a manner as to deprive the stockholders of any interest therein. This led the city to refuse to pay its bonds at the par value of the stock, although it was not the design to repudiate the debt. A more detailed account of the whole proceeding is as follows:

"WHEREAS, a majority of the resident freeholders of the City of Kendallville have petitioned the common

council of said city to subscribe for and take \$83,000 capital stock in the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad, for and on behalf of said city, and to make and issue bonds of the city in payment thereof; and, whereas, it further appears, that the railroad, as proposed to be constructed, will run into and pass through said city; therefore,

"Be it resolved by the common council of the City of Kendallville, That said city will subscribe for and take \$83,000 capital stock in aid of the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad, and that bonds of said city shall be issued in payment thereof, as follows: Eighty-three corporate coupon bonds of \$1,000 each, signed by the mayor and attested by the clerk of said city, and payable twenty years from the 15th day of May, 1867, with interest at the rate of six per centum per annum, payable annually on the 1st day of May of each year (both principal and interest) at the office of the treasurer of said city, that said bonds shall be delivered to the proper officer of said Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad Company only on condition—First, that the company issue to the City of Kendallville, in lieu thereof, certificates for capital stock of said company to the amount of \$83,000; Second, that sufficient guaranty be given to said city by the president of said railroad company that all moneys arising from the sale of said bonds shall be expended upon that part of said road lying between the Allen county line, in the State of Indiana and the city of Kendallville; that the committee upon ordinance prepare and report an ordinance to carry into effect these resolutions."

At a meeting of the city council on the 10th of June, 1867, that portion of the above resolution requiring the president of the railroad company to guarantee that all money arising from the sale of city bonds should be expended upon that portion of the road lying between the Allen county line and Kendallville was unanimously "rescinded and repealed." It was further ordained, at this session, that so much of the above resolution as referring to subscribing and taking eighty-three thousand dollars stock in the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad, and to issuing city bonds in payment therefor, "be and the same is hereby repealed." This was accomplished by a unanimous vote. Imme-

diately afterward the following resolution was offered:

"Be it resolved by the common council of the city of Kendallville, That whereas, the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad Company has prepared a proper certificate for capital stock in said company to the amount of 830 shares of \$100 each, and by its president, Joseph K. Edgerton, has also executed a written guarantee that the proceeds of the bonds ordered to be executed by said city by special ordinance adopted May 8, 1867, shall be applied in the construction of said railroad between Fort Wayne and Kendallville, and not elsewhere, and the said company having consented to deliver to the said city the private obligations or subscriptions to the capital stock of said company made by the citizens of Kendallville during the year 1866; Now, therefore, the treasurer of said city is directed to receive from said Joseph K. Edgerton the certificates of stock as aforesaid and the written guarantee and the private obligations or subscription aforesaid, and in payment therefor to deliver to said Edgerton the bonds executed by virtue of the special ordinance aforesaid, being eighty-three corporate bonds—coupon bonds of \$1,000 each; and the said city treasurer is further directed, upon application to deliver said private obligations to the several citizens of the city who executed the same and who now reside in said city."

"This resolution remained pending until the next session of the Council, when it was voted upon and passed without a dissenting voice. On motion, Mr. Edgerton was appointed to cast the vote of the city at the annual meeting of the stockholders, to be held at Sturgis, Michigan, on the third Wednesday in July, 1867. He was also instructed to vote for Robert Dykes as director of the company, from Kendallville. In July, 1869, some misgivings having arisen in the breasts of the citizens of Kendallville regarding the good faith of the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad Company as to the fulfillment of its promises and obligations, and the proper disposal or application of the city's subscription, the president of the company was informed that the city

would not pay its obligations—would repudiate the payment of its bonds—unless some further assurance was received that the stock subscribed would be properly expended, and that, too, without any unnecessary delay. Whether such assurance was received is not known; at all events, matters went on until it was learned that the Grand Rapids Company had in some manner transferred its interest in the road to the Continental Improvement Company, and that the stock in the road held by the city of Kendallville was either worthless, or nearly so, from the probable fact that the extensive pine timber lands in Michigan owned by the company, to which all such stock had a claim, had been disposed of in a manner to defraud the stockholders of any interest therein, whereupon one hundred and fourteen citizens of Kendallville petitioned the city council, asking that the Continental Improvement Company be required to furnish the city with eighty-three thousand dollars of stock, or upon failure to do so such citizens would refuse to pay the principal of their bonds, the interest, or any part thereof. The petition was ordered on file, and the mayor was instructed to employ Morris & Worden, attorneys of Fort Wayne, to ascertain the true condition of affairs, and whether the city of Kendallville was liable for the payment of the eighty-three thousand dollars stock subscribed. This last resolution, however, was soon rescinded, and the council employed L. E. Goodwin to ascertain the extent of the legal liability of the city for the bonds given to the railroad company.

"As time passed it became more apparent to the citizens that they had been outflanked when they gave their bonds to the railroad company, and a bitter opposition to

the payment of the subscription was freely expressed everywhere. At last a petition with sixty-eight names was presented to the council, asking that an agent be appointed to see whether the bonds of the city in the possession of the railroad company could be negotiated at some satisfactory rate, in view of the existing hard times and burdensome taxation; but at the next meeting another petition, asking that action on the above petition be deferred until after the election of the city officers for the ensuing year, was presented with one hundred and forty-two names.

"At the next session the council resolved to appoint a committee of three citizens to confer with the holders of the city's bonds, as to the best terms such bonds could be negotiated. A conference between the committee and Mr. Edgerton, of the Grand Rapids road, and G. W. Cass, of the Continental Improvement Company, was held, and arrangements were made by which the bonds were to be purchased by the city, and, in lieu thereof, the stock held by the city was to be transferred to the holders of the bonds; but as this was not followed by the proper action on the part of the bondholders, it was resolved by the city council that the treasurer be instructed to pay no more coupons on the bonds until further orders. This action brought from Mr. Cass the proposition to exchange forty thousand dollars of the bonds of the city with the overdue coupons attached for eighty thousand dollars of the stock in the Grand Rapids Railroad, and also an agreement to discount twenty-five per cent. on the remaining debt, if the same be paid in one and two years. After long debate through several successive meetings the council finally rejected the offer of

Mr. Cass, but agreed to exchange twenty thousand dollars and the stock in the city's possession for the eighty-three thousand dollars in bonds held by the Continental Company, the twenty thousand dollars to be payable in three years in equal annual payments. Mr. Cass, by letter, refused to accept this proposition, and further debate was indulged in by the city council regarding the best means of adjusting the difference. A committee of three was appointed to go to Sturgis, Michigan—Messrs. Ringle, Cain and Orviatt. These men could secure no better terms, and accordingly a mass meeting of the citizens of the city was called to be held on the 2d of August, 1870, at which time an almost unanimous opinion was expressed not to accept the proposition of Mr. Cass; but in the face of this feeling the city council, by a vote of three to two, accepted the proposal. Any further action, however, was postponed until a petition, signed by two hundred and thirty-eight qualified voters of the city, and asking that the resolution of the council be rescinded, was presented, when the prayer of the petitioners was granted. The payment of the coupons on the bonds was refused, and after threatening suit against the city treasurer for the collection of the same the railroad president was confronted by a resolution from the council supporting the treasurer in his refusal to pay the overdue interest. After numerous propositions from both sides for a settlement without success, suit was finally begun in the United States circuit court at Indianapolis, by J. T. Davis, for the collection of overdue interest on the city bonds. While this was pending, further efforts were made to adjust the trouble.

"The city received a proposition from

certain attorneys of Fort Wayne to the effect that if fifteen thousand dollars would be guaranteed them they would clear the city of its bonded indebtedness. This proposition was accepted and suit was begun. Various other complications arose, until at last, in January, 1874, the following contract was entered into between the city and Mr. Cass, representing the Continental Improvement Company:

"The said city shall assign and deliver to the said Continental Improvement Company the certificates for eight hundred and thirty shares of the stock in the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad, now held by said city. Second, the said city shall pay the said Continental Improvement Company twenty-five thousand dollars in ten (10) equal annual payments, with interest payable annually on the whole; the first payment to be made on the 1st of October, 1874, and the remaining payments on the 1st of October, annually, thereafter until all shall be paid, and the interest shall be computed on the twenty-five thousand dollars from the first day of October, 1874. Third, the cause now pending against said company in the Allen circuit court to be withdrawn, and all suits against said company in which said city is interested, either directly or indirectly, to be dismissed immediately by said city. Fourth, the installments (\$2,500) and interest as above stated, as it becomes due, and at the same time surrenders to said city ten thousand dollars of said bonds or coupons now held by said company, and when said city shall have performed all the other stipulations herein agreed to be performed by said city, then the Continental Improvement Company will, without further payment, de-

liver to the said city the bonds of the Continental Improvement Company.'"

Thus, after a long struggle and prolonged litigation, the railroad was established and the city government secured from serious loss. Under the management of the Grand Rapids & Indiana Company the railroad has been doing a prosperous business. Her rails of steel, although laid at great cost and during a period not at all propitious to such an undertaking, have long been traveled by the prancing steed of iron, distributing the luxuries as well as the necessities of life from section to section, from city to city, dropping them even by the wayside, carrying both joy and sadness, both pleasure and pain, to the many country folk adjacent to the line of travel. To these enterprises the city of Kendallville owes much of its present prosperity, and indeed they are enterprises which would and do bring success and prosperity to any thrifty hamlet, village, town or city.

HORSE-THIEVES AND BLACKLEGS.

In an early day Noble county was infested with a lot of horse-thieves and counterfeits that were hard to beat. They were gentlemen in appearance, well dressed, educated, accommodating, good neighbors, and all that. The leaders came here from Summit county, Ohio. For a time they controlled the courts and justices, and many people were afraid of what might happen from the enmity of these counterfeits.

To this kind of business William Mitchell was opposed. He was one who feared nothing—neither man nor devil. One night Mr. Mitchell was hauling a load of lumber home from the Latta sawmill, five miles

north of his home. One of the prominent blackleg leaders, and a neighbor of Mr. Mitchell, had given out that he would give Mr. Mitchell a licking. Well, this man passed Mitchell on horseback twice in the woods that night, passing the time of night with him. Then Mitchell got a club and laid it on the lumber ready for any emergency, but the fellow's heart failed him and he did not try it.

Next day this same man was riding by on horseback, and Mitchell went out and asked him what there was about his saying that he was going to lick him. The blackleg said it was so. "All right," said Mr. Mitchell, "we will try it right here," and at that they went at it, and they were pretty evenly matched. Parties came along and pulled them apart. The blackleg found that he could not scare Mr. Mitchell worth a cent, and ever afterward Mr. "Blackleg" was a "back-number."

In the fall of 1840 two young men named Smith and Turner broke jail at Bluffton, Ind., and came into this neighborhood. William Hunter, of Huntertown, Allen county, came to Mitchell's house. A reward was offered for the capture of Smith and Turner, and Mr. Hunter told Mr. Mitchell that these parties, Smith and Turner, had been in jail for horse-stealing. They had been seen in the neighborhood, and it was known where they were stopping.

Mitchell went to Rice's, Sawyer's, Oak and Tom Johnson's for help in capturing these two men. Mitchell and Hunter, the two Johnsons and a few others went to the house. When they stepped inside they found Smith and Turner ready to travel, saddlebags on their arms, talking to their host. Smith made a break for one door and one of the

Johnsons went after him. Smith went for and into a field of standing corn. Johnson could not run as fast as Smith, and the latter got away. It is pretty hard to follow a man on the move at night in a field of standing corn. Turner broke for the stable, where horses were saddled, and Mitchell after him. They ran for half a mile, and each got so tired that they rolled over down-timber. Finally the Rice boys came along, heard the hallowing and captured Turner, took him to Brown's tavern, two miles south, put him in bed, tied with a rope, and set a fellow to watch him. While the crowd was outside talking the situation over, Turner cut the rope, jumped and ran for dear life, but was caught straddle of the picket dooryard fence, taken back to bed and later lodged in jail at Bluffton. He broke jail again, and in May, 1841, the barns of Asa Brown (in whose tavern Turner had been kept at Brown's) and of Mr. Mitchell were burned one night at the same time. Mitchell was in Ohio at the time, near Defiance, working as a contractor on the Wabash & Erie canal. The neighbor who had harbored Smith and Turner was the first man at the fire, and got on top of our log house to keep the sparks from setting fire to it. My mother told him to come down, and he did, like Davy Crockett's coon. She sent John Steel to take his place. John Steel was true blue. The barns were soon rebuilt. The sympathizers with these blacklegs were known. There are many weak people who are afraid to stand for the right at all times and under all conditions.

Some years later the Regulators were organized. Some good men and some bad men went into this organization. They terrorized suspects and strung them up with a

rope to cause them to tell what was wanted to be known, and finally it resulted in a mob which hung a man by the name of McDougal, south of Ligonier—a stain which Noble county will never get rid of—mob law.

THE FORT WAYNE & LIMA PLANK ROAD.

The farm products along the Mongoquinon (or Lima) road, for sixty miles north of Fort Wayne, all went there for a market, the outlet being the Wabash & Erie Canal. Well, a wagon road through a dense wilderness soon comes to be almost impassable, and the Fort Wayne merchants and enterprising men along this road conceived the idea of building a plank road. Stock in the corporation was payable in cash, dry goods, groceries, hardware, saddles, harness, boots and shoes, labor, and, in fact, almost everything conceivable.

Now, to convert this stuff into the paying for the labor, sawmills, timber, etc., was a task that William Mitchell, of Kendallville, was selected to superintend, and the exchanging and trading of the above got to be called "dicker," and Kendallville "Dickertown"—no money or so little that it cut no figure in the trading.

The plank road was built from Fort Wayne to Kendallville, and then straight north through South Milford, in Lagrange county, to Union Mills, and then west to Ontario. This road was a wonderful benefit and opened up the country. When a team of horses got on the plank road away they went. What was a load became as nothing as soon as they struck the plank. Men ran foot races and everybody was happy because they were out of the mud.

During the construction of this plank

road in Swan township a gang of men were laying the planks across a small marsh, and when loaded teams from the north came down on to the marsh they had to be turned around by the plank men and go back to get around the swamp. One of these plank men takes a piece of coal and marks a hand pointing east on a board for a sign, and it read, "Go, Damn You." That sign told the story, and all that was necessary to say to the traveler to keep him from getting down into the swamp, where he had to be turned back.

When the plank road was constructed from the south up to Kendallville, the people along the Mongoquinon road were asked to contribute toward the construction on that line; but they thought the road had to go that way, and far-seeing men on the line through South Milford and to Union Mills, in Lagrange county, held out inducements, and the planks were laid on that line, and it opened a more direct road to Kendallville from the north as well.

Brown's Tavern (no hotels then), now Lisbon, got to be a prosperous place, and when the Michigan Southern & Northern Indiana Railroad was prospected the line ran through Lisbon; but Lisbon was a high elevation and the valley of the Elkhart was adopted, which brought the line through Kendallville.

As a matter of history it may be stated that William Mitchell, of Kendallville, owned and laid out the town (now city) of Kendallville, and he, in connection with Samuel Hanna and Pliny Hoagland, of Fort Wayne, under the firm name of William Mitchell & Company, took a contract in 1852 to construct the Ohio & Indiana Railroad from Crestline, Ohio, to Fort Wayne, Ind., one hundred and thirty-one miles.

While doing this Mitchell took stock in the railroad and paid for the stock in lands upon which Kendallville now stands, and several hundred acres adjoining the city at a good price. Later on, when the Michigan Southern & Northern Indiana Railroad was being located, he bought the land back from the Ohio & Indiana Railroad, and the last purchase was better than the first sale. So much for foresight.

REMINISCENCES OF JOHN MITCHELL.

The following reminiscences by John Mitchell are decidedly interesting: A person looking at the map of Noble county, Ind., will notice two angling lines of wagon roads running northwest and southeast—one running through the west side of the county, called the Goshen road, the other through the east tier of townships, called the Mongoquinn or Fort Wayne and Lima plank road.

These roads were the first in the county, and those on which Indian traders and land-hunters found a way for transportation. These roads were at first Indian trails, and afterwards became the great highways on which were transported the products of the country down to Fort Wayne, where a market was made by the Wabash & Erie canal to Toledo, Ohio.

It will be found that from Fort Wayne north nearly fifty miles the Mongoquinn road angles most all the way, and it may be observed that all the first roads leading into Fort Wayne angled through the country on the shortest line, and these became the main lines of travel and commerce.

On the Mongoquinn road settlements started at Marseilles, Tamarack, Brown's

Tavern (which later became Lisbon); then came Kendallville, Avilla, Swan, and Hi Cramer's Corners began to show signs of commercial prosperity, and the Darwinian theory, "The Survival of the Fittest," was to be the result.

The east half of Noble county was a dense wilderness in August, 1836,—a forest of whitewood, black walnut, hard and soft maple, ash, oak and beech, such as would pall the heart of the strongest in these days, covered the ground, and had to be got rid of before crops could be grown. One who never saw such timber as grew in this country cannot imagine the quantity that covered the ground, any more than can one who never saw the effects of our Civil war imagine what war is. Talk can give but little idea of either.

One asks why should people seek to make a home in such a wilderness, when the prairies of Illinois and southern Michigan were already cleared and ready for the plow? Emigration came here from central Ohio and farther east in Pennsylvania. "Westward the star of empire takes its way," and they came from a heavy-timbered country and were not afraid of timber, were used to chopping and clearing, and then again, the lands in the east half of Noble county were in 1836 in the hands of the government and sold at one dollar and a quarter an acre. The settlers were poor people and looking for cheap lands. Two dollars and a half to five dollars an acre was the usual price, where land was bought from "eastern speculators," as they were termed then. Again, you would hear this argument used: Land that would not grow timber (meaning prairie land) would not grow farm crops.

For several years there was an exodus

of strong men from Wayne, Allen and Swan townships, who went to the prairies up north with grain cradles to assist in cutting the wheat there and earn a little money to pay their taxes. Money was very scarce in those times. Black salts made from ashes gathered from log heaps was a cash article. Skins of animals were received in payment of store debts. The merchant then bought his goods on a year's time in New York. Profits were large, time of payment long. But the country merchant then did not succeed better than now.

Log houses and log stables were made comfortable by stopping the cracks with chinking and mud. The clapboard roofs were held down by logs running crossways of the clapboards, with blocks to keep the logs apart. Many a time the writer, as a boy, has waked up on a winter morning to find the bedclothes covered with snow, drifted through the cracks of a clapboard roof. It was not cold then. Young blood flows quick and warm. Get out in the snow barefooted before you go to bed and see how warm your feet will get. Try it once, young reader.

Nails were then unknown, and there was no money to buy them with even if they were known. No fences at first; soon came brush fences and wind-rows of timber. All stock ran in the woods and with bells on. In the woods you could hear the ax of the woodman, the tinkle of the bell on cattle and horses, the crack of the hunter's rifle quite a way off. One knew about where to find the cattle and horses each day. Sometimes they strayed farther off and then had to be brought home. No underbrush then; the Indians had kept the young brush burned off for hunting the wild game. The woods

were full of deer, turkeys and wolves. Now and then was seen a bear or a wildcat, and coons without number and many fur-bearing animals abounded.

Everybody's hogs ran together in the woods and were wild. They got fat in the fall of the year on "shack" (acorns and beechnuts). They had good nests in the woods for winter, made from leaves of the trees on the warm side of a fallen trunk. The leaves kept the ground from freezing and they could find the "shack" by rooting the snow away, and then the thick woods made the climate warmer than now. The pork from hogs fattened on "shack" was sweet but soft, and the buyers at Fort Wayne and farther east would stick their fingers through it and call it "shack pork." When fried it all went to grease, and would not stick to a chopper's ribs like that from corn-fed hogs.

The breed soon got to be of the razor-back variety, and the bristles on some of them were used by the early cobblers with the wax-end to sew leather and to patch shoes.

Each man owning hogs had a mark, which mark was recorded in the county records. In this way people could tell their own hogs in the general round-up in the fall of the year.

House floors were made of "punchcons;" that is, basswood split into slabs and then with a broadax smoothed off a little on the upper side. Cracks pretty wide on the edges and a corner out of the end of one board made a place to put your hand in and roll the puncheon over and then go down into a hole in the ground for a cellar. It answered until we could do better.

This country was full of "cat swamps"

(small depressions of from a few rods to several acres). These were full of brush and water—the water drying out in the fall of the year and getting green and yellow—a breeder of mosquitoes and poison—malaria. The air we breathed, the water we drank, nothing but poison. It is a wonder everybody did not die. Shaking "ager" was the principal occupation of the newcomer. People would shake until their teeth would chatter. Shake the bed, shake everything, and no fun about the shaking, I tell you. It was in dead earnest. And then came the fever. As Mace Bowen would say, "Mighty souls, goodness gracious, what a fever."

Drink water, more poison. Take bone-set tea, lobelia tea, then purge, then "puke," first one end, then 'tother. Lively work, but the "ager" had to be worn out. Quinine, quinine, quinine and calomel to the end.

In such a country the writer's father and mother came with two small boys—the eldest six years old in blackberry time in 1836—to make a home. The Pottawatomie Indians were here for two years after our arrival. They were friendly, begging for something to eat. Papooses strapped to a board and hung on the squaw's back was their way of carrying a child. I have seen the board set down by the side of a log house while the squaw was inside; an old sow came along and rooted the youngster over, and the cry of the young Indian brought the squaw out to drive the hogs away and do some grunting herself and move on.

What a courage for a delicate young woman to come from eastern New York among entire strangers to bring her children into the wilderness!

The people were all alike—no formal-

ties then. Their wants were few, and if a man was honest he had no trouble at all in getting on in the world. The every-day clothing of the men and boys was pretty ragged. They were patched and patched, and then patched and patched again, until they were in colors like Joseph's coat of old.

Wild honey was abundant, and during the winter and early spring people could track bees to the bee-trees a long ways through the woods, then by cutting the bee-tree down they got plenty of wild honey. And to a boy there seemed to be no end to an appetite for the sweet.

There were few horses among the first settlers. Oxen were the main draught animals used in destroying the forest. No roads. No use for buggies or carriages. Oxen were trained and got to be experts, both team and driver, and it is wonderful what they can be taught to do in such surroundings and in the hands of an expert ox-driver. The writer has seen them in a logging-field where timber was put into log heaps to burn, when the oxen would get excited and run to the heap, break a log-chain, break the yoke sometimes, bellow and paw the ground in excitement. These breaks would occur when the log was too big or fast at one end.

WILD HAY, OR MARSH GRASS.

The low muck lands of the country produced a wild grass, which answered very well until tame grass could be grown. This wild grass was cut with scythes, and in the cutting many massasoger snakes and other kinds were slain.

All children, boys and girls alike, were barefooted in warm weather, and it took

pretty cool weather to cause them to put on shoes, because they had to be mighty saving, as shoes were not plenty and had to be made to last a long time. I knew of one young girl who carried her shoes under her arm nearly a mile through the woods and when near the Sunday-school room put her shoes on. This seems a large story in the year 1901, yet it was true, and that girl, now an old lady, is a resident of the state of Washington, and delights to tell of those experiences when she was young. Well, I see I have got switched off from the wild grass question. The reader will pardon, as at seventy-one years and past, I cannot hold the gray matter down to the text as well as I ought to, but the wild marsh grass was a godsend to this country. It kept the farm animals alive; it made roofs for stables and sheds, and would turn the water almost equal to the feathers on a duck's back. One of my early recollections was as a bare-footed boy in carrying water to a lot of men who with scythes were cutting this wild hay, and then hear the massasoger snakes shake their rattles all around you; it makes a fellow wake up, you bet.

BROWSE.

Cattle and horses in early spring, after the hay was used up, were taken to the low grounds, where the soft maple, elms and basswood trees were cut down, and the stock lived on the ends of the limbs, buds, etc., and got pretty well filled up. I have often seen the deer, several together, eating browse with cattle and horses and when men were chopping close by. It shows how hungry the deer were.

If one were going through the woods to

a neighbor's or after cattle, the old trusty flint-lock rifle was always taken along, and with the woods full of game, was pretty sure to find something to take home.

The water of Noble county runs into Lake Erie through Cedar creek, the Little St. Joe and the Maumee rivers; also into Lake Michigan through the Elkhart and Big St. Joe rivers; also into the Gulf of Mexico through the Blue into the Eel and the Wabash, and the Tippecanoe into the Wabash, Ohio and Mississippi rivers. Perhaps there is no other county in the United States where the water runs in three different directions, as does that of Noble county. The county is full of lakes. Good authority has placed the number at three hundred. I will not vouch for the exactness of this statement, but in a carriage ride of five miles east and north of Kendallville one can see seven different lakes and all full of fish.

ELECTIONS IN WAYNE TOWNSHIP.

For many years the elections of Wayne township were held in the school-house at Wayne Center. The Digginses, Brundiges, Graydons, Stantons, Iddings, Tryons and other old wheel-horses of the Whig and Democratic columns used to have great times at the elections. The first few years the Center school house was surrounded by plenty of thick and low oak brush, each party had a jug of whisky hid in the brush and a drink of this whisky was supposed to be the price of a vote, and each party was mighty careful that the other fellow did not find their jug in the brush, and of course there was a great deal of very private conversation going on; each party had

to go way out and talk low and look all round and be very wise, so the other fellows did not get the start of them, and towards the close of the polls the veterans would get a little thick-tongued and would be valuable with arguments against the opposition, and sometimes scraps and hair-pulling would take place; but wiser counsels would prevail until the next election, when patriotism would again come to the front and the old issues be raked over as before, Whig and Democrat alike.

TIPECANOE AND TYLER, TOO; OR, THE BAR-
BECUE AT NORTH PORT IN 1840.

Political speeches by Governor Bigger and other Whig politicians, with fifes and drums for music (no brass bands in those times), were to be the order of the day at North Port (in Orange township). Then there was no Rome City. William Mitchell, of Kendallville, bought a black steer from James Skinner (a Democrat), of Jefferson township; then it was common to say if a man changed his politics that he changed his coat; well, the black steer changed his coat all right. At this time Fred Acus (now living at Albion), as a boy was working for James Skinner on the farm. Mitchell paid Acus twenty-five cents, all in silver, to bring the steer over to Mitchell's house, about eight miles, and Mitchell said to Acus, "Now, Fred, that is all your own" (the twenty-five cents). Mr. Acus has told the writer this story within a few years past and with great pleasure. Well, the black steer was skinned, the head, horns, tail and legs left on the body; a stout green pole run through the body and out far enough at each end to rest on poles chained together with log chains so the body was up from

the ground two or three feet; then fires were built about it and kept hot all night; plenty of salt and pepper brine was applied from pails at the same time and the ox was carefully watched that some "Loco foco" Democrat, with evil intent, did not get away with the beef. The ox was well roasted and well seasoned, and to hungry men and boys plain bread and a hunk of beef tasted good, and was mighty filling. Well, early next morning the fife and drums could be heard through the woods as the Whitfords, Isbells, Tryons, Sayles, and others crossed Bixler lake in canoes (dug outs) from the east settlement, on their way to Brown's tavern (no Lisbon then), the gathering place of the delegation. Old Charley Isbell, who had fought under General Scott at Lundy's Lane in 1812, with military cap and coat, and brass buttons and big sword swinging round, and his horse rearing up and excited, led the way till it made a boy step high and feel mighty big. Well, the procession started from Brown's tavern (now Lisbon), and when they got to the creek at Kendallville, near where Deiblie's factory now is, it was found that one of the sleepers under the bridge had been weakened, so the teams had to be turned round, and fences let down, and crossed the creek in Mitchell's field. Now the roasted ox was ready, horns and head decorated with a profusion of tomatoes, then supposed not to be fit for people, but good for hogs to eat. The writer, as a boy of ten years, with others, rode in the wagon with the beef. Well, we got up to the north side of the creek, just north of where Frank Oviatt now lives, and there was a low piece of road: Stephen Sawyer—a large, tall man and a Democrat—was working out his road tax by shoveling the

soft mud into the road. Some one asked Steve what he was doing that for. He said "To stall them d—d Whigs," and so we laughed and moved on. After the speaking plenty of bread and hard cider was on hand and stout men with long, sharp knives sliced the roasted beef off, and with a chunk of bread each and all were filled. Uncle Jimmy Madison, of Rome City (a Democrat), has told me many a time how he was standing in the crowd and looking on, and my father, taking him by the arm and saying, "Jimmy, come and have some Whig beef," and Madison said he did and it was mighty good, too, and so ended the barbecue at North Port in 1840.

CARRYING THE ELECTION RETURNS TO THE COUNTY SEAT AT PORT MITCHELL IN 1840.

Ransom Greenman, of Allen township, and the writer—both boys—were sent horseback with the election returns (not official) from Wayne and Allen about midnight of the day of election, through the woods, by trail, to Port Mitchell, the then county seat of Noble county. Boy-like, we hallooed and sung nearly all the way. When we got to Jim Skinner's (a Democrat) in Jefferson county, Mr. Skinner came to the door in his shirt-tail and asked the news. We reported our return largely Whig and hallooed and hurrahed, and Skinner said "go to hell" and went in the house and slammed the door shut, and so the fun went on. We got to Port Mitchell just about daylight.

KENDALLVILLE POSTMASTERS.

NAME.	DATE OF APPOINTMENT.
William Mitchell.....	December 7, 1836
Samuel Minot, March 7, 1846, office discontinued.....	May 29, 1849

Barzilla T. Black.....	April 17, 1857
Justus Barron.....	March 29, 1861
Benj. G. Cissell.....	January 19, 1864
James J. Lash.....	October 5, 1866
Edwin Lisle.....	June 25, 1869
Chas. O. Myers.....	March 24, 1873
James Nellis.....	November 20, 1877
John R. Smith.....	January 13, 1886
James R. Bunyan.....	December 21, 1889
Jeremiah Foley.....	February 7, 1894
Samuel B. Brillhart.....	January 14, 1898

The following correspondence is self-explanatory:

PORT WAYNE, IND., Friday, August 28, 1896.

FRIEND J. MITCHELL,

Kendallville, Indiana:

My daughter, Mrs. Ann Elizabeth Lewis (who was a visitor in your family some forty years ago), will leave on to-morrow morning train with her daughter, for Ligonier to visit her sister (Mrs. W. N. Beasel), and expecting they will have to wait a short time for the train from the east, would be pleased to meet you if it would be convenient for you to do so.

My health is as good as could be expected for a youth of eighty-four years.

Very respectfully yours,

O. W. JEFFERDS.

PORT WAYNE, IND., September 3, 1896.

MR. AND MRS. JOHN MITCHELL,

Esteemed friends:

Your letter of the 29th ult. was received on Sunday morning, saying you met my daughters, and took them in; and I must acknowledge my obligations to you, for your kind entertainment of them between trains, which they say, were hours spent very pleasantly and will be long remembered. I was very sorry you missed me last fall. As soon as I heard of your call, I went down town to look you up, but I could not get any trace of you. I thank you for your invitation to visit you, and know I would be well cared for, but for these reasons I beg you will excuse me.

I suppose you have not much recollection of 1840 election, when we had the log cabin and hard cider clubs, and sang the old song (to the tune of the striped pig:

For Tippecanoe and Tyler too,

We'll beat little Van—(Van Buren);

Van is a used up M-a-n,

And with them we'll beat little V a n—

Oh! have you heard from Vermont—mont—mont,

All honest and true?

It's 30,000 for Governor Grout,
Tippecanoe and Tyler too,
And with them we'll beat little Van,
Van—Van is a used up man—a-n.

The next verse was have you heard from Maine? which said, that it had gone HELL BENT for Cephas Kent (candidate for governor), for which I expect to hear a similar result in a few days, and not surprised to hear the same from nearly every other state.

FORT WAYNE, IND.,
September 18th, 1896.

FRIEND MITCHELL:—

Yours of the 14th inst. was duly received, asking for information about the location of the Northern Michigan Canal about 1838. As well as I can recollect, it was to run from Lake Michigan (Michigan City) to Fort Wayne and connect with the W. & E. Canal, expecting the Lake (Michigan) to feed it as far south as the Elkhart river, which they proposed to dam, as well as the outlet of the surrounding marshes, and make a reservoir to feed to Fort Wayne. The line was run to Fort Wayne and connected with the W. & E. Canal, about one-half mile east of the G. R. & I. R. R. crossing of the W. & E. Canal, near John Orf's present residence.

A contract for the reservoir dam, and several others, were let. In April, 1839, the first estimates were to be paid at the Chief Engineers office, at Port Mitchell, where Judge Hanna had a mill and store, managed by his brother-in-law (Taylor) and perhaps there were five or six families who comprised the town. Major S. Lewis of this town was one of the three Canal Commissioners, whose duty it was, to attend to the payment for the State was sick and got me to go for him, the State furnished the money through the Fort Wayne branch of the State Bank, and M. W. Hubbell, the Teller, took it out there. We started out with Col. M. S. Wines (who had a job this side of Port Mitchell) and went to Huntertown, and struck in west about a mile, to the line of the canal, through the woods (no settlers on the line) to his job, and on to Port Mitchell. I do not recollect of the number of contracts, but the dam, and the one north of the dam in which Frank Aveline of this place had an interest. After the payments were made Hubbell and I started for home, and struck the Mongoquing state road at Wright's Corners I think, and on our way home I think we stopped a short time at your fathers. Mace M. Bowen, a boy of about 16 or 18 years of age, I think carried the mail to White Pigeon, nearly as far back as that. Can't he recollect anything about the canal?

After some twenty-five or thirty years the G. R. & I. R. R. ran their line of road from this place up through Michigan, and they struck the dam at Rome City. Now is it not probable that they occupy about the same ground of the projected canal? If there are any persons now living who cleared up that part of your county, I should think they would recollect of seeing, some of the old excavations which were left.

I think the above covers all your questions.

Respectfully yours,

O. W. JEFFERDS.

NOBLE COUNTY IN THE CIVIL WAR.

These regiments were the Thirtieth, Forty-fourth, Seventy-fourth, Eighty-eighth, One Hundredth, One Hundred and Twenty-ninth, One Hundred and Thirty-ninth, One Hundred and Forty-second, One Hundred and Fifty-second, Seventh Cavalry and Twelfth Cavalry. The Thirtieth was at first commanded by Col. Sion S. Bass. It first moved to Indianapolis, thence to Camp Nevin, Ky., thence to Munfordsville and Bowling Green, and in March, 1862, to Nashville. It participated in the battle of Shiloh on the 7th of April, losing its colonel, who was succeeded by Col. J. B. Dodge. Here the regiment lost in killed, wounded and missing about 130 men. It participated in the siege of Corinth, and moved with Buell's army through northern Alabama, Tennessee and Kentucky, and also pursued Bragg. It took part in the three days' battle at Stone River, losing heavily; and also at Chattanooga and Chickamauga, suffering severely at the latter place. It was in the campaign against Atlanta, fighting in all the battles. At Atlanta it was consolidated into a residuary battalion of seven companies, under command of Col. H. W. Lawton. It fought against Hood at Nashville,

and pursued him to Huntsville, thence moved into east Tennessee. In June, 1865, it was transferred to Texas. It was mustered out of service late in 1865.

The Forty-fourth, with H. B. Reed as colonel, moved to Indianapolis in December, 1861, thence to Henderson, Ky., thence to Camp Calhoun, thence to Fort Henry, thence to Fort Donelson, in which battle it suffered severely. It moved to Pittsburg Landing, and fought both days at Shiloh, losing thirty-three killed and one hundred and seventy-seven wounded. It fought often at the siege of Corinth, and pursued the enemy to Booneville. It moved with Buell and followed Bragg, fighting at Perryville. It skirmished at Russell's Hill, moved to Stone River, where it fought three days, losing eight killed, fifty-two wounded and twenty-five missing. It moved to Chattanooga, fought at Chickamauga, fought at Mission Ridge, losing in these engagements three killed, fifty-nine wounded and twenty missing. It did provost duty at Chattanooga, and was finally mustered out September, 1865. During the war it lost three hundred and fifty killed and wounded, and fifty-eight by disease. William C. Williams, Simeon C. Aldrich and James F. Curtis were its colonels at times.

The Seventy-fourth, in August, 1862, moved to Louisville, Ky., thence to Bowling Green. It pursued Bragg, and reached Gallatin on the 10th of November. Companies C and K joined the regiment in December. Before this these companies skirmished at Munfordsville, and with Bragg's advance on the 14th. Were captured, paroled and then joined the regiment. The regiment pursued Morgan, moved to Gallatin, Nashville, Laverne, Triune, moved

against Tullahoma, and skirmished at Hoover's Gap. It joined the campaign against Chattanooga, skirmished at Dug Gap, Ga. It was one of the first engaged at Chickamauga, and was the last to leave the field. It lost twenty killed, one hundred and twenty-nine wounded and eleven missing. It skirmished continuously at the siege of Chattanooga, and in the charge on Mission Ridge lost two killed and sixteen wounded. It pursued the enemy to Ringgold, Ga., participated in the reconnaissance on Buzzard's Roost, marched with Sherman on the Atlanta campaign, skirmishing and fighting at Dallas, Kenesaw and Lost Mountain, Peach Tree Creek, and many other places about Atlanta. It lost in this campaign forty-six men. It charged the enemy's works at Jonesboro, Ga., and lost thirteen killed and forty wounded. Many of the latter died. It pursued Hood, and skirmished at Rocky Creek Church. It moved to North Carolina, and finally home via Washington, D. C.

The Eighty-eighth took the field in August, 1862. It defended Louisville against Kirby Smith, pursued Bragg, fought at Perryville and Stone River, doing splendid work at the latter battle, losing eight killed and forty-eight wounded. It fought or skirmished at Hoover's Gap, Tullahoma, Hillsboro, Elk River and Dug Gap, Ga. It fought desperately at Chickamauga, fought "among the clouds" on Lookout Mountain, charged at Mission Ridge, skirmished at Graysville and Ringgold. In the Atlanta campaign it was engaged at Buzzard's Roost, Resaca, Dallas, Kenesaw Mountain, Peach Tree Creek, and Atlanta and Utoy Creek. It pursued Hood, marched with Sherman to the sea, campaigned through

the Carolinas, fought at Bentonville, and moved home via Richmond and Washington, D. C.

The One Hundreth, in November, 1862, took the field at Memphis, Tenn.; moved on the unsuccessful Vicksburg campaign; did garrison duty at Memphis and vicinity; participated in the siege of Vicksburg, and then in the five days' siege of Jackson. It moved to Vicksburg, thence to Memphis, thence to Stevenson and Bridgeport, thence to Trenton, Ga. It fought at Lookout Mountain, and then moved to Chattanooga. It fought at Mission Ridge, losing in killed and wounded one hundred and thirty-two men. It pursued Bragg's army; relieved Burnside at Knoxville; moved on the Atlanta campaign, fighting at Dalton, Snake Creek Gap, Resaca, Dallas, New Hope Church, Big Shanty, Kenesaw Mountain, Nickajack Creek, Chattahoochie River, Decatur, Atlanta, Cedar Bluffs, Jonesboro and Lovejoy Station, fighting almost continuously for one hundred days. It pursued Hood, joined the famous march to the sea, fought at Griswoldville, Ga., and Bentonville, N. C., then moved home via Richmond and Washington, D. C. The regiment fought in twenty-five battles.

The One Hundred and Twenty-ninth moved to Nashville, Tenn., April, 1864, thence to Charleston, Tenn. It fought at Dalton, Resaca, skirmished for nearly two weeks through the woods and defiles near there, fought gallantly and lost heavily at Decatur, engaged the enemy at Strawberry Run, losing twenty-five killed and wounded. It pursued Hood, moved to the assistance of General Thomas, skirmished heavily at Columbia, and fought desperately at Franklin, one of the bloodiest battles of the war;

fought in the two days' battle against General Hood, and joined in the pursuit. It then moved via Cincinnati and Washington, D. C., to Morehead City, thence to Newbern, and finally to Wise's Forks, where it had a severe engagement with the enemy. It moved to Goldsboro, Morley Hall, Raleigh and Charlotte, where it was mustered out of service in August, 1865.

The One Hundred and Thirty-ninth entered the service at Indianapolis, June, 1864. It moved to Nashville, Tenn., and was assigned to garrison and provost duty in the towns and along the railroads, and, in general, was required to guard Sherman's base of supplies. At the expiration of one hundred days the regiment left the service.

The One Hundred and Forty-second entered the service in November, 1864. It moved to Nashville, where it was assigned garrison duty. At the battle of Nashville the regiment was in reserve. After this, and until it was mustered out, it remained at Nashville.

The One Hundred and Fifty-second entered the service in March, 1865, moving to Harper's Ferry, in the vicinity of which place it was assigned garrison duty. It was stationed for short periods at Charlestown, Stevenson Station, Summit Point and Clarksburg, where it was mustered out in August, 1865.

The Seventh Cavalry took the field in December, 1863. It moved to Louisville, thence to Union City, Tenn. It skirmished at Paris, Egypt Station and near Okalona, fighting severely all day at the latter place. In one charge it left sixty of its men on the field. During the entire fight it lost eleven killed, thirty-six wounded and thirty-seven missing. It moved to Memphis, and finally

to the support of Sherman's base of supplies. At Guntown, Miss., a desperate battle ensued, the regiment being driven back with a loss of eight killed, fifteen wounded and seventeen missing. It was highly complimented by General Grierson, notwithstanding the defeat. It fought at La Mavco, Miss., and near Memphis, where seven members of Company F were killed by guerrillas. After this it joined in the pursuit of General Price; moved with General Grierson on his famous raid, fighting and destroying rebel property. It moved down into Louisiana and Texas, and finally, late in 1865, was mustered out.

The Twelfth Cavalry was organized at Kendallville during the winter and spring of 1884, Edward Anderson, colonel. It first moved to Nashville, thence to Huntsville, Ala. Here and vicinity it remained, chastising guerrillas and bushwhackers. A portion was not mounted; the others were and were commanded by Lieut. Col. Alfred Reed. Many men were lost in the numerous engagements. After this the regiment moved to Brownsboro, thence to Tullahoma, where they watched General Forrest. Here it had several skirmishes. Companies C, D and H participated in the defense of Huntsville. The regiment fought at Wilkinson's Pike, Overall's Creek and before Murfreesboro, spent the winter of 1864-65 at Nashville, embarked for Vicksburg, participated in the movements on Mobile, Ala., and joined in the raid of General Grierson. It occupied Columbus, Miss., Grenada, Austin and other points, guarding Federal stores and positions. It was mustered out of service at Vicksburg in November, 1865.

The following imperfect "Roll of Honor" of men from Noble county who

were killed, died of wounds or disease, or otherwise, while in the service of their country during the war of the Rebellion, is taken from the Adjutant General's reports, from newspapers, and from various other sources, and doubtless contains numerous errors.

Commissioned Officers—Smith Birge, captain, died in 1865; E. A. Tonson, captain, accidentally killed in 1865; Thomas Badley, first lieutenant, killed at Chickamauga, September 19, 1863; George W. Seelye, first lieutenant, killed at Bentonville, N. C., March 19, 1865; J. D. Kerr, second lieutenant, died at Evansville, Ind., March 25, 1862; Simon Bowman, second lieutenant, died August 19, 1864; H. Reed, lieutenant, killed; James Collier, lieutenant, died; J. T. Zimmerman, lieutenant, died in 1865.

Non-Commissioned Officers—J. W. Geesman, sergeant, died at Nashville, Tenn., August 19, 1863; A. J. Linn, sergeant, died of wounds at Nashville, Tenn., February 5, 1863; Addison Harley, sergeant, died at Louisville, Ky., August 5, 1864; J. W. Clark, sergeant, died of wounds at Marietta, Ga., September 19, 1864; John W. Hathaway, corporal, killed at Stone River, December 31, 1862; Rush W. Powers, corporal, died at Nashville, Tenn., August 17, 1863; Emanuel Diffendafer, corporal, died at Bowling Green, Ky., December 29, 1862; Samuel Hamilton, corporal, died at Annapolis, Md., February 20, 1865; Henry Hinkley, corporal, died at Lisbon, Ind., November 19, 1864; Charles Wilde, corporal, died at Memphis, Tenn., in 1862; Henry H. Franklin, corporal, died at Chattanooga, Tenn., November 7, 1864; John D. Stansbury, musician, died at Louisville, Ky., January 23, 1862; L. D. Thompson, wag-

oner, died at Bowling Green, Ky., December 7, 1862.

Privates—William Archer, killed at Stone River, December, 1862; Levi Atwell, died at Upton, Ky., December, 1861; William C. Allen, died at Nashville, September, 1862; Otis D. Allen, died at Louisville, February, 1862; William Anderson, died in at Camp Nevin, Ky., November, 1861; William Adkins, died near Nashville, Tenn.; Daniel M. Axtell, died of wounds at Marietta, Ga., 1864; John W. Aker, died at Louisville, April, 1864; A. M. Albright, died in 1865; William Abbott, died at Chattanooga in 1864; Andrew Arnold, died at Chattanooga, 1864.

William Barthock, died of wounds at Fort Fisher in 1865; J. E. Bradford, starved to death at Danville in 1864; H. J. Belden, died at Evansville, Ind., April, 1862; Solomon Bean, died at Nashville, November, 1862; Paul Bean, died at Glasgow, Ky., November, 1862; A. P. Baltzell, killed at Shiloh, April, 1862; James Bailey, killed at Perryville in 1863; Henry Brooks, died at Madison, Ind., 1862; Peter Betyer, died at Grand Junction, 1863; W. H. Bailey, died at St. Louis, 1862; T. A. Barber, died at Nashville, 1865; Noah Bowman, died at Chattanooga in 1865; L. H. Baldwin, killed at Stone River, 1862; Josiah Benton, died at Kandallville, March, 1864; Henry Bloodcamp, died at Cumberland, Md., 1865; Joseph Bull, died in 1865; Anson Bloomer, died at Murfreesboro in 1864; C. Barnsworth, died at Chattanooga in 1864; J. Bishop, died of wounds, Louisville, in 1863.

T. P. Cullison, died at Chickamauga, September, 1863; Michael Clair, died at Upton, Ky., December, 1861; Daniel Chapman, died at Camp Nevin, Ky., November,

1861; Patrick Clark, died at Camp Nevin, November, 1861; George Cullors, died at Nashville, May, 1865; J. W. Cruchlow, died of wounds in 1865; Daniel Cooperluer, died of wounds in 1865; G. Caswell, died at Kendallville in 1862; C. Conkling, died at home in 1864; John T. Cannon, died at Chattanooga in 1864; James Cook, died at Paducah, Ky., March, 1862; Homer E. Clough, died at Gallatin, Tenn., December, 1862; Theodore Coplin, died at Louisville in 1863; Lucius Covey, died of wounds in the hands of the enemy, October, 1863; John Chancey, died near Edisto River, February, 1863; William P. Cheesman, died in 1863; Joseph H. Clemmons, killed at Iuka, 1862; H. D. Collins, killed at Stone River in 1862; W. A. Curry, drowned at Louisville in 1863; J. W. Curry, starved at Andersonville in 1864; H. E. Cole, died at Camp Nevin, Ky., 1861; George Cluck, died at Collarsville in 1863; A. T. Cumming, died at Indianapolis in 1862; W. H. Calkins, killed at Mission Ridge in 1863; John Clutter, died at Memphis, May, 1865; Joel Clark, died at Nashville in 1865; John Clark, killed at Stone River in 1862; Marion F. Cochran, died at Louisville, December, 1864; A. M. Casebeer, died in 1865; W. H. Coates, died in 1865; Alonzo Chase, died at home.

Isaac Dukes, died at Murfreesboro, Tenn., April, 1863; John Dyer, died at Gallatin, November, 1862; William J. Dyer, died of wounds, Chattanooga, October, 1863; James Dunbar, died November, 1863; Helim H. Dunn, died of wounds, December, 1863; Silas Dysert, died at Bridgeport, Ala., February, 1862; J. B. Dillingham, died at Collarsvills, 1863; J. H. Drake, died at Athens, 1865; John Dingman, died at

Nashville, March, 1865; Daniel Donelue, died, 1865; William Denny, killed, 1864; J. A. Denny, died at Nashville, 1864.

Abner Eddy, died at Camp Nevin, November, 1861; Nelson Eagles, starved to death, Danville, 1864; John Erricon, died at Jeffersonville, Ind., July, 1865; Henry Eley, died of wounds, May, 1862; John Engle, died at Camp Sherman, 1865; Abner Elder, died at Madison, Ind., 1862; Peter Eggleston, died at Nashville, January, 1865; Henry Eddy, died at Cumberland, Md., April, 1865; Eben Eddy, died at Indianapolis, March, 1865; A. T. Ellsworth, died, 1865.

Orton B. Fuller, killed at Resaca, May, 1864; Albert W. Fisher, died at Cairo, August, 1864; Erastus Fisk, died at Upton, Ky., December, 1861; Mackson Fisk, died at Camp Nevin, November, 1861; George Fisk, died at Louisville, January, 1862; Andrew J. Follen died at Gallatin, November, 1863; Charles Folk, died at Nashville, 1864; Cepheus Fordam, died at Nashville, 1865; Frederick Felton, died at David's Island, April, 1865; William Fitzgerald, missing, wounded at Shiloh, April, 1862.

Daniel Groves died at Memphis, December, 1862; Samuel Gardner, starved to death, Danville, 1863; I. J. Garver, starved to death, Andersonville, 1864; William H. Green, died at Louisville, Ky., June, 1865; A. A. Gallonge, killed at Shiloh, 1862; Owen Garvey, killed at Chickamauga, September, 1863; Matthias Green, died at Murfreesboro, February, 1863; B. L. Gage, died, 1865; Michael Gunnet, died, 1864; Simon Gilbert, died in Michigan, 1864; Wallace Gorton, died at home; Cyrus Gyer, starved at Andersonville, 1864.

Daniel Hodges, died at Baton Rouge, October, 1864; George Hubbard, killed at City Point, 1865; Joseph Hart, killed at Shiloh, April, 1862; Henry Hetick, died of wounds, Chattanooga, October, 1863; Joseph C. Hill, died at Nashville, April, 1865; T. C. Hollister, killed at Murfreesboro, 1862; James Hudson, killed at Murfreesboro, 1862; Henry Hart, died at Indianapolis, 1863; John Haller, killed at Stone River, December, 1863; C. Hinton, died at Henderson, Ky., 1862; William H. Hays, died at Ackworth, Ga., June, 1864; W. Herrick, starved at Andersonville, 1864; M. Harker, died of wounds, 1864; Orange Homer, died at Gallatin, 1862; Emanuel Hoover, died at LaGrange, 1862; Jacob K. Hartzler, died at Chattanooga, September, 1863; Stockton D. Haney, died at New Albany, Ind., November, 1862; John Hoffman, died at Hickory Valley, 1863; Jesse Hull, killed at Dallas, Ga., 1863; Alvin O. Hostetter, died at Memphis, September, 1865; Robert Hamilton, died near Vienna, Fla., July, 1864; E. L. Humphreys, died in Noble county, 1865; Edwin B. Hanger, died at home, April, 1865; Eliphalet S. Holy, died at Indianapolis, March, 1865; R. Householder, died; Addison Harley, died at Nashville, 1864; Elisha Harding, died at Kendalville, 1864; C. Hackett, died at Nashville, 1864; John D. Harber, died at Nashville, 1864; W. Hardenbrook, died at Pulaski, 1865.

Henry Jerred, killed at Murfreesboro, 1862; J. Y. Johnson, died at Corinth, July, 1862; Hollis Johnson, Jr., died at Gallatin, November, 1862; J. D. Joslin, killed at Atlanta, 1864; Samuel Johnson, drowned near Beaufort, S. C., January, 1865; Silas W.

Johnson, died at Chattanooga, July, 1864; Albert M. Johnson, died at Camp Piatt, W. Va., August, 1865.

J. W. Kirkpatrick, died at Nashville, 1865; Samuel Konkright, died at Nashville, 1863; William H. Kelley, died of wounds at Chattanooga, March, 1865; Daniel Knipper, died on hospital boat, August, 1865; Barney Knepper, died at Indianapolis, June, 1862; L. C. Knapp, killed at Mission Ridge, 1863; M. D. King, killed at Dallas, Ga., 1864; Elias Kessler, died at Indianapolis, March, 1865; John W. Klein, died at Nashville, 1864.

Ashbury Lobdell, died at Beaufort, S. C., February, 1865; Jacob Lanellen, died of wounds at Fort Fisher, 1865; Joseph Longly, killed at Shiloh, April, 1862; Ira Lease, died at Murfreesboro, August, 1863; Robert Longyear, died at Farmington, 1862; Jacob Long, died, 1862; Hiram Lindsey, died, 1864; John S. Lash, died at Memphis, March, 1864; John Louthan, died at Vicksburg, August, 1865; A. Lunger, starved at Andersonville, 1864.

Lafayette Mullen, killed at Chickamauga, September, 1863; Andrew J. Myers, died at Victoria, Texas, November, 1865; Thomas J. Manhorter, died at St. Louis, February, 1865; James Monroe, killed at Stone River, 1862; F. B. Miller, starved to death at Andersonville, 1864; Simon Michaels, died, July, 1865; William Miner, died at Evansville, December, 1861; H. J. Monroe, died at Andersonville, August, 1864; J. B. Matthews, died at Murfreesboro, January, 1863; L. H. Madison, died at Hamburg, Tenn., May, 1862; John Mankey, died at Athens, Ala., July, 1862; Jacob Mohr, killed at Shiloh, April, 1862; Eli Miser, died at Chattanooga, 1864;

Corry McMann, died at Louisville, Ky., December, 1862; William Martin, died at Louisville, January, 1863; Matthias Marker, killed at Perryville, October, 1862; J. McBride, died at Nashville, 1865; Albert Martenus, died, 1865; John H. Mitchell, starved at Andersonville, 1864; Charles A. Monroe, died, 1863; Wesley Moore, died, April, 1864; Sylvanus Mercia, died at Huntsville, Ala., 1865; J. McQuiston, starved to death at Andersonville, 1864; Charles W. Mullen, died at Whitesburg, Ala., August, 1864; Henry McGinnis, died at Decatur, Ga., September, 1864; John A. Madison, killed at Atlanta, 1864; J. H. McNutt, died of wounds, 1865.

G. G. Nelson, killed at Murfreesboro, 1863; J. W. Norton, died at Evansville, Ind., December, 1861; Charles Noteman, died at Columbus, 1865; Henry Nichols, died, 1865.

George Oliver, died in hospital, 1864; Francis Owen, died at Tusculumbia, 1863; Horace D. Odell, died at Gallatin, December, 1862; T. L. Ourstreet, died at Helena, Ark., 1862; Samuel W. Orr, died at Keokuk, Iowa, 1863.

H. Plummer, died at Granville, 1865; John Poppy, killed at Shiloh, April, 1862; William Prentice, killed at Resaca, May, 1864; John S. Pancake, died at home, January, 1864; William H. Piatt, died at Murfreesboro, February, 1863; Rudolph Phisel, died at Nashville, 1865; Daniel Porke, died at Camp Sherman, 1863; A. Pennypacker, died at Murfreesboro, 1864; Earl Powers, died at Cumberland, Md., April, 1865; Lester Powers, died, 1865.

Henry Ridenbaugh, killed at Mission Ridge, November, 1863; Abraham Reed, died of wounds at Fort Fisher, 1865;

Charles Rossin, died, December, 1864; William Richardson, died at home, April, 1862; Louis Routseng, died at Louisville, December, 1862; Isaac Rambo, died at Chattanooga, 1865; David Rink, died at Bowling Green, Ky., November, 1862; Oliver Reed, died at Jeffersonville, Ind., June, 1864; Robert Reed, killed at Atlanta, August, 1864; L. H. Randall, killed at Chickamauga, 1863; George W. Rogers, died at Tyree Springs, Tenn., November, 1862; David River, died at Nashville, 1862; Milton Richards, died at Nashville, September, 1864; William Rosenbaugher, died at Indianapolis, March, 1865; A. Rinehart, died, 1865.

Frank Seamans, died at Grand Junction, Tenn., February, 1863; George R. Smith, died at Rome City in 1863; J. H. Sparrow, died of wounds at Fort Fisher, 1865; Edward B. Segnor, died at Baton Rouge, May, 1864; Daniel Shobe, Jr., died of wounds, May, 1862; Clark Scarlett, died at Upton, Ky., December, 1861; Alfred Shields, died at Murfreesboro, December, 1863; P. J. Squires, killed at Shiloh in 1862; John Shidler, died at Gallatin, December, 1862; Thomas Stokes, died, March, 1863; Elijah Starks, killed at Chickamauga in 1863; Jacob Shobe, died at Murfreesboro, May, 1863; Amos W. Seymour, died at Bowling Green, November, 1862; David Soule, killed at Atlanta in 1864; E. O. Sanborn, died at Chattanooga in 1863; Francis H. Shaver, starved at Andersonville in 1864; Alfred Sutton, died at Washington in 1864; J. Seebright, died on steamer Olive Branch in 1864; Jacob Slusser, died at Acworth, Ga., June, 1864; Theron A. Smith, died, January, 1865; John Seips, died in 1865; Uriah Swager, died in 1865.

Frank Teal, killed at Shiloh, April, 1862; William Totten, killed at Chickamauga, September, 1863; John Traul, died at Huntsville, Ala., January, 1865; William R. Truly, starved to death at Andersonville in 1865; David Tressel, died at Lebanon Junction, Ky., December, 1862; William Tressel, died at Gallatin, December, 1862; Abraham Tasony, died of wounds, Madison, Ind., December, 1863; W. T. Taylor, drowned in Mill creek in 1864; Franklin Thomas, died at Nashville in 1863; Isaiah Tryon, killed at Kingston in 1864; Francis Trask, died at Jackson in 1865; Marcus B. Turney, died at Cumberland, Md., April, 1865.

William Untadt, died at Washington City, 1864.

Moses Walters, died at Memphis, October, 1863; George E. Warden, died at Scottsboro, Ala., March, 1864; William H. Williams, died at Marietta, Ga., September, 1864; Adam Weeks, died at Rome, Ga., 1864; John M. Wells, starved to death at Andersonville, 1864; Andrew J. Webb, died at Camp Nevin, Ky., November, 1861; Ira Worden, starved to death at Andersonville, 1864; Lorenzo D. Wells, died of wounds, December, 1863; Ziba Winget, died at Nashville, March, 1863; John D. Warner, died in 1863; Edmund West, died in Andersonville Prison, 1864; Hiram Wabill, died at Grafton, West Virginia, June, 1865; Joseph E. Walburn, died at Nashville, February, 1863; Hiram Woodford, died in 1865; W. R. Wilttrout, died at Washington in 1864; George Weamer, died of wounds, April, 1862.

William T. Yort, died at St. Louis, July, 1862; David C. Yoder, died in Andersonville Prison, August, 1864; John H. Yeakey,

died at Nashville, 1862; L. D. Yorker, died at Camp Nevin, 1861; A. Young, died at Memphis, 1862.

John Zeigler, died at Raleigh, N. C., 1865.

Grand total, 301.



SAMUEL E. ALVORD.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

SAMUEL E. ALVORD.

"No life, however humble and insignificant, if characterized by some degree of activity and industry, can fail to be instructive and useful in memory. If any merits are revealed, it is so far good for example; if faults are conspicuous and errors numerous, it is useful as a warning. Lastly, as individual lives are the bases of history, the primal springs of destiny, their true delineation is a debt, due at least to lineal posterity, if not to the community and to the world."

Such is the beautiful and appropriate language which introduces the opening paragraph of an unfinished autobiography of one of Noble county's most eminent citizens, the scholarly and erudite gentleman whose name appears at the head of this review—a man whom his fellow citizens repeatedly honored with important official station and whose fame as a journalist and in the higher realms of literature long since won for him a conspicuous place among Indiana's distinguished men of letters. In touching upon the character of one whose life for so many years was an open book known and read by the people, whose vigorous style as a writer still refreshes, whose beauties ravish, and whose judgment leads captive, we

may at least claim that the scant eulogy herewith presented has worthy precedent, for such in all ages has been the homage which common mortals have been wont to lay at the feet of genius. But in compiling this brief biography the writer labors under peculiar disadvantages. The material necessary to the life-sketch of a man, eminent, not only in the world of literature but whose distinguished services in one of the most exacting professions—the law—won for him much more than a local reputation, is scattered through the volumes of many years, and to collect it in compact form, now that the subject is no more, is a task beset with difficulties numerous and formidable. Had Mr. Alvord lived to complete the beautiful autobiography, which he began some years ago at the earnest solicitation of his children, the literature of the state would have been enriched by a life-story of surpassing interest, and from it the biographer of the future would have found abundant material to speak of its author as one of the noted men of his day and generation. Unfortunately for his friends and for the community, this labor of love was deferred from time to time for reasons which are best explained in the following words from his pen: "I have deferred the performance of this duty until nearly three years beyond

the allotted 'three score and ten,' to a time when the usual ambitions of earthly life have ceased and motives of personal aspiration in human affairs cannot justly be suspected; but truth compels me to disclaim this as the only reason for the delay. I must confess that less honorable considerations have caused it; doubt as to the propriety of thrusting myself and my experience upon the notice of others; dread of criticism and gossip; fear of misapprehension; especially, fear that the performance might stamp me as one of the class for whose weakness I have always felt the utmost degree of pity—the representative of vanity and egotism—and, more than all, 'the putting off until to-morrow the legitimate work of to-day.'" Thus modestly are set forth the primal reasons deferring a work which, had it been finished, would have been cherished as a priceless heirloom by his immediate family and friends, besides being, as already stated, a literary gem, which in interest and excellence would have won a place with the best literary productions of the times.

Samuel E. Alvord was born in the township of Wells, in Bradford county, Pa., on the 14th day of November, 1824, at the house of his maternal grandparents, Samuel and Sarah (Seely) Edsall. The grandfather was a native of Orange county, N. Y., his ancestors being of the Hollanders of Manhattan. The grandmother's ancestors were Connecticut people of English extraction, as some of their descendants claim, while others profess to know that her ancestry is Scotch-Irish. The subject's grandparents of the paternal line, Nathaniel Alvord, Sr., and Rebecca Deming, were both natives of Connecticut, of Scotch-Irish and English

ancestry, respectively. The migration of the Alvords, who were lineal ancestors, occurred about the year 1687. They were among those who fled from the terrible scenes of the great Rapparee insurrection in behalf of King James and the Romish church, and took refuge in England under the protectorate of William and Mary. Two brothers of the name afterwards came to America and landed in Massachusetts, about the year 1700. The families founded by these brothers were located at Greenfield, in the western part of the above state, and in Fairfield county, Conn. Nathan Alvord, the subject's grandfather, at an early period lived for several years in Vermont, at Bradford, where his son, Nathan, Jr., father of Samuel E., was born. The family subsequently moved to northern Pennsylvania and located in the region known as "The Firelands," a large tract granted by congress to the state of Connecticut in consideration of the losses suffered at the hands of the British under the notorious General Tryon, who destroyed by fire many of the Connecticut towns and villages near the close of the Revolutionary war, among which, in 1779, was burned the town of Fairfield and much of the land bordering Long Island Sound laid waste. The portion of "Firelands" on which the Alvord family permanently settled in Pennsylvania was named Bradford county in honor of Governor Bradford of Massachusetts. The family located in Troy township, twenty-five miles south of Elmira, N. Y. About five miles north, over a range of hills, dwelt the Edsall family in Wells township. Here Nathan Alvord, Jr., became acquainted with Hila Edsall, a pupil of his, an acquaintance which soon ripened into love, which terminated, November 16, 1823, in marriage. On

the 14th of the following November, as already stated, Samuel E. Alvord, the oldest child of this worthy couple, first saw the light of day in the Edsall home. Of his childhood home and surroundings we will let Mr. Alvord describe in his own inimitable style:

"My first recollections are of this old home. My parents had settled three miles west, and my father was studying medicine with a Dr. Wood, of Pumpkin Hill, so named from the immense crops of pumpkins that grew on the first lands cleared there—Dr. Wood's being the principal farm on the hill. It was table land, of good soil, on the crest of a ridge four hundred feet above the valley in which grandfather Edsall's house stood. Along the ridge, running eastward, was a way—partly foot path, leading through dense woods of hemlock, beech and maple, for three miles, from Pumpkin Hill to intersection with the Elmira road, half a mile north, and three hundred feet above the Edsall home. One day in the Indian summer, when I was four years of age, my mother sent me with a girl of sixteen, who was living with us, on a visit to grandmother's. I walked nearly all the way, stopping often to rest; the young woman carried me over the rough places. Once as we sat on a log by the wayside there was a sudden rustling in the brushes, and a fine large deer emerged and bounded over the path. It was the first deer I ever saw. Shortly after that the light of an opening appeared; we walked out upon the Elmira road; and lo! there, away below, was a pretty valley, of pastures and meadows. A bright little brook shone in the midst, and near it on a steep bluff was grandfather Edsall's house, wagon-house, granary and stable, and a few

rods away a large hay-barn. In that house, I was told, four years before, I was born. The house was built against a steep hillside facing southward. The first story was of stone—really, a basement built into the hill, twenty feet, and projecting sixteen feet, with a framed porch in front. This basement story was divided into kitchen, pantry, bedroom, and cellar, which was entered direct from the kitchen. A winding stairway from this kitchen led up ten feet to a hall on the first floor of the main part, where were sitting room, parlor and bedrooms of commodious size, the whole well supplied with the usual furniture and utensils used by the better class of that day—the building and premises breathing an atmosphere of industry and thrift which betokened a household in which a spirit of happiness and content reigned supreme."

Nathan Alvord, subject's father, became a successful physician and prosecuted his profession in Bradford county for a number of years, building up a large and lucrative practice and earning the reputation of one of the most eminent medical men in his part of the state. The mother was a woman of sterling character and left the impress of her strong personality upon the mind of her son, who in after years never tired of lauding her virtues, and always admitted that whatever success he attained was largely due to her gentle influence and wholesome instruction. To the early years under the tutelage of parents whose ambition was to engraft upon the minds of their children such principles as would insure lives of honor and usefulness, Samuel E. Alvord, like thousands of others, was indebted for that integrity of character and honorable ambition that pre-eminently distinguished him as a

citizen in the various capacities to which he was afterwards called. The world is full of such examples and the student of biography will have no difficulty in recalling instances in which country life in youth left its indelible impress upon the most exalted characters in history. In these early years, when the mind is taking its bent, when youthful ambitions are shaping themselves for manhood's achievements, no influences have ever been found more potential for good than those which the country and farm have afforded. The frugalities of the home, the chaste purity of its teachings, the broad fields, the orchards, and meadow, hill, woodland and dell, the song of the birds, the hum of the bees, the laughing brook, the silver river—all the wealth of beauty that nature spreads out with lavish hand—are the teachers of youth whose lessons are never forgotten. It was amid such scenes and surroundings that the early years of Samuel E. Alvord were spent, and to the end of his days he continued a lover of nature and a student of its mysteries.

After obtaining a knowledge of the rudimentary branches, young Samuel was sent to an academy in Pennsylvania, where he pursued the higher studies, completing the prescribed course and graduating with an honorable record, before attaining his majority. Remaining in his native county until twenty-two years of age, he went to Troy, Pa., where, from 1847 till 1849, he studied law under the direction of competent instructors, making commendable progress and early displaying the strong mental powers and critical analysis by which his subsequent distinguished professional career was characterized. While a student he gave evidence of rare ability as a writer, and as early

as 1847 began contributing to the local press of Coudersport, Pa., where the versatility and power of his editorials soon brought him to the favorable notice of the reading public. After his admission to the bar he spent some time looking for a favorable location to practice his profession, and hearing good reports from northern Indiana, which he was led to believe afforded better opportunities for a young man than were to be found in his native state, he concluded to seek his fortune in the new and rapidly growing country. Accordingly, in 1849, he came to Noble county, and the latter part of that year and a month or two of the year following taught school in Rome City. In the spring of 1850 he located at Albion and commenced the publication of a newspaper, called *The Albion Observer*, which was regularly issued with varying success until 1853, when Mr. Alvord discontinued the publication for the purpose of engaging in the law. From the latter year until 1855 he practiced at the Albion bar, earning the reputation of an able and judicious attorney, and winning for himself a commendable standing among the successful professional men of Noble county. Meantime, January 26, 1853, he again embarked in journalism as editor and proprietor of the *Albion Expositor*, a sprightly local sheet, which he published for a limited period, in connection with his legal business, but the enterprise proved of short duration, being discontinued some time during the year in which the first number made its appearance.

In 1855 Mr. Alvord was elected clerk of the Noble county circuit court, and served in that capacity four years, during which time he was connected for two years with *The Noble County Democrat*, the recognized

official organ of the local Democracy. He continued as managing editor of the Democrat until January, 1860, making it one of the strongest and best-edited county papers in the northern part of the state, and through its columns many of his best and most noted literary productions were first given to the world. At the expiration of his official term he resumed the practice of law, continuing the same successfully until 1872, when his predilection for journalism led him to establish The New Era, which he published until January 1, 1876, when the plant was sold to Messrs. Prickett & Starr.

For a short time after retiring from the newspaper business, Mr. Alvord was engaged in the practice of his profession, but in the fall of 1876, at the earnest solicitation of his many friends throughout Noble county, again became the Democratic candidate for the clerkship, being triumphantly elected to the office in November of that year and chosen his own successor four years later. As a public official every duty coming within his sphere was discharged in a manner eminently satisfactory to the people of the county and he left the office about one year before the expiration of his second term, with an honorable record, resigning for the purpose of turning his attention to other affairs. Shortly after leaving the office, he removed his family to the state of New York, where he lived for a few years, subsequently returning to Albion and purchasing of James J. Lesh, in 1886, the Albion Democrat, which, under his management, continued to make its periodical visits until 1893, in January of which year he disposed of the paper to H. C. Pressler. This was Mr. Alvord's last experience in journalism, and from the time he sold the plant

until 1896 he was actively engaged in the practice of law in Noble and neighboring counties, building up a lucrative business which he looked after with the ability which characterized his early professional career. In 1896 he was elected prosecuting attorney of the Thirty-third judicial circuit, and after serving with credit to himself and satisfaction to all concerned for one term, yielded to a desire of long standing by returning to private life with the object in view of devoting the remainder of his days to literary pursuits.

Mr. Alvord's marriage with Miss Julia Sweet was solemnized in November, 1851, and four children blessed the union—Lillie, Edward, Nathan and Edith. Of these, Edward lives in the city of Spokane, Wash., Nathan is a resident of Beaver, Pa., Lillie is the wife of Edwin Engle, and Edith, the youngest, is unmarried.

Mrs. Julia (Sweet) Alvord was called from earth, and in December, 1881, Mr. Alvord selected for his life companion Miss Amanda T. Bidwell, who bore him three sons, namely: Lee, who died in September, 1900; Hugh and Guy. The widow and her children reside in Albion, and upon them the public look with that profound respect which is due to the family of so illustrious a husband and father as was S. E. Alvord.

Mr. Alvord has written much and well, and, but for his modesty, would long ago have been one of the shining literary lights of Indiana. He spent much time and pains in gathering facts and data for a history of Noble county, and his valuable research in this line of work will be greatly appreciated by his fellow citizens, as the production is by far the most reliable and best written of any that has heretofore been published. It

will be found entire in this volume, wherein, in imperishable form, it will be perused with increasing interest as the years come and go and remain a monument to his genius.

Mr. Alvord led an active and industrious life, and from his early youth every hour was diligently employed. He laid broad and deep a foundation of usefulness, and his fidelity to every trust—and of trusts there were many—brought its certain and substantial rewards: friends, remunerative employment, responsible official station, literary fame, and success. In such lives as his there are no startling incidents and no eccentricities of character. In his walk and conversation, in his ambitions and aspirations, he sought the table land of life, where, if there are no dizzy elevations of thought and imagination, there are, as a compensation, no depressions of infidelity and deceit. He lived in an atmosphere free from the malaria which breeds intellectual distempers, and, pursuing the even course of his way, was to the community what the fixed stars are to the navigators. To such men as Samuel E. Alvord society is largely indebted, not only for progress in material things but for those ideas of order and security which form its chief guarantees of prosperity and progress. Taking an active part in public and political affairs, he was a recognized leader in shaping policies; deeply interested in the success of government, municipal, state and federal, he sought by the most patriotic motives the enactment of laws conducive to the general welfare. Mr. Alvord was a Democrat, active in behalf of his party's interests, but no more of a partisan than that broad view of Democracy which embodies man's faith in the capacity for self-government.

In this connection we can give but a brief glance at Mr. Alvord's ability as a writer and the success to which he attained in his favorite domain of literature. In the language of another, "His literary productions are characterized by great beauty of expression, broad and thoughtful analysis of human motives and a sternly realistic view of life that penetrates all shams and pours the focal light of hard common sense upon all problems involved in darkness."

To whatever subject his attention was called, though it might have been one strange to his thoughts, he was enabled, upon the slightest meditation, to impart an interest and a glow truly surprising. During the period of his connection with the press of northern Indiana, it was universally conceded that he contributed much to the extension of its usefulness, did more perhaps than any of his compeers to elevate its moral tone, and he made his influence a potent factor for substantial good as long as he occupied the editorial chair. As a political writer, it is no high sounding eulogy to say that he had few equals and no superiors in the state, and it can be truly said that the leaders which he contributed had a depth of thought and a dash and brilliancy of tone not excelled in the great metropolitan journals. His style, always clear and trenchant, was variable, partaking largely of the nature of the subject under consideration; some of his editorials were characterized by a combative energy, a sarcasm withering in its intensity, while through all ran a vein of originality which stamped them as the work of a deep thinker and a sound, logical reasoner. He never failed to impress his readers with the sincerity of his convictions, and in discussion was indeed a formidable an-

tagonist, yet ever observant of the amenities of journalism, and never stooping to vituperation or abuse. Aside from his work as a journalist he was a graceful and polished writer on many subjects, some of his literary productions, bearing the stamp of a high order genius, while all that ever came from his pen is worthy of being put in imperishable form for future generations to read. He brought to his aid a mind thoroughly disciplined, and with a quick wit, ready fancy and vivid imagination could clothe his ideas in most beautiful and appropriate words, which rarely failed to please the most critical and exacting.

In every walk of life Mr. Alvord was easily the peer of any of his fellows, in all that constituted true and virile manhood, and during his long period of residence in Noble county his name was synonymous with all that was moral and upright in citizenship. Had he seen fit to have devoted his attention exclusively to the legal profession he doubtless would have become one of the most eminent jurists of the state, and had it been his good fortune to give his splendid abilities entirely to authorship, the world would have been brighter and richer by the productions of his pen. As it was, he adorned every station to which he was called, and for years to come his name and fame will be cherished by a people who looked upon him as a lawyer without pretense, an official whom no bribes could corrupt, a writer with few peers, and a man who, seeing and understanding his duty, strove by all means within his power to do the same as he would answer to his conscience and to his God. He died at his home in Albion, August 8, 1901, ripe in years and rich in honors, and was followed

by a large concourse of his fellow citizens to beautiful Sweet Hope cemetery, amid the silent shades of which his body, "life's fitful fever over, rests well."

HON. OREAN W. CHRISTIE,

Mayor of Ligonier, Ind., and an enterprising business man of no inconsiderable prominence, is a native of Benton township, Elkhart county, Ind., and was born November 18, 1861.

Collins M. and Charlotte H. (Kitson) Christie, the parents of Hon. O. W. Christie and respectively of Scotch and Dutch descent, now residents of the township in which their son was born, are natives of Ohio, and have a family of six children, born in the following order: Orean W.; Milo E., who is cashier in the Lake Shore Railway Company's freight office at La Porte, Ind., is married and stands very high in the esteem of the officers of the railway company and of the residents of La Porte; Delvin E. is a banker in Illinois and is unmarried; Adrian A. is a teacher in Elkhart county, Ind.; Leona is the wife of Curtis Green, a prosperous farmer and also a resident of Elkhart county; Laura Edith, who was formerly a teacher, is now postmistress at Benton, Ind., and makes her home with her parents.

Hon. Orean W. Christie was educated primarily in the district schools of Elkhart county, and, secondarily, at the Syracuse Summer Normal School, and at the age of seventeen years he entered upon the perplexing vocation of teaching and for six years followed this profession in his native town-

ship, where he was both successful and popular as an educator of marked ability. This position he resigned, however, to accept a situation more remunerative and more agreeable with the L. S. & M. S. Railway Company, with whom he remained about three years, when he resigned to accept that of bookkeeper for the Ligonier Milling Company, and this position, responsible and arduous as it is, he has held for eleven years.

Mr. Christie was united in marriage at Warsaw, Ind., July 4, 1889, with Miss Theora M. Benner, a native of Kosciusko county, Ind., and a daughter of James Benner. She was educated at Syracuse and there formed the acquaintanceship of Mr. Christie when he also was a devotee at the shrine of knowledge. One child, Marie Cecile, came to crown this union September 6, 1894, and is now, as may be readily conceived by the reader, the central attraction of the homestead.

In politics Mr. Christie has been a life-long Republican, and in the spring of 1898 was honored by his party by his election to the responsible office of mayor of Ligonier. He is now filling out the third of the four-year term, and has had the satisfaction, in the meantime, of rendering such services in his position as to win the approbation of all citizens, of all parties, save, perhaps, that of a few disgruntled politicians and envious office-seekers.

In his fraternal relations Mr. Christie is a member of Ligonier Lodge, No. 184, A. F. & A. M., and likewise of Ligonier Lodge, No. 123, K. of P., in the latter of which he is a P. C. C. and has been a member of the standing committee on subordinate lodge, constitutions and by-laws in the Grand Lodge for four years—three

years of this period as chairman, his present office; he is also a member of the K. O. T. M. He and wife are consistent members of the Presbyterian church, in which he is an elder, as well as superintendent of the Sunday-school, and in the work of both the church and school they take an exceeding interest.

Mr. Christie is truly a self-made man in the colloquial sense of the phrase, and too much credit cannot be awarded him for the indomitable courage with which he has overcome the many obstacles which lie in the way of the seeker after a competency and the proper station of usefulness befitting men of his caliber.

JOHN MITCHELL.

For many years as a banker and prominent business man of Kendallville John Mitchell has ranked among the distinguished citizens of Noble county and occupies a conspicuous place in the annals of northern Indiana. No other resident of the community has been so long identified with its growth and development and none has so indelibly impressed his personality upon the city of his residence or exercised so potent an influence in directing and controlling the business interests of the county. The Mitchell family is of Scotch origin and the name frequently appears in connection with the war for American independence, in which struggle one of John Mitchell's ancestors bore a brave and distinguished part. This ancestor was Andrew Mitchell, a native of Scotland, born in Ayrshire county about the year 1728. His father, Robert Mitchell, was born in the





John Mitchell



Sappheonina Mitchell

same part of the country and there spent his entire life, dying when a very old man.

From the most reliable information obtainable it appears that Andrew Mitchell, about 1753, came to America and engaged in merchandising in the city of Philadelphia. Subsequently, 1760, he left that place and took up his residence in Schenectady, N. Y., where he also conducted a mercantile establishment. Later he went to Ballston Spa, and while living at the latter place on a farm he was commissioned second major in the Twelfth Regiment, New York militia, October 20, 1775. The regiment to which he was appointed was raised in what was known as the "Half Moon" and "Ballston" districts, and saw much active service in the Revolutionary war, during the progress of which Andrew Mitchell was reappointed second major on the 22d day of June, 1778. He displayed signal bravery while fighting for his adopted country, and from Sims' History of Saratoga County, N. Y., it appears that he was not only a gallant soldier but a cool-headed, reliable officer under a number of very trying circumstances. On an old county record, bearing date of December 31, 1779, his name appears assessed with twenty-one pounds and two shillings upon a valuation of four hundred and ninety-nine pounds, which shows the enormous taxes our forefathers were obliged to pay in order to raise revenue with which to prosecute the war and sustain the government. In 1780 he was elected town collector of Schenectady, and in 1785 the office of supervisor was thrust upon him. Subsequently, in February, 1791, he was appointed a justice of the peace—an office the same as associate justice now—and from the records it seems that he discharged the

duties incumbent upon him with great efficiency. In 1792 he was elected a member of the New York assembly from Saratoga county, and in that capacity distinguished himself as an able and discreet legislator. He was married, July 23, 1761, to Miss Maria Van Eps, a native of the Mohawk valley, and lived the remainder of his life an honored citizen of New York, dying on the 15th day of October, 1812.

Charles Mitchell, son of Andrew, was born near Ballston Spa, Saratoga county, N. Y., January 2, 1773. He was reared on what, in local annals, is known as the "Old Delavan farm," and followed agricultural pursuits all his life; he died in the town of Root, Montgomery county, N. Y., on the 11th day of September, 1857.

Among the sons of Charles Mitchell was William Mitchell, father of the subject of this sketch and a man not only prominent in local and state affairs in Indiana, but of national repute as a member of the United States congress. William Mitchell was born January 19, 1807, in Montgomery county, N. Y., and grew to manhood on a farm. On the 19th day of February, 1829, he was united in marriage to Miss Nancy Keller, whose birth occurred in the above county and state July 4, 1807. In the year 1836 William Mitchell and family left New York for Indiana, coming via the Erie canal to Buffalo, thence by steamer to Monroe, Mich., from which point the remainder of the journey was made by wagon to the present site of Kendallville. The place where the flourishing city now stands was a deep forest in which no work of any kind had been done. At the time of his arrival at this new home in the forests of Noble county Mr. Mitchell's family consisted of him-

self and wife and two children, namely, John and Charles Stewart Mitchell, the latter of whom died in Kendallville September 2, 1866.

Mr. Mitchell located a tract of about two hundred acres of timber land, which he began clearing and otherwise improving, and it was not long until he had a comfortable home for that period and a goodly portion of his land in cultivation. With the influx of population the necessity of a trading point closer than the nearest market then patronized by the early settlers became apparent. With shrewd discernment Mr. Mitchell realized the advantages the locality possessed as the center of a region which was rapidly being settled by a sturdy and industrious class of people. Accordingly, in the year 1849, he platted twenty lots, some of which he gave away to such persons as would locate upon and improve them. This inducement had the desired effect, and it was not long until quite a number of people were attracted to the place, making necessary an addition to the original plat. He then laid out another block of twenty lots which were soon disposed of, after which another addition was platted and put upon the market. It is unnecessary in this connection to describe in detail the graduated growth of the flourishing little town, but suffice it to say that in due time all the lots in the first three surveys were disposed of either by gift or sale, thus rendering necessary a still further extension of the town in all directions. Its advantages as a desirable place of residence as well as a trading point becoming apparent, population continued to increase, and in the course of a few years, Kendallville became the rival of its sister villages of Noble county. Previous

to this time a postoffice had been established, with Mr. Mitchell as the first postmaster, his commission bearing the date of December 7, 1836. He discharged the duties of the position in an eminently satisfactory manner, meanwhile using all the influences he could command to induce settlers to locate in the new and thriving town, of which he was the controlling spirit. Mr. Mitchell was the father of Kendallville. He gave the place an impetus which made it in the course of time one of the most thriving towns in the northern part of the state. He took great interest in its growth and prosperity, and to his efforts is directly attributable the proud position the city now enjoys. During his life-time he always occupied a position of distinction and influence among the people and manifested his interest by many liberal benefactions, as well as by inaugurating and carrying to successful conclusion a number of enterprises for the public good. In the early 'forties, he obtained a contract for the constructing of a part of the Wabash & Erie canal near Defiance, Ohio, and it was while prosecuting this work that his barn in Kendallville was burned by a gang of "blacklegs," some of whom he had been instrumental in arresting for acts of lawlessness committed in various parts of Indiana, for at that time horse stealing and counterfeiting were of common occurrence. Mr. Mitchell took the lead in ridding the country of these desperadoes and was made to suffer for the activity he displayed in the good work. Through his efforts two men charged with horse-stealing were arrested and taken to jail in Bluffton. Sometime previous to the day set for trial they succeeded in breaking jail and effecting their escape. To avenge for their arrest

and imprisonment they watched their opportunity for destroying the property of Mr. Mitchell, and when a favorable one presented itself his barn, together with others in the neighborhood, were burned to the ground.

In 1841 Mr. Mitchell was elected to the lower house of the general assembly as joint representative from the counties of Noble and Lagrange. He served during the session of 1842 and took an active part in all the deliberations of the body, bearing the reputation of an able and judicious lawmaker. He presented a number of bills which passed both houses, and the laws of which he was the author had a very decided influence upon the subsequent history of the state. Prior to his election to the legislature, Mr. Mitchell served the people of his part of the county as justice of the peace. In 1848 he was the leader in the construction of the old plank road built from Fort Wayne to Ontario, Lagrange county, a distance of about fifty miles, which opened up that section of the country to the trade of a large part of southern Michigan. He superintended the work, and the enterprise was pushed forward in the face of many difficulties, chief among which were the heavy timbers and swampy condition of the country in many places. But little money was available, and to procure the necessary labor resort was had to trade, the workmen receiving their pay in goods at Kendallville. A man of less energy would have abandoned the enterprise long before completion, but not so with Mr. Mitchell. Having once undertaken the work, he bent all his energies to its successful prosecution and it was to his directing and controlling genius alone

that the road was finally finished and turned over to public use.

Mr. Mitchell, in connection with Samuel, Hanna and Pliny Hoagland, of Fort Wayne, under the firm name of William Mitchell & Co., entered into a contract to construct one hundred and thirty-one miles of the Ohio & Indiana Railroad (now part of the Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago), the first railroad in northeastern Indiana, extending from Crestline, Ohio, to Ft. Wayne, Ind. Like his other undertakings, this work was also completed under Mr. Mitchell's personal direction, and the towns and villages along the line, together with the wonderful development of the part of the country through which the road runs, are monuments to his energy and enterprise.

For a number of years Mr. Mitchell had taken an active part in the political affairs of Indiana and early became a leader of the Republican party in the northern part of the state. In 1860 he was elected to represent the old Tenth district, composed of Elkhart, Kosciusko, Whitley, Allen, Noble, Steuben, Lagrange and DeKalb counties, in the Congress of the United States. He served with distinction in that honorable body and made a record of which his constituents felt proud. He was placed upon some of the most important committees, and his sound judgment, native tact and superior business training eminently fitted him to discharge worthily the high trust reposed in him by the people of his district. He was a great admirer and warm personal friend of President Lincoln, between whom and himself the most pleasant and cordial relations long existed.

In 1864 Mr. Mitchell was appointed with three others a committee to visit General Sherman in the field, and, if possible, prevail upon him to allow the Indiana soldiers in his command to return home and vote at the ensuing presidential election, Jesse J. Brown, of New Albany, Ind., being the only one who accompanied him on the trip. Previous to their departure the matter was submitted to President Lincoln, who became so warmly interested in the movement that he wrote a strong letter to the General, urging him, if possible, to comply with the request of the committee; this letter is still in possession of John Mitchell, who prizes it very highly. As is well known, the Indiana boys did return that fall and the state, which without their aid would have been carried by the opposition, was kept in line with the party of the Union.

At the expiration of his term in Congress, William Mitchell returned to his home in Kendallville and turned his attention to his large business interests. He was always foremost in advocating reforms and measures tending to ameliorate the condition of the people, and his influence was invariably upon the moral side of every great question or issue.

Although of meager scholastic opportunities in his youth, yet his good sense, sound judgment, wide reading and intelligent observation made him master of a practical education which, with his strong character and wonderful energy, insured him financial success in all of his business affairs. He was a man of decided religious convictions, but did not identify himself with any church. He was a regular attendant, however, of the Presbyterian church, to which his wife belonged, and contributed

liberally of his means to the support of the gospel at home and in foreign lands. While on a business trip to Macon, Ga., for the purpose of buying cotton, he died on the 11th day of September, 1865, in the fifty-eighth year of his age, deeply lamented by his family and a large circle of friends. William Mitchell was in the largest sense of the term a western man, although of eastern birth. The effects of his strong controlling power are felt in the city which he founded and his name adorns the roster of Indiana's eminent and distinguished men.

Mrs. Mitchell was a lady of marked worth, possessing many Christian traits of character, and, with her husband, had uncomplainingly and cheerfully shared all the straits and hardships of pioneers times, and was his active co-laborer when success came to him in after years. She died at her home in Kendallville, February 18, 1864, preceding her companion by one year to the other life. The father of Mrs. Mitchell was Henry S. Keller, who died in the town of Root, Montgomery county, N. Y., October 12, 1818. Her mother's name before marriage was Lany Failing; she was born August 1, 1770, and departed this life on the 9th day of January, 1846. Henry S. Keller and wife were both natives of York state and descendants of old and prominent German families that came to America at an early period in the history of the colonies. Mr. Keller's father, a patriot of the war of 1812, was killed in the battle of Oriskany.

John Mitchell, whose name introduces this biography, was born in the town of Root, Montgomery county N. Y., on the 2d day of June, 1830. His childhood to the age of six years was spent on the farm where he first saw the light of day, and the



John M. Mott



familiar scenes of his first home and its surroundings are still fresh in his memory. He recalls the incidents of the long journey by canal, lake and overland, to the new place of residence in the primeval forests of northern Indiana, and recounts the part he took in felling the timber, clearing the land, and the hundred and one other kinds of labor a boy who is reared to manhood in a new country was obliged to do. To such subscription school as his neighborhood afforded he is indebted for his early scholastic training, but his attendance was not very regular, being confined to about three months of each year during the winter season. The greater part of his time was spent on the farm, where he learned the lessons of industry and thrift which have characterized his subsequent career. Long hours of unrelenting toil with little time for rest or recreation was the daily routine, the result of which was the development of strong bodily powers and the building up of a sturdy, manly spirit. Realizing the need of a better education than the district schools could impart, young Mitchell afterward attended a seminary at Ontario several terms, where, in addition to mastering the common course, he obtained a knowledge of some of the more advanced branches of learning. With this as a foundation, he added to his mental attainments as opportunities presented by reading such books as he could get hold of, so that in the course of a few years he was recognized as one of the best-informed young men of his neighborhood.

Selecting agriculture for his vocation, Mr. Mitchell entered heartily into the work and in due time met with the success his efforts deserved. He continued farming with encouraging results until 1865, when he

succeeded his father as president of the First National Bank at Kendallville, a position which his abilities eminently qualified him to fill. Previous to the above date, in connection with his father and several other business men of the town, he assisted in organizing the bank and became a stockholder and director. He held the office of president uninterruptedly for twenty-nine years and as such displayed executive abilities of a high order; also earned the reputation of a reliable and successful financier; meanwhile he continued to look after his farming and real estate interests, which had grown in magnitude and importance, and his attention was also directed to a number of other enterprises of private and public nature, in all of which the results of his leadership were unmistakably apparent.

Mr. Mitchell retired from the bank presidency in 1894, since which time his private affairs have engaged his attention. By judicious investments he has become the owner of a large amount of valuable real estate in Kendallville and throughout Noble county, as an agriculturist, and keeps fully abreast the times, ranking with the most successful and progressive men of this vocation in Noble county. His various real estate transactions have been uniformly fortunate, as has also every undertaking to which he has addressed himself. Mr. Mitchell assisted his father when the original plat of Kendallville was made and he has lived to see the town emerge from the forest, with a few log cabins and pole sheds and a population of perhaps a half dozen white families, and grow to be the industrial and commercial center of one of the most populous and fertile agricultural regions of Indiana. When he came to the place the red men

were still numerous, and but few indications of civilization were in evidence. The few settlements were as niches in the surrounding forests and the prophecy of what the town has since become would hardly have been made by the most optimistic of the early pioneers.

In no part of our great state are the changes of last half century more strikingly illustrated than in the wonderful advancement and improvement that have marked the history of Kendallville. In its career fact has assumed the place of abstract theory and practice has ejected speculation from her throne. From a wilderness infested with savages and wild beasts the country has been reclaimed and transformed into a very Eden of plenty unsurpassed in all that tends to build up an enlightened community and make man content with his lot. In bringing about this wonderful consummation Mr. Mitchell from the beginning has been a wise leader and an untiring worker. Realizing the needs of the people he has ministered to them freely and unsparingly and in various avenues; his leadership has been fruitful in results, calculated to give stability to the community and shape its future destiny. Closely identified with the place since 1849, his history and the history of Kendallville during the intervening period have been pretty much one and the same thing. He still takes a pardonable pride in its prosperity, has a firm and abiding faith in its future possibilities, and makes every reasonable sacrifice within his power to convert these possibilities into verities. Foremost in every movement having for its object the public weal, Mr. Mitchell is destined to be remembered as one of Kendallville's most unselfish friends as well as its

greatest benefactor. Mr. Mitchell is as much interested in the moral advancement of his city as he is in its material progress. He has always been an earnest advocate of temperance, a friend of churches, and his interest in the cause of education has aided materially in building up the splendid public school system which the city of Kendallville now enjoys. Reared a Whig, he was an earnest supporter of that party until its distintegration, since which time he has been a Republican. While taking a lively interest in all political questions, he is not a partisan in the sense of seeking office, nor has he any part in the methods such as the politician resorts to in order to accomplish his ends. Mr. Mitchell is a believer in revealed religion, and for many years has been an earnest and devout member of the Presbyterian church of Kendallville. At the present time he holds the office of trustee and ruling elder in his congregation. While loyal to the church of his choice, he possesses a broad, catholic spirit which leads him to contribute liberally of his means to all denominations. In 1867 he donated to a private company twenty-five acres of ground for burial purposes, which was platted under the name of the Lake View Cemetery. He advanced means sufficient to defray all expenses until it became self-supporting, and it is now one of the most beautiful and tastefully arranged cemeteries in this section of the state. His interest in this attractive city of the dead has never flagged and since its organization to the present time he has been officially connected therewith as treasurer and trustee, also general manager. On the 1st day of January, 1901, the assests of the Lake View Cemetery amounted to \$15,322.41.

Mr. Mitchell is a Mason of high standing, having taken a number of degrees, including that of Sir Knight. Mr. Mitchell was married on the 7th day of January, 1857, to Miss Sophronia Julia Weston, a resident at the time of Rome City, Ind., but a native of Geauga county, Ohio. She was born in the town of Troy, August 16, 1833, and was the daughter of Hon. John and Fidelia (Lamb) Weston. John Weston was born in Middlesex, Ontario county, N. Y., August 15, 1809, and died in Kendallville, Ind., February 9, 1881. His wife was born December 4, 1812, in the town of Bath, Steuben county, N. Y., and departed this life on the 1st day of January, 1884. They were married December 9, 1830, and in 1851 came with their family to Noble county, settling at Rome City, where Mr. Weston built a mill and engaged in the mercantile business. He was elected joint senator from the counties of Noble, Kosciusko and Whitley in 1857, and was prominent in local and state politics for a number of years. He and wife were active members of the Methodist Episcopal church of Rome City, and are remembered for their good work and liberal benefactions in the cause of religion, charity and benevolence.

John and Fidelia Weston had a family of nine children, namely: Elon D., Sophronia J., Eli B., John E., Elijah, Albert, Albert H., Marilla and one that died in infancy.

Mrs. Mitchell was a lady of marked personal presence and possessed many sterling qualities of head and heart. Like her husband, she, too, was a member of the Presbyterian church and by her beautiful character and sweet, moral nature endeared herself to a large number of friends and ac-

quaintances in Kendallville. She was popular in the social world, and being well versed on general topics and widely read in the best literature she was calculated to adorn any circle in which she moved. The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell was blessed with the birth of three children, the oldest of whom, Lydia Agnes, born October, 1860, married Perry D. Creager, of Kendallville, and died December 15, 1895. She left three daughters, viz.: Dorothy, Margaret and Catherine M., all of whom make Mr. Mitchell's house their home. The second daughter is Kate Rice, born December 18, 1863, now the wife of Archey Campbell, of Kendallville. The youngest of the family, William, born August 23, 1865, is a clergyman of the Episcopal church with a charge at Redwood Falls, Minn. He is a young man of fine intellectual attainments, a popular minister, and has before him a career of usefulness in his chosen field of labor.

Thus, only too briefly, have been set forth the leading facts and characteristics in the life of one of Noble county's representative men. He has lived long and well, and his career throughout has been above reproach. In the language of another, "In social life he is a genial Christian gentleman. His domestic habits are pure and strong, and his home is the center of a generous hospitality. There, surrounded by his family and friends, he enjoys that repose which comes from a cordial interchange of kindly deeds with those near to him, and without which life would lose many of its charms." To the above beautiful and well deserved compliment it may be added that never in the course of his long and useful life has Mr. Mitchell consciously wronged a fellow-man nor acquired one dollar of his

fortune by questionable methods. "He has stood four square to every wind that blows," and is a striking type of the symmetrically developed man. Actuated by the highest sense of honor in all his relations with his fellow-man, he has tried to realize his ideal of manly living, and there is nothing in the future for him to fear.

JACOB A. McLAUGHLIN.

West Virginia is the youngest state of the American Union east of Indiana, having been formed from the 'Old Dominion'—the "Mother of Presidents"—and admitted as a full member of the sisterhood of states June 20, 1865—the dismemberment of the old state of Virginia being one of the earliest political results of the Civil war. In the valley or at the foot of the romantic range of the Alleghany mountains which mark the present dividing line of the two states on the east, some two or three years after the state was admitted the subject of this sketch had his nativity in Pocahontas county, which, as every schoolboy knows, was named after the historic and heroic Indian princess who preserved the life of one of Virginia's early English colonists, Captain John Smith, from the unreasonable malice of her father, Powhatan.

Jacob A. McLaughlin was born August 18, 1866, in Pocahontas county, as has been intimated above, and is a son of William J. and Susan E. (Bible) McLaughlin, the former of whom died in his native state of West Virginia, November 27, 1887, and the latter of whom still survives in that state. Of their family of four children the subject of this sketch is the third in the order of

birth and was reared on the home farm, which he assisted in tilling until his marriage, which felicitous event took place in Pocahontas county, W. Va., October 14, 1888, to Miss Sarah H. Gibson, who was born in that county on January 10, 1863, and who is a daughter of William and Polly F. (Gay) Gibson, the former of whom died January 21, 1901, and the latter still having her home in West Virginia. Of the family of Mr. and Mrs. Gibson, which consisted of nine children, Mrs. McLaughlin was one of the younger-born, and under the benign and health-giving atmosphere of her native hills and valleys grew to maturity as a perfect specimen of lovely womanhood.

In the spring of 1889, almost ere the bridal wreath had wilted, Mr. and Mrs. McLaughlin left their West Virginian home and sought a new abode in Noble county, Ind. They found a suitable farm of one hundred and twenty-six acres in Orange township, on which they settled and which they still occupy. This farm is improved with a handsome residence and well-constructed barns and other farm buildings, and is a very desirable homestead. Mr. McLaughlin, although still a comparatively young man, is experienced in the vocation of farming and keeps his place in an excellent condition of tillage and succeeds in producing some of the best crops in the township.

While but a short time a resident of Noble county, Mr. McLaughlin has evinced a keen and commendable interest in local public affairs, and has manifested a desire to aid in every way the promotion of the general welfare. In politics a Republican, he freely advocates the principles of his party and aids it in every legitimate man-

ner, but is not offensively forward in thrusting his convictions upon the notice of others, as he accords to every one the right to think for himself. In religion he and his wife adhere to the Presbyterian faith, are conscientious in following the teachings of their church, and socially they have secured through their affability many warm-hearted friends.

HON. JACOB C. ZIMMERMAN.

To serve one's country, whether by force of arms upon the field of battle or in the halls of legislation, is a duty to which all American citizens are subject at the call of their fellow-men, and it is an axiom that he who cares best for the happiness and material welfare of those who form his household will prove the surest conservator in public office. Men do sometimes rise to positions of honor at the hands of their fellow-citizens who are totally unworthy, but the wisdom of our forefathers provided for such a possibility, and so framed our constitution that an unworthy representative would soon be condemned at the bar of public opinion and retired to an obscurity from which there is no recall.

Hon. Jacob C. Zimmerman, former representative in the general assembly of the state of Indiana from Noble county, and a prominent retired merchant, is a native of the Canton of Berne, Switzerland, that grand little republic which has so long maintained its independence amid the powerful empires and kingdoms of Europe. He was born October 25, 1827, a son of Daniel B. and Anna (Messerli) Zimmerman, both natives of Switzerland. The father was a me-

chanic in his native home, but on removal to America, in 1832, bringing his family of six children, he engaged in farming until his death. Three children were added to this family after removing to America, but of the nine born to Daniel and Anna Zimmerman five only are now living: John, the eldest, a tanner by trade, died in Wawaka, Ind., at the age of seventy-seven years, having located there in 1841; the second was Anna, who died in Tuscarawas county, Ohio, the wife of Abram Donney; the third, Elizabeth, resides in Marshall county, Ind., the widow of John Bulman; fourth in order of birth is the honorable subject of this biography, Jacob C.; fifth, Susan, the widow of Jacob Schwab, a farmer of Noble county; sixth, Mary, wife of John A. Wagner, Tuscarawas county, Ohio; and Peggy, who married Jacob Dummermuth, also of Tuscarawas county, Ohio.

Hon. Jacob C. Zimmerman settled in Noble county, Ind., in 1849, and worked as a carpenter until 1851, when he entered the employ of Judge Clapp, of Albion, as a clerk in his mercantile house. He remained thus employed for five years, and then formed a partnership with Owen Black, of Albion, and engaged in merchandising. One year later he sold out to Mr. Black, and in 1857 moved to Ligonier and engaged in business alone. He occasionally has had partners for a brief time, but most of the time has been sole proprietor of the mercantile business in which he has been engaged for forty-four years.

Mr. Zimmerman was married in this county in 1853, while a clerk in the employ of Judge Clapp, Miss Sarah J. Brown being the lady of his choice, who became the mother of three children: Greeley M.,

Frank W. and Venona J. They are all associated with their father in his establishment. Greeley M. married Miss Ella Baker and they have two children: Beulah is the wife of Harry D. Stone, of Albion, and Bonnie is now a student in St. Mary's Academy at South Bend, Ind. The second child of Mr. and Mrs. Zimmerman, Frank, married Alene Kinsley, and is the father of one child, Francis K. The only daughter is the wife of Schuyler C. Sackett. All of the children have had the advantages of a thorough English education and are now profitably employed in business. In 1876 Mrs. Zimmerman, the cherished wife, and mother of the above named children, answered to the summons and passed away amid the sorrowful lamentations of her loved ones; but her memory will ever linger around the lives of those most dear to her, and her heavenly consolation be made sweeter by the knowledge that her upright and exemplary life on earth was not all in vain.

It has been truthfully said that "He who taketh unto himself a second wife shows the highest appreciation of his former consort." No doubt that is a truism not to be denied, and the domestic ties so rudely broken were in after years renewed by Mr. Zimmerman's marriage with Miss Callie Young. In 1890 she, too, died, leaving no children, however, and from that date the household of Mr. Zimmerman has had for its presiding ruler his accomplished daughter, who maintains the honor and dignity of the position with that grace characteristic of those to the manner born.

In politics Mr. Zimmerman has ever been an ardent and consistent Republican, and it is said that in his arguments to sustain the high position which his party occu-

pies has often shown that real democratic principles can only be found as the result of the legislation enacted by the Republican party. Born amid the crags and peaks where liberty of speech and freedom of thought were first proclaimed as the universal heritage of mankind, it is not to be wondered at that aspirations of his youth and a father's teachings would find him, in the land of his adoption, other than a Republican—intensified if possible. His first vote in the land of his adoption was cast for the "Pathfinder of the Rockies," and from that time until the present his vote and influence has ever been given to Republican candidates for the presidency. In local affairs, however, he is fair and liberal and is not inclined to antagonize a good man of the opposition in favor of an inferior of his own persuasion. In 1861 he was elected trustee for Perry township, and served with distinction for seven years. So well did he perform his duties that, in 1876, he was chosen to represent his county in the general assembly, serving with distinction during the session of 1877. Subsequently he was appointed by the circuit judge as a member of the county council for 1900, serving until the succeeding election. His political life has been marked with that same care which he has ever given to his private business, and his reputation is without blemish.

In thus outlining the record of this eminent gentleman, of necessity it is brief as compared with what his full history would be, and we now turn to the fraternal and religious record, which approaches nearer to the inner man. Among the first institutions established in Noble county, in 1853, when a few straggling hamlets and partially cleared farms comprised the improvements

and evidenced her population, the Albion Lodge, F. & A. M., was duly instituted, and the first candidate who asked for admission and was subsequently admitted was Jacob C. Zimmerman. In after years he transferred his membership to Ligonier Lodge, No. 185. He is also a member of Noble County Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, No. 42, of Ligonier; member of Ligonier Council, R. & S. M., No. 59; also member of Apollo Commandery, No. 19, Knights Templars, of Kendallville, Indianapolis Consistory, having reached the thirty-second degree.

His religious views are evidenced by a consistent membership in the Presbyterian church, the faith embraced by his late devoted wife and the daughter now at the head of his household. His life has been all that a sincere devotion to right and kindly charity toward his fellow-men could make it, and the friends and admirers of his worth are to be found in all stations of life and wherever duty or business may have called him.

To the young his life is an example they may well strive to emulate. His success in business, whereby he has accumulated a handsome property, is the result of a fixed and honorable purpose in early life, from which nothing had the power to allure him. His large mercantile business, his home residence, his extensive farming interests which embrace over eleven hundred acres, and numerous private dwellings and business houses in Ligonier, are in testimony of what is possible to any young man with fixed purpose and honest application. His first and only start in life was a three-year old colt, which he sold for seventy-nine dollars, and it is from this humble beginning that he has accumulated his present hand-

some competency. Man, he says, is "never too old to learn." Being deprived of the educational advantages which surround the youth of to-day, his present scholastic ability has been acquired by constant study, the greater part of his education being acquired long after reaching years of maturity. Noble county may well feel proud to class him among her most prominent citizens. Knowing this, his example will have a strong influence on the many who have come within the sphere of his wholesome influence.

GEORGE P. ALEXANDER.

Kendallville has long been noted as a thriving industrial and commercial center, and its prestige in the business world is largely due to such men as George P. Alexander. His efforts toward advancing the material interests of the city are so widely recognized that they form no secondary part of his career of signal usefulness. He belongs to that class of representative Americans who, while gaining individual success, also promote the public prosperity. Such men stand pre-eminent among those who have conferred honor and dignity upon their places of residence, no less by well conducted business interests than by upright lives and commendable conduct.

Mr. Alexander was born in Somerset county, Penn., April 7, 1844, a son of Jacob and Elizabeth (Keller) Alexander. When he was two years old his father died, and some years after that event his mother remarried and removed with her family to Wayne county, Ohio, where George P. lived until about 1852. He then accompanied

the family to Allen county, that state, where he lived until 1855, in June of which year he came to Noble county, Ind., locating in Kendallville, where the mother died in October, 1878, aged seventy-eight. Her second husband was William Edmonds, a native of Pennsylvania, who died in 1865.

Jacob Alexander and wife had twelve children, of whom the subject of this sketch was the youngest born. While passing his youth at the various places where the family lived he attended the common schools, and while growing up assisted his mother at home and by working for small wages at any honorable employment to which he could lay his hands. Since 1855, with the exception of the time spent in the service of his country during the Rebellion, he has been an honored resident of Noble county, interested in the material prosperity of the city of his choice and taking an active part in promoting its resources. When a young man he learned the plasterer's trade and bricklaying, and worked at the same in Kendallville and elsewhere until April, 1864, when he entered the service of the government by joining Company F, One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Indiana Volunteer Infantry. He served as first lieutenant until mustered out the following November, and the next January enlisted in Company C, One Hundred and Fifty-second Regiment, of which he was commissioned captain.

Captain Alexander had command of his company until the expiration of its period of enlistment, August 30, 1865, and proved a popular and efficient officer. Entering the service toward the latter part of the war, his command was not very actively engaged, but what service he rendered was bravely and efficiently performed. He took part in

several campaigns and left the army with a record creditable in every respect and a name for bravery which brought him to the favorable notice of his superiors in command.

Returning to Kendallville, Captain Alexander engaged in general contracting and building, which he followed with financial success until 1876. During this time he erected many buildings of all kinds in the city and elsewhere and earned the reputation of a skillful and honorable mechanic, whose work was his best advertisement. In the fall of the above year he was appointed clerk in the railway mail service, in which capacity he continued four years and then resigned his position for the purpose of engaging in mercantile pursuits. During the succeeding fifteen years he carried on at Kendallville a large business in the grocery line, which proved lucrative to the extent of enabling him to retire with a handsome competency in 1894. Since that year Mr. Alexander has not been engaged in any particular business, devoting his time and attention to his private interests, which are large and important. He has served at different times in the city council, and while a member of that body took a decided stand for all legislation calculated in any way to benefit the municipality without trenching on the rights of the people. He has also been a member of the county council, and as such was untiring in behalf of the public interests, proving a safe and reliable custodian of the important trust committed to him.

Mr. Alexander united with Nelson Post, No. 69, G. A. R., a number of years ago and has been one of the society's most enthusiastic members. He has served as its commander, besides filling other official posi-

tions, and some of his most pleasant hours are spent in the lodge room, where with old comrades he recalls incidents and reminiscences of the perilous times of long ago. He is also a Mason of high standing, having taken a number of degrees, including that of Sir Knight.

Mr. Alexander's marriage was celebrated June 18, 1868, with Miss Olivia Demmon, daughter of the late Leonard Demmon, of Allen township, Noble county. The mother's maiden name was Nancy Boughbey. She is still living and has been a resident of Noble county since a very early day. Mrs. Alexander was born in Allen township, March 31, 1846, and has passed the greater part of her life within the geographical limits of Noble county. She has been her husband's able and willing co-laborer in all the enterprises in which he has been engaged and has proven a factor in bringing about the success which is now his.

Mr. Alexander is in every respect a representative business man, and his present high standing is the result of superior intelligence and clear judgment, directed and controlled by wise forethought. In the affairs of business and of every-day life his actions have been governed by a high sense of honor, and during his long period of residence in Kendallville he has gained the confidence of all with whom he has had dealings of any kind. Socially he is quite popular, and those whom he meets or with whom he has business or other relations unite in pronouncing him a most genial, companionable and courteous gentleman. Mr. and Mrs. Alexander attend the Christian church, of which they are conscientious members and to the support of which they are liberal contributors. They have reared two girls,

Ida McClain, now the wife of G. E. Moody, of Arkansas City; and Theresa Miller, now with them at home, aged twenty, brightens the family circle.

THOMAS PRICKETT

Was born in Elkhart county, Ind., February 11, 1833, a son of Jacob and Thirza (Pindell) Prickett, natives of Virginia, and of English ancestry. In 1831 the parents came to Indiana and located on a farm in Benton township, Elkhart county. Here the father secured a mill, although he did not follow milling as a business, being a blacksmith by trade. The father died in 1845, at the age of forty-nine years, and in 1850 his widow became the wife of Peter Fraser, became the mother of one child and died at the age of seventy-one in 1879.

The family of Jacob and Thirza Prickett consisted of eight children, namely: Shelby, a promising young man, died in 1850; Nimrod is in the insurance business at Goshen, Ind.; Susanna died at the same time of her father and both were buried in the same grave; Thomas, the subject of this sketch, is the next in order of birth; Jacob P. is editor of the Mail, published in Kosciusko county; Mahala married Samuel Stettler and died in 1864; Mary Jane became the wife of D. F. Ott, of Syracuse; and Nancy Ann married H. H. Dorsey, of Oswego.

Thomas Prickett was primarily educated in the public schools of Elkhart and afterward finished his studies at the Lagrange County Institute. He began life as a teacher, following the profession for a number of years. In 1852 he made a trip across

the plains to California, where he engaged in mining for five years, returning to Elkhart by way of the Isthmus of Panama and New York City, landing in that city in the winter of 1857. He remained at home a short time and then went to Iowa, returning home in the autumn and taking a school for the winter term. In the spring of 1858 he again went to Iowa, where he remained until 1860, having rented a farm near Cedar Rapids. During the excitement incident to the discovery of gold near Pike's Peak, Colo., Mr. Prickett started for that place in the spring of 1859, but receiving unfavorable reports at about two hundred miles west of the Missouri river, he abandoned the trip and returned to Cedar Rapids and remained there till the autumn of 1860, and went to Elkhart county, Ind., the same fall.

On the outbreak of the Civil war his patriotism was early aroused, and July 22, 1861, he enlisted at Goshen in Company B, Twenty-ninth Indiana Volunteer Infantry. He was afterward assigned to Company E, Ninth Indiana Infantry, and accompanied his regiment to that portion of the Old Dominion now known as West Virginia. The first engagement in which the regiment participated was at Greenbriar, followed by the battle at Buffalo Mountain. In the winter of 1861-62 the regiment was transferred to the District of the Ohio, afterward known as the Department of the Cumberland, under the command of General Don C. Buell. In 1862 he was with his regiment in the battle of Shiloh. The command of General Buell was then stretched along the Tennessee river as far east as Shell Mound, not far from Chattanooga, Tenn., the right wing of the army extending into Alabama beyond Huntsville. When General Bragg made his

famous raid into Kentucky he crossed the Tennessee at Chattanooga, and thus forced the army under General Buell to withdraw. That campaign of rapid and swift movement is a part of the history of the war and need not be repeated here. General Buell's rapid advance caught the rear of Bragg's army just after the crossing of Green river, thus forcing Bragg eastward and away from Louisville. The army under Buell was being reinforced by new troops assembling in that city, and after the arrival of General Buell the entire force was again in motion and overtook Bragg at Perryville, Ky. Here McCook's corps was engaged in one of the most hotly contested battles of the war, although but a small portion of Buell's magnificent army was engaged. The Confederates were driven toward Cumberland Gap by our cavalry, while the main army pursued its way through Kentucky and into Tennessee.

In the meantime General Buell had been relieved from command by General Rosecrans, who fought and won the great victory at Stone River, in which the Ninth was engaged, Mr. Prickett being, as ever, with his command. He was with it at the battles of Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge and Lookout Mountain, being under the immediate command of General Hooker at Lookout Mountain and in the pursuit of Bragg to Ringgold. In the winter of 1863 the regiment was veteranized, and on his return from the furlough, in February, 1864, Mr. Prickett re-enlisted. The high esteem in which Mr. Prickett was held by his comrades is evidenced by his being elected, in 1861, as first sergeant, and so well did he perform his duty that on March 3, 1863, he was commissioned second lieutenant, and the

following September was promoted to first lieutenant. He remained with his command until March 24, 1864, when he resigned his commission and returned home. He resumed farming, and with his brother Jacob erected a sawmill, which they operated in connection with his farm.

In April, 1882, Mr. Prickett left the farm and located in Ligonier, and the following year took a health trip to the Pacific. He did not engage in business again until 1889, when he purchased a stock of shoes and engaged in merchandising. In 1894 he was elected clerk of Noble county, assuming charge of the office in 1896, serving four years, during which time the family resided in Albion, but returned to Ligonier in November, 1900, and is now living retired. The family own a fine home in Ligonier and a small farm near by.

Mr. Prickett was married January 21, 1864, while home on leave of absence, the lady who became his wife being Miss Martha M. Darr. The marriage occurred in the house now occupied by them, it then being the property of Mrs. Prickett's grandfather, Charles G. Vail. Mrs. Prickett was born in Benton, Elkhart county, Ind., the daughter of David Darr, one of the pioneers of that county. Eight children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Prickett: Charles S. died in infancy; Jessie E. became the wife of Charles Shannon, a farmer in Elkhart county; Thirza A. married Martin C. Pollock, of Angola, Ind.; Eva Anna is at home; Elizabeth J. is the wife of Charles G. McLean, of Ligonier; Thomas V. died at the age of seventeen; and Lloyd G. and Joe M. are at home.

Mr. Prickett has been an active worker in the Republican party. Fraternally he is

a member of Stansbury Post, No. 125, G. A. R., of which he has been commander, and is now serving as adjutant. Mr. and Mrs. Prickett are representative people of the community and enjoy the respect and esteem of a large circle of friends.

WILLIAM ROSS (DECEASED).

Of the revered and most respected residents of Orange township, Noble county, Ind., whose removal by death but a few months ago caused a pang of sorrow to shoot through the common breast of the township, was William Ross, whom further mention is made of in the record of George Strater, his son-in-law, given in full on another page.

William Ross was born in Morrow county, Ohio, September 21, 1832, where he was reared and lived until he came to Noble county, Ind., in October, 1858. He married, in Morrow county, Ohio, July 1, 1858, Miss Mary Ann Baer, who was born in Wayne county, Ohio, January 6, 1837. The couple continued to live in the county of his nativity, where Mr. Ross was engaged in farming and threshing, until the latter part of the 'fifties, when they came to Noble county, Ind., and here Mr. Ross purchased a farm of eighty acres of wild land, which he improved with modern buildings and converted into a first-class farm, on which he passed the remainder of his days, and died February 12, 1901. Mrs. Ross still survives and is a member of the Mennonite church, by the members of which she is greatly beloved, as well as by the general community.

Mr. and Mrs. Ross became the parents of six children, three of whom died in infancy or childhood and three grew to maturity, the latter being Jennie, who is the wife of George Strater, a prosperous farmer of Orange township; Walter A., a farmer in Lagrange county, Ind.; and Frank, who resides on the old homestead, where he was born August 12, 1874.

Frank Ross was reared and educated in Orange township, and was married at Rome City, Ind., April 6, 1897, to Miss Mana Van Buskirk, a daughter of John Van Buskirk and one of the most accomplished young ladies of Orange township.

HON. WILLIAM M. CLAPP.

(DECEASED.)

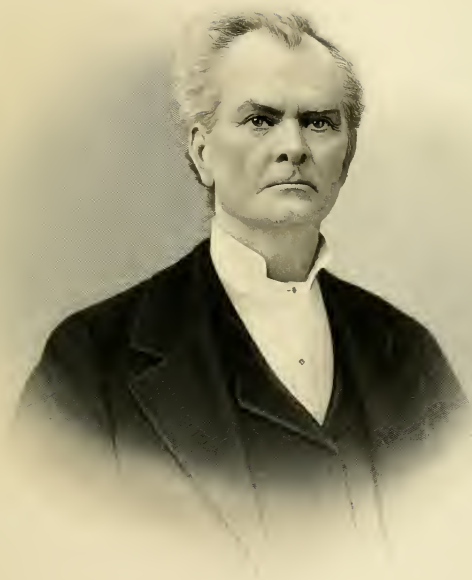
Human life is much like the breaking waves upon the seashore, which flash in the bright sun for a few brief moments as they roll majestically inward—marvels of beauty and almost irresistible in power—but only to be engulfed in the mighty undertow that sweeps them back into the oblivious depths of the unfathomable ocean. As the sea has rolled in ages past and will continue for ages to come, thus will the waves of human life follow each other in countless succession until heaven's last thunders shall proclaim the end of time.

An enumeration of the men who won honor and public recognition in the past and added luster to the counties in which they acted their parts in life would be incomplete without due notice of the distinguished gentleman whose biography is herewith presented; a gentleman who, by the master-

strokes of strong mentality, backed by sheer force of will, rose to an honored position in Noble county and gained more than local repute as a lawyer, jurist and broad-minded man of affairs.

Judge William M. Clapp was a native of New England and a splendid type of the old Puritan element that in former times gave character and stability to that commonwealth. He was born in the town of Ellington, Tolland county, Conn., December 18, 1817, a son of Stephen and Mary (Loomis) Clapp, both of the same state.

The Clapp family are of Danish origin, and its record is traced back to 1025. Os-good Clapp is referred to in English history as a Danish nobleman at the court of England during the period of King Canute, whose reign date from 1017 to 1036. The progenitor of the family in America was Thomas, one of three brothers who emigrated to this country in 1633. They abandoned the comforts and pleasures of their native land that they might, untrammelled, worship God in their own way, and settled in Dorchester, Mass. William M. Clapp, the subject of this sketch, was of the seventh generation in the United States. In youth he enjoyed extremely limited educational advantages, as he assisted his father nine months of the year, with irregular attendance at school the remaining three. When William M. was a child of six his father moved with the family from Connecticut to Windsor, Ashtabula county, Ohio. This, however, did not improve the opportunities for an education; but with strong determination and great industry he pursued his studies both in and out of school. The Judge frequently mentioned the pleasures of his maple-sugar-boiling days. While thus en-



Wm. Clapp

gaged in the bush he gave his spare moments to Murray's Grammar, committing to memory the coarse print—the practice of those days—and eventually became master of the science. At the age of seventeen years he felt himself the master of as good a common-school education as could be obtained in the neighborhood, and conceived the idea of becoming a school-teacher. Obtaining such a situation, he soon found that he could not manage the large and disorderly scholars to his satisfaction. He informed the authorities that school-teaching was not his strong point, voluntarily acknowledged his defeat and abandoned the field. The following spring he went to Burton, Ohio, and engaged as clerk in a dry goods store, where he remained eighteen months; then to Mantua, Franklin and Chester, Ohio. He afterward formed a partnership with a Mr. Johnson, offsetting his experience against the capital of his partner. After securing a location and building, Johnson proved insolvent and the enterprise failed.

After vainly seeking employment, and finding himself in Wheeling, Va., somewhat disheartened and with little money, Mr. Clapp fell in with a gentleman and wife on their way to Kentucky as school-teachers, and was induced to try his fortune in that field. Securing deck passage on a steamer about to leave for the lower river, he reached Maysville, Ky., after an eight-day trip, having in his pocket a lone one-dollar note of the Massillon Bank, Ohio, which proved worthless, as the bank had failed. After much searching he secured a position among the hills, where he taught one year. Subsequently he went to Fayette county. After pursuing his vocation of pedagogue there for

about eighteen months he closed school-teaching, but felt that his second effort in that direction had proved successful, and satisfied that he had some money on hand. He returned to his home in Ohio. His early ambition having been for the profession of law, he determined to direct his energies wholly in that direction; but, preferring to make his new venture in a region of country previously unknown to him, he purchased a horse, saddle, bridle and saddlebags, filled the latter with his clothing and some provisions, and set out for Indiana. After a journey of eight days he brought up at Peru, Miami county, then but a hamlet, although the county-seat. Here he secured a place as student in the office of E. P. Loveland, and by diligent application and hard work he, at the end of a year and a half, successfully passed a rigid examination and was granted a license to practice in the courts of the state, his parchment bearing date of March, 1843.

The following April found him in Augusta, where the courts of Noble county then sat, confidently asking the people's patronage, of which a full share was accorded him. He clung to the fortunes of the county-seat with commendable tenacity, joining in its migration from Augusta to Port Mitchell, in 1844, thence to Albion, and finally to its present location in 1847. To Mr. Clapp, more, perhaps, than to any other one man, was due the credit of having it where it now is. It was during that period that Mr. Clapp was county auditor, having been elected in 1845, discharging its duties for five years while maintaining his practice and caring for the interests of his clients. In 1848, while still actively engaged in his profession, he formed a copartnership with H. H. Hitchcock in the mercantile business, which con-

tinued until 1849, when Mr. Clapp bought his partner's interest and conducted the business alone until 1868, when C. P. Phillips became associated with him. In 1873 W. W. White became a member of the firm, with the understanding that the company should continue the business and construct a building to accommodate the increasing trade, which resulted in the brick block standing on the corner of Main and Orange streets. In 1875 Mr. Clapp sold his interest in the building to Mr. Phillips, but the following year the property fell into his hands as sole owner. A bank was also established as a company affair, but in 1875 Mr. Clapp bought his partner's share and became sole owner and manager of the institution, which was conducted by him and his sons until the former's death, and for many years past has been successfully managed by Charles M. From force of circumstances he became interested in a woolen mill at Rome City in 1873, which was operated by the company at a loss during that period of business depression, and in 1878 was completely destroyed by fire, without the protection of insurance. As a rule, Judge Clapp's professional and business enterprises were eminently successful, securing to him an ample fortune.

Brought up in the old Whig school of politics, he was an active adherent of the party until 1854, when, the party becoming disintegrated, he allied himself with the Republican party, and up to the time of his death was an ardent supporter of its men and measures, and earnest in the support of his political convictions. Although for many years he held positions of honor and trust, he accepted party nominations at the solicitation of his political and personal

friends and not from his own seeking. But once in the field as the standard-bearer of the party, his activity was unbounded and his methods irreproachable. In 1856 he was chosen to represent his district in the legislature for a term of two years—elected judge of the court of common pleas in 1860, and re-elected for thirteen successive years. The term for which he was last elected should have continued for three years longer, but by a change in the judicial system through legislative enactment the court was abolished. At the close of his judicial life he resumed the practice of law, but failing health compelled its abandonment and he proceeded to drop his clients as fast as circumstances would permit, refusing new ones. On closing his professional career for a time he devoted himself to superintending a small farm which he owned joining the town of Albion, and looking after his banking and other business interests.

Judge Clapp was a Royal Arch Mason. In religion he was orthodox in belief, but did not accept all of the dogmas of any church body. He was a liberal contributor to the necessities of all the denominations in the community, and ever willing to aid in any plan which would increase happiness and diminish wretchedness. In the legislature he was industrious and conscientious in the discharge of his duties, a strong partisan, yet always tolerant of the views of others. While auditor the administration of the office was marked for its promptness and correctness. In the days of his professional activity he stood in the front rank with his peers. In the trial of suits he was usually successful. The careful preparation of his cases made him an advocate of very great power before court and jury. But even stronger

was his position of counselor. Should courts of arbitration ever be established by legislative enactment, men of his mold are the ones who will be sought to fill the places. He discouraged litigation, and liked nothing better than an opportunity to settle questions of dispute outside the courthouse. This was one of the finest traits of his grand character. He was eminently qualified for the responsible duties of judge, and during his long years of service administered the law with impartiality, ability and justness.

As a financier Judge Clapp evidenced marked ability and conducted business on principles that commanded public confidence and universal esteem. Having been identified with the country from boyhood, and at a time when it was little better than a wilderness of forests and tangled swamps, he was a prominent factor in its present development, and was generously rewarded for his efforts, while others have been enabled to profit by his example and business activities.

November 14, 1847, he was united in marriage to Miss Mary A. Skinner, of Jefferson township, Noble county. She died November 21, 1875. They were the parents of six children, three of whom are living: William Frank, Charles Merritt and Adella. Judge Clapp was next married December 25, 1877, to Miss Angeline Skinner, of Albion, cousin to his first wife and daughter of Alfred and Mary (Ross) Skinner; she was born in New Haven, Ohio, June 20, 1842, but most of her life has been spent in Noble county.

Judge Clapp was the architect of his own success, beginning life's battles unaided by a finished education, destitute of worldly goods, but well stocked with pluck and energy. A great reader and a close observer,

with quick perceptions, and broad minded, his judgment almost intuitively gave him the power to analyze the character and motives of mankind. Cultivated and urbane, in private life and the atmosphere of the home circle he shone with a brilliancy wholesome and elevating to the inmates, and was charmingly instructive to the guests who partook of his generous hospitality. In closing the record of Judge Clapp it may be said that but few men reached so high a place in the estimation of his fellow men. He, like all busy men of affairs, looked forward to the time retirement from the activities of life would bring rest and repose—a period never reached. He continued to look after his business interests and was active in public affairs until the naturally robust constitution gave way, and on January 5, 1881, the successful man of business, the able lawyer, the distinguished jurist, the honorable citizen and broad-minded man of affairs lay down the burden of life at the age of sixty-three and passed away—not forever, but to that resurrection of immortality that hath no end.

William F. Clapp, eldest son of Hon. William M. Clapp, deceased, is among the prosperous and prominent business men of his native city, and evidences many of the sterling qualities which characterized the life of his father. He was born in Albion, September 29, 1853. His education was acquired in the public and high schools, and on graduation therefrom matriculated at Ann Arbor, Mich., but on account of ill health did not complete the college course. Mr. Clapp is largely interested in real estate, conducts an extensive loan and brokerage business, and is the agent for a number of the best insurance companies in the country.

Like his father, he stands high in the estimation of the business and social community, and is no unworthy son of so illustrious a sire. He is active in the promotion of enterprises that will advance the material interests or add to the prosperity and growth of the city.

July 13, 1881, Mr. Clapp was wedded to Miss Alice A. Smith, of Albion, a daughter of P. T. and Persis Smith, natives of Ohio. They are the parents of four children, namely: William M., so named in honor of his grandfather, is a lad of fourteen years, attending the public school; Zoe, eleven years of age; Kenneth, eight years of age, also attending school; and Helen, eighteen months old.

Mr. Clapp is a member of two fraternal organizations—the Masons and the Knights of Pythias. In Masonry he holds high rank, being a member of the Blue Lodge, No. 97, of Albion; Apollo Commandery, No. 19, and Chapter No. 64, of Kendallville; and of the Mystic Shrine, of Indianapolis, having reached the thirty-second degree. In the Knights of Pythias he belongs to Albion Lodge, No. 223.

Charles M. Clapp, second son of Hon. William M. Clapp (deceased), is also a native of Albion, and was born December 31, 1855. He is now at the head of the banking institution established by his father, and follows those conservative and safe business methods which insure the confidence of the business public and lead to success. In 1878 Mr. Clapp was married to Miss Flora Woodruff, also a native of Albion and a daughter of Samuel and Sarah Woodruff. Samuel Woodruff was a prosperous farmer of Richland county, Ohio, but is now a resident of Kansas. Two children have blessed

this union, namely: Fred R., now in his twenty-second year, and a student at Rush Medical College, Chicago; and Bernice, a young lady of sixteen, attending school in Albion. Mrs. Clapp is the efficient and genial cashier of the bank over which her husband presides.

JACKSON D. BLACK.

Honored and respected by all, there is no man in Albion, Noble county, Ind., who occupies a more enviable position in commercial circles than Jackson D. Black, not alone on account of the success he has achieved, but also by reason of the honorable, straightforward business policy he has ever followed. He possesses great energy, is quick of perception, forms his plans readily and is determined in their execution. His long years of close application to business and his excellent management have brought him a high degree of prosperity, and to-day he occupies a conspicuous place among the eminently successful men and representative citizens of the county of Noble. In a large sense, he has demonstrated the truthfulness of the adage that "success is not the result of genius, but the outcome of clear judgment and practical experience."

Owen Black, father of the subject of this review, was born in Lancaster, Penn., in the year 1815, and in 1838 married Elizabeth Goss, a native of Richland county, Ohio, where her birth occurred in 1816. These parents, in 1853, moved to Noble county, Ind., locating in Albion, where for a period of fifteen years Owen Black carried on a successful trade in the dry goods busi-

ness. He also erected the first flouring-mill ever operated in the town, and additional thereto built two sawmills, a number of dwelling houses and in other ways contributed to the material and industrial prosperity of this section of Noble county. He was a man of great public spirit and one of the first to give impetus to a place which will always be under a debt of gratitude to him for much of the prosperity it enjoys and will continue to enjoy for years to come.

Jackson D. Black was born in Richland county, Ohio, in the year 1845. Given the advantages of the best education the schools in his youth afforded, he became, as soon as old enough, his father's assistant in the store, and continued in that capacity from 1860 to 1867. He then became a partner in the concern, which, under the firm name of Black & Son, did an extensive business until 1870, when D. S. Love was admitted. The firm thus constituted lasted until 1872, at which time Jackson D. Black purchased the interests of his associates and continued as sole proprietor until 1880, when the firm was reorganized, with J. D. Black and Owen Black as associates, under the name of Black & Brother. Under this style the business was carried on until 1892, since which date Jackson D. has operated the store alone with a steadily increasing business and a correspondingly enlargement of stock. He owns the store building, employs capable assistants, and his place of business is now recognized as one of the most solid and reliable mercantile concerns in Noble county, and the progressive, yet conservative, policy that has been observed from the start has gained it public confidence and substantial support.

As a business man Mr. Black has clear

and comprehensive ideas, seeing the end from the beginning and knowing when and how to purchase in order to realize the greatest returns for the amount invested. By a long residence in the town, and fair dealing, together with the taste displayed catering to the demands of trade, he has won the regard of the people, and since establishing the business years ago the store has never suffered from a lack of paying patrons. Mr. Black's judgment and foresight are characteristics of the man, and amid all the fluctuations of trade and through various periods of business depression he sustained at par his high standing as a safe and reliable merchant and came through all vicissitudes with little or no serious financial embarrassments. His house, firmly established and his credit upon a solid basis, he bids fair to continue to be, as he has been in the past, one of the leading business men of the city of Albion.

Mr. Black was joined in marriage in 1870 to Miss Minerva Young, whose birth occurred in Northumberland county, Penn., in the year 1847. Her parents, Samuel and Barbara (Klein) Young, of Scotch and German lineage, respectively, were natives of the Keystone state, where their marriage was solemnized in 1840. They became residents of Indiana in 1853, locating temporarily in the city of Ft. Wayne. The family made the trip from the old home in Pennsylvania to Lima, Ohio, by wagon, and from the latter place rode on the first passenger train that ever ran over the old Pillsbury, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Railroad from Onio to Ft. Wayne. There Samuel Young loaded his family and household effects on a wagon and set out for Albion, which he reached in due time, and a little later pur-

chased a farm in the township of Noble, removing to the same about the year 1856.

Mr. and Mrs. Black became the parents of three children, two of whom are living at the present time. They are: Albert, born in 1873, and Harry, whose birth took place in 1879. Bessie was born in 1872 and departed this life in the month of January, 1886. The older son is a highly educated young man, is an alumnus of Purdue College, from which he was graduated in 1894, and one year later he completed a post-graduate course in Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y. Harry is also a young man of strong mentality, being at this time a member of the junior class, Purdue University.

While Mr. Black has not made the acquisition of wealth the prime object of his life, he has, nevertheless, met with most encouraging financial results in his business enterprises. By close attention and careful management he has become the possessor of a liberal share of worldly wealth, owning at the present time, besides a fine residence and other valuable property in Albion, a large amount of real estate in various parts of the county, including four hundred acres of fertile land, nearly all in a high state of tillage. With the exception of one disaster by fire in 1879, entailing a loss of eleven thousand dollars, his career has been uninterrupted by reverses of any kind. He has at all times maintained a lively interest in all that pertains to the legitimate advancement and material prosperity of both town and county, and his means have been liberally expended in behalf of every moral, benevolent and religious enterprise that has come before the public.

Standing distinctively forward as one of

the representative men of Noble county and as one of the most progressive and valued citizens of Albion, Mr. Black owes his pronounced success in life almost solely to his own efforts, and is clearly entitled to the proud appellation, "a self-made man." His life story contains little outside the ordinary, and his every action has been open to the scrutiny and criticism of his fellow-men, but few, if any, of whom have found therein anything to condemn. By no means eventful, his career has been true to its possibilities, and there has not been denied him an abundant harvest in due season. Standing "four-square to every wind that blows," enjoying the respect and esteem of the community and having gained distinctive success in the temporal affairs of life, Mr. Black may truly be classed with the most notable business men of his day and generation in the city of Albion and the county of Noble.

HON. ADAM GANTS,

Ex-member of the state legislature of Indiana, and who was eminent as a dentist at Ligonier, Noble county, Ind., was born in Starke county, Ohio, near Canton, October 8, 1838, and is a son of Samuel and Anna (Hoover) Gants, natives of Ohio and Pennsylvania, respectively.

Samuel Gants, the father, however, was called to his final home when his son, Adam, was but eight years of age, and the mother was left with twelve children to care for. In the settling up of the estate the administrators, under the laws then operative, set off the widow's portion, which portion would appear to be very meager in the eyes of persons liv-

ing under the more liberal statutes of to-day. Six knives and six forks were considered to be sufficient for the use of this family of thirteen persons, and consequently they were compelled to take their meals in installments, and other personal property was administered in a similar spirit of niggardness.

Adam Gants was educated somewhat limitedly in his native state and was reared to labor at anything that would compensate him with an honest dollar. When about seventeen years old he began the study of dentistry under the tutorship of Dr. John C. Whinnery, of Salem, Ohio, purchasing standard works on the science as his means would permit. After mastering the vocation, when about twenty-one years of age, he came to Noble county, Ind., to engage in practice, and on reaching Ligonier had a cash capital of one dollar and a half. With this amount he "furnished his office," buying a poplar board and a common chair for that purpose, with which he constructed an "operating" chair, with a high back. Thus prepared he embarked upon the active practice of his profession. In this he has been very successful, as he was at the start the only dentist in Ligonier, and as such has held the field for twenty years.

The marriage of Dr. Gants took place December 25, 1863, to Miss Josephine Jonson, who was born on a farm in Noble county, six miles from Ligonier. Her father, a pioneer of Noble county, descended from the Jonsons who founded the town of Jonsonsborg, near Attica, N. Y. To the Doctor and wife have been born four children, viz.: Frank, who was a dentist by profession, and died unmarried at the age of twenty-three years; the second

son, Edward, was called away when but six years old; the two surviving children are twins—Samuel L. and Emma—and were born on New Year's Day, 1871. Of these, Samuel L. was graduated from the dental department of the Northwestern University of Chicago, and has succeeded to the business of his father; he is married to Miss Alice Parfitt, of Goshen, Ind. The daughter, Emma, is now the wife of Charles Tayler, of Kenton, Ohio, who is superintendent of the fence department of the Champion Iron Works, at Kenton, Ohio.

Dr. Gants has always taken an active and patriotic interest in the political affairs of his county, state and nation, but has never neglected his professional duties for the gratification of any ambition touching public office. Nevertheless, he was called upon by the more intelligent members of the Republican party to represent his constituency in the city council of Ligonier, and so ably did he fill this position that, in 1899, he was selected to represent his party in the sixty-first general assembly of the state of Indiana, and in this dignified body he manifested such an acumen that he was appointed by the speaker a member of the committee on vital statistics, the committee on prison reform, and on three other important committees, in all of which he performed active and effective service.

On the expiration of his legislative term, Dr. Gants resumed his professional practice, in which he met with phenomenal success as a dentist as well as in the acquisition of substantial and well deserved recompense. The original "one dollar and a half" which constituted his fortune on his arrival in Ligonier has swollen in amount, and he is now the

possessor of a comfortable fortune which in part comprises two excellent farms aggregating two hundred and fifty-two acres, besides city property in Kenton, Ohio, and a fine residence in the city of Ligonier, Ind., and all this is the result of his individual exertion and professional ability.

Dr. Gants is a member of the Knights of Pythias and has also filled the office of past grand in the I. O. O. F. He, wife and children are members of the Christian church in Ligonier, to the tenets of which they rigidly adhere and to the support of which they liberally contribute financially.

The Doctor states that he has been a Republican in sentiment since he was eleven years of age, and that his "conversion" to the principles of the party was brought about by the speeches and arguments of a liberated slave who had visited the neighborhood at a time when a Republican was entirely unknown in the community in which he then lived. As a consequence of his early conviction he cast his first presidential vote for Abraham Lincoln in 1860.

Socially, the Doctor and family enjoy the esteem of the best people of Ligonier and are prime factors in the constituency of its select membership.

DAVID C. WALLING.

Fame looks to the clash of resounding arms and the smoke and carnage of battle for its trophies, but true worth is demonstrated by a patient and persistent course of honest industry. The record of a life well spent, of triumphs over obstacles, of persever-

ance under difficulties, of gradual advancement from a modest beginning to a place of honor and distinction in the commercial or industrial world, when imprinted on the pages of history, presents to the youth of rising generations an example worthy of emulation. Such a life is that of the large manufacturer and distinguished citizen, a brief review of whose remarkable career we shall here endeavor to present.

David C. Walling is distinctively one of the foremost business men of Indiana, and is executive head of one of the largest and most important manufacturing enterprises in the West. His name has become known from one extremity of the Union to the other. Further than this, the high reputation achieved by the products of his factory has caused his fame to be heralded abroad, and to-day the names of Flint & Walling are almost as familiar in certain European countries as they are in the United States. Contributing by his enterprise and progressive methods to the material and industrial growth of Kendallville and occupying a pre-eminent station among the great manufacturers of the state, he is regarded as a representative citizen in every sense of the term and a man whose influence for years has been a potent factor in advertising to the world the marvelous resources and remarkable development of the commonwealth of Indiana.

David C. Walling was born in the town of Alden, Erie county, N. Y., September 6, 1835. He is a son of James S. Walling, who was also a native of the Empire state, and who in early life followed the pursuit of agriculture as a vocation. James Walling was born in the year 1810 in the county of



D. C. Walling

Otsego, and when a young man entered into the marriage relation with Harriet E. Lord, whose birth occurred about the year 1806. Mrs. Walling was descended from an old New England family whose history is traceable to a very early period in the annals of that section of the country.

In 1866 James S. Walling and family came to Kendallville, and made this city his home the remainder of his days. During his later years he was engaged in religious work as a colporteur for the Presbyterian church, and as such traveled quite extensively throughout Indiana and other states, accomplishing great good in the cause which he represented. He was the father of three children, namely: David C., whose name initiates this article; Harriet, wife of Sardinus Wescott, of Perrysburg, Ohio; and Mary, afterward Mrs. David Humphrey, who died at Elkhorn, Wis., at the age of twenty-five.

Until his eighteenth year David C. Walling lived amid the familiar scenes of his birthplace, and while a mere youth the best of his mind was revealed and his career foreshadowed by the fact of his seizing every opportunity to familiarize himself with the use of such tools as fell into his hands. When old enough he entered the common schools, where he applied himself to the studies assigned with diligent and ready comprehension. The training thus received was later supplemented by a course in an academy at Fredonia, N. Y., where he made commendable progress in some of the more advanced branches of learning and laid a firm intellectual foundation for his subsequent career as one of the west's most enterprising and successful business men. Leaving school when about eighteen years old,

he yielded to a desire of long standing by turning his attention to mechanics, entering a manufacturing establishment in the city of Fredonia for the purpose of becoming a machinist. After remaining there one and a half years and becoming quite a proficient workman, he accepted, about 1855, a position in a machine shop at Norwalk, Ohio, where he continued eleven years, meanwhile bending all his energies to master every detail of the vocation which he had selected for his life work.

In January, 1866, Mr. Walling severed his connection with his employers in the above city and came to Kendallville, Ind., where, in partnership with William W. Hildredth and the late Simeon Flint, he engaged in the machine and general repair business, the original style of the firm being Hildredth, Flint & Walling. These partners were all sound, practical business men, and their establishment, from a small beginning, soon grew to be one of the leading industries of the place. A building of sufficient capacity to meet the current demand was erected and for several years the manufacture of various kinds of agricultural implements, general repairing and job work occupied the attention of the firm. The partnership continued as originally organized until 1872, when Mr. Hildredth disposed of his interest to A. B. Park & Bros., after which the style of the firm was changed to that of Flint, Walling & Company. They continued to manufacture agricultural implements and do general mechanical work until 1874, when the plant was greatly enlarged and the manufacture of windmills and pumps introduced. From the above year dates the most rapid and substantial growth of the enterprise, which, since that

time, has continually increased in importance and magnitude until it is now not only the largest industry of the kind in the state but in the United States, if not in the world. It continued to do business under the firm name of Flint, Walling & Company until 1886, when an incorporation was effected under the style of the The Flint & Walling Manufacturing Company, Mr. Walling being elected president, a position which he still holds. Mr. Flint was identified with the firm until his death, on the 15th day of March, 1894, since which date the concern has been operated under the direction of the present official management, namely: D. C. Walling, president; N. B. Newnam, vice-president; H. I. Park, secretary and treasurer; and H. H. Macomber, superintendent.

It is not the province of a work of this kind to give in detail either the history or present business status of the mammoth enterprise of which Mr. Walling is the leading spirit and executive head. A few facts, however, taken from the beautifully illustrated catalogue which the firm issues from time to time will doubtless prove of interest to the reader and afford him some conception of the magnitude of the Flint & Walling plant and the enormous extent of its business throughout the United States and various countries of the old world. In 1870, when the superior quality of the goods of the firm began to be known, the demand became so great as to render necessary an enlargement of the plant and the manufacture of other machinery and appliances of various kinds to satisfy the demand. In 1889 still greater additions were made, and it was about that time that the famous Steel Star Mill, which the firm makes one of its specialties, was introduced. The evolution of this

far-famed mill marks one of the most important eras in the history of modern machinery. Improvement after improvement was added, new and original devices invented, until the mill has nearly supplanted the mills made by other firms, and it is now considered by experts to be the nearest perfect mechanical device of the kind ever made. They manufacture many different styles and sizes adapted to various uses, from the pumping of water to the operating of heavy machinery, and no pains nor expense have been spared to bring the mill to its present high state of efficiency.

Additional to the Star Mill, the firm makes all kinds of water tanks, steel towers for mill and tank supports and at least one hundred kinds of pumps, all which are either their own invention or improvement upon other pumps used in the country during the last half century. The Walling pumps are of superior device and workmanship, unique in construction and practically perfect in operation. They are sent to all parts of the United States, and since their introduction into foreign countries have revolutionized all mechanism for drawing water.

For the manufacture of their various machinery, implements and devices the firm has one of the largest and best-equipped plants in the United States, the various departments being as complete as the most advanced mechanical research can make them, while none but the most skillful workmen are employed. The machine shop, perfectly arranged and equipped, having daylight on all sides, contains tools of the latest pattern, many of which are of the firm's own design and manufacture. The tool room is also perfectly equipped with the finest ma-

chinery for the making of special tools used in the various departments. The firm makes all of its tools for many forms of work peculiar to its plant alone, and nothing but the finest and most expensive material is used in their manufacture. An interesting department is the foundry, where tons of iron are each day poured into numerous molds, making the countless forms of castings which go to make up the various lines of work turned out by the firm. Only the best grade of pig iron is used and no scrap, which accounts for the perfect quality of all castings, a feature of work to which special attention has long been devoted. In addition to the above there is also a large brass foundry, where hundreds of red brass ingots are transformed into a complete line of brass goods, tubular well valves and fixtures, the department being under the supervision of a mechanic skilled in every line of such work.

The galvanizing department is an interesting feature and is of great importance in the manufacture of windmills, towers, etc. The Flint & Walling Manufacturing Company were among the first to establish an independent galvanizing plant in connection with the manufacture of windmills and appurtenances. Everything is galvanized after completion.

Two large kettles, containing thirty tons of pure zinc and aluminum, are operated the year round, and all goods, before leaving the factory, are thoroughly coated with this amalgam, so as to protect them from the effects of the weather for a generation. In the manufacture of pumps only leather of the firm's own tanning is used, as the ordinary leather tanned with steam

and acids was long ago found unsatisfactory to the trade.

An electric generator, driven by a massive Corliss engine, generates power and lights for the entire factory. The power is transmitted to the different departments, where electric motors drive the machinery therein, each department being supplied with its own independent power. Four hundred incandescent and fifteen arc lights are scattered about the factory, furnishing daylight in darkness and enabling the men to work twenty-four hours a day when necessary. To operate it to its ordinary capacity the Flint & Walling plant requires the services of four hundred skilled mechanics every working day in the year, and yet the demand for the various products is so great that more than that number are at times employed. The success of the enterprise during the past twenty years has bordered upon the phenomenal and continued rapid increase in volume of business evidently portends a still further enlargement of the capacity at no distant day.

The better to supply the great and constantly increasing demand, the firm has established branch houses and wholesale agencies in a number of the great commercial centers of the United States, among which are Philadelphia, Penn.; Columbus, Ohio; Indianapolis, Ind.; Cedar Rapids, Iowa; Kansas City, Mo.; Fort Worth, Tex.; San Francisco, Cal.; Portland, Ore.; Minneapolis, Minn.; San Antonio, Tex.; and New York City, besides local agencies in nearly every country in Europe and several in the Orient. The influence of the enterprise, industrially and commercially, upon the city of Kendallville is inestimable, while its effect

is plainly felt in all sections of northern Indiana, being, as already stated, one of the largest and most important manufactories west of the Alleghany mountains.

As may be readily inferred from the foregoing brief account of the plant and its extensive operations, Mr. Walling is a man of remarkable ability and superior judgment, whose enterprising spirit no difficulties can discourage. With tenacity of purpose as rare as it is admirable, he seems to possess the peculiar faculty of molding circumstances to suit his ends than being affected by them. He is a man of great sagacity, is rarely mistaken in his judgment of men and things, and foresees with remarkable clearness future possibilities relative to his business interests and determines with a high degree of accuracy their probable bearing. In all transactions he has ever manifested scrupulous integrity and gentlemanly demeanor, and by reason of large success, unblemished character and just and liberal life he has nobly earned the universal esteem which he to-day enjoys.

Without invidious distinction, Mr. Walling is pre-eminently one of Indiana's most enterprising men. In every walk of life his aim has been to do his duty, and his friends feel justly proud of him as a high-minded, intelligent citizen and useful member of society. While giving personal attention to his large business enterprises and discharging conscientiously all the duties of citizenship, he finds time amid all these claims to devote to the higher duties growing out of man's relations to his Creator. He subscribes to the Presbyterian creed, and for thirteen consecutive years has been an elder in the First Presbyterian church at Kendallville; his life

has been consistent with the faith he possesses and for the support of the gospel and the promotion of all charitable and benevolent enterprises his means have been liberally though quietly dispensed. Believing from the outset that a good name is more to be desired than riches, and with no ambition for official station, he has been governed since youth by those fixed principles of honor and rectitude which stamp him to-day as an honest man, an exemplary citizen, an obliging neighbor and a kind and loving husband and father.

Mr. Walling's marriage was solemnized in Norwalk, Ohio, May 4, 1865, with Miss Frances Peters, daughter of Israel Peters, an early resident of that city. Mrs. Walling was born in Mansfield, Ohio, but grew to maturity in Norwalk, where she first met the gentleman who afterward became her husband. Eight children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Walling, of whom the following are living: Luella; George, an employe of the Flint & Walling Manufacturing Company; Walter, who is also connected with the same enterprise; and Grace, wife of Allen Martin, of Kendallville. Three children died in infancy, and a son, James Arthur, was called to the other life when a promising young man of twenty-three years.

From the foregoing brief outline of a busy career, furnished with commendable modesty, many useful lessons may be drawn. Commencing the battle of life in comparatively humble circumstances, Mr. Walling has not only succeeded in removing from his pathway every obstacle calculated to impede his progress to the goal of success, and gained an eminent position in the business and industrial world, but he has

also lived to become a power for good in the community where he dwells. Interested in all that is calculated to benefit his fellow-men, materially, educationally, morally and religiously, his influence has always been exerted in the right direction, and from what he has accomplished in the various avenues in which his talents have been exerted, it is easy to see that the world has been blessed and made better by his presence.

In politics Mr. Walling is a Republican, and for nine consecutive years was a member of the school board of Kendallville.

GEORGE STRATER.

Few of the younger agriculturists of Orange township, Noble county, Ind., are as well-to-do as George Strater, the subject of this sketch, who is still rising, both in the scale of citizenship and that of his vocation.

John F. Strater, the father of George Strater, was born in Nordhofen, Germany, in May, 1825, and about 1839 came to America with his parents, who settled in Richland county, Ohio, where George attained his majority and was married. In 1851 he came to Noble county, Indiana, with his family, then consisting of a wife and two children, having married, in Richland county, Ohio, in 1849, Miss Anna M. Toubey, who was born in Germany, but who, when probably nine years old, came to America with her parents.

Mr. and Mrs. Strater had born to them a family of twelve children, eleven of whom grew to maturity, viz: Catherine, who is the wife of Samuel Lindsay, of Cornuna, Ind.; Mary, who is married to Ephraim Ac-

ton, of Wayne township; Augustus, who died when two years old; Nettie, who is the wife of Nelson Chamblin, of Orange township; Laura; George; Martin, a farmer in Orange township; Lewis, a farmer in Lagrange county; Minda, the wife of Walter Rhea, of Orange township; Emma is married to John Rhea, also of Orange township; Albert is in the lumber business in Wisconsin.

The parents of this large family died in Orange township, the mother December 2, 1892, and the father December 26, 1896, the latter in his seventy-second year.

George Strater, the subject proper of this sketch, was born in Orange township, Noble county, Ind., April 15, 1858, was reared on the home farm and educated in the common schools. He assisted on the homestead until he became of age, when he went to Howard county, Ind., where he was employed on a farm by an uncle for one year, and then returned to Orange township, Noble county, which has since been his home.

The marriage of George Strater took place in Orange township on the 15th of October, 1885, to Miss Jennie Ross, a native of Orange township, born September 15, 1859, and a daughter of the late William Ross. In the fall of 1890 Mr. Strater settled on the farm where he still continues to reside, and which comprises ninety acres, and which he has improved with all necessary buildings and has placed in a most excellent state of tillage. Here have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Strater three children, of whom the first born, Lulu, died when nearly five years of age; the survivors are named Norman R. and Dorothy L., and are remarkably bright little ones.

Mr. Strater is in politics a Democrat, and takes especial interest in public affairs, being a broad-minded and liberal citizen and ever ready to lend his aid, morally and financially, to the advancement of such projects as promise to prove beneficial to the community at large. He and his wife are members of the Brimfield Methodist Episcopal church, to the support of which they contribute most freely, and to the precepts of which they faithfully adhere. In the social circles of Orange township Mr. and Mrs. Strater are among the most respected members.

Mr. Strater traces his ancestry directly to the High Germans, and the original spelling of Strater was Stroeder.

HENRY W. EDMONDS.

Although America, or, at least, that part of it now known as the United States, was colonized in the early days by English people, the tide of immigration now flowing in from Albion's Isle is not now nearly as great, in proportion, as that which reaches us from many of the other countries of Europe, yet we have occasionally a sturdy and intelligent native of England who decides to make America his permanent home, as was the case with the father of the subject of this sketch.

Henry W. Edmonds, one of the skilled and prosperous farmers of Orange township, Noble county, Ind., who was born in this township, March 28, 1863, and is a son of John and Millie (Warren) Edmonds, the former of whom was born in Armbysshire, England, March 4, 1822, and the latter in Lansing, Mich., in 1834. John Ed-

monds came to Noble county, Ind., in 1853, and was married in Orange township to Miss Warren, and here he made his home until his untimely death, March 4, 1897, by an untoward railroad accident at Brimfield, Ind., but had lost his wife in Orange township in the latter part of February, 1888. To the marriage of these parents had been born four children, who were named, in the order of birth, as follows: Mary, who is now the wife of Judson Hardendorf, of Jefferson township; Edward, who died in infancy; Henry W., the subject of this biography, and Laura, who died August 4, 1888.

Henry W. Edmonds was reared to farming in Orange township and educated in the common schools of his district. He married here, February 19, 1889, Miss Katie Grossman, who was born in Lancaster county, Penn., February 19, 1868, and is a daughter of Henry M. and Mary Jane (Powell) Grossman, of whom further information may be had by referring to the biography of Mr. Grossman on another page. Mrs. Edmonds was reared in Orange township, however, from the time she was three years old, and may therefore be looked upon almost as native born. The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Edmonds has been crowned by the birth of two children, who have been christened: Forrest H., now in the sixth grade, and Cleland J., in the first grade in school at Brimfield, and who still live to cheer the hearts and home of the parents.

Mr. Edmonds is a Republican in politics and is one who takes a great interest in local public affairs both as a party man and a citizen, but has never manifested any great desire for holding public office. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, Lodge No. 457, and he and wife are both members of

the Order of the Eastern Star as well as the U. B. church at Rome City. Mr. Edmonds' two uncles, Horace and George, were soldiers in the Civil war. George had his leg shot off at the battle of Mill Springs, Ky. Mr. Edmonds' relatives on the mother's side are heirs to a large estate in England. His grandfather, German Warren, was a soldier in the war of 1812.

Mr. Edmonds owns a fine farm of one hundred and sixty acres which he has improved with a tasty dwelling and commodious and conveniently arranged outbuildings, and as a tiller of the soil has but few equals in Orange township, his skill in procuring profitable and abundant crops being equalled only by his taste and good management in giving to the place an air of coziness and comfort delightful to look upon.

NATHANIEL P. EAGLES

Was born April 17, 1824, in Genesee county, N. Y., and is a son of Leander B. Eagles, a native of the city of New York, and Lucy Prentiss, a native of Montgomery county, N. Y., who were married in Genesee county, settled there for a few years, and in 1837 moved to Sparta township, Noble county, Ind., and settled on a farm, where they remained until the death of Leander B., September, 1859. Lucy Eagles, his widow, died in 1877. To this union eight children were born, four of whom are still living: L. B. Eagles, Nathaniel P. Eagles (our subject), T. M. Eagles and Mrs. Z. A. Bothwell.

Our subject was educated in the public schools of New York and Noble county,

until fourteen years of age. He remained with his father until twenty-one years old, and then engaged in teaching during the winter and clearing land in the summer. This he continued to do for five years. On the 18th day of October, 1847, he was married to Miss Harriet Frink, an accomplished daughter of Nathan Frink, an intelligent gentleman and an old settler of Noble county. After his marriage the subject of this sketch commenced farming in Sparta township, Noble county, and continued thereat until 1874, when he was elected sheriff of Noble county, as a Democrat. He was re-elected in 1876. During both terms of said office he resided in Albion, Ind. At the expiration of said terms he went back to Sparta township and farmed until about 1890, when he removed to Albion and engaged in the lumber business, in which he is still engaged and has been remarkably successful.

Mr. Eagles' wife died November 14, 1886. To this union eight children were born: Marion; Alice, wife of D. P. Miller; Emma, wife of Robert Wiley; Eva V.; Harriet E.; Edward P., in business with our subject; Albert A., dentist in Chicago; and Chester N., a resident of Albion.

Our subject has always affiliated with the Democratic party, has held several offices of trust, and in every case has discharged the duties thereof with a strict fidelity to the interests of the people and to the entire satisfaction of all reasonable persons, without distinction of party.

Notwithstanding Mr. Eagles has reached the age when to most aged persons "the grasshopper becomes a burden," he yet takes an active part in business and still retains much of his former mental and physical vigor. His residence is commodious and

tasty, and is furnished with all necessary comforts and conveniences; and there he will probably spend the few remaining years of his long and useful life. Since the death of his lamented wife three of his amiable, intelligent, accomplished daughters have presided over his household affairs, and no pains are spared by them to make it an ideal home—a home where their aged, indulgent and idolized father may spend the remainder of his days in peace, with the assurance, “blessed assurance,” of having to the last the genuine sympathy and hearty appreciation of those whose support, moral and intellectual training as well as general welfare, had long to him been the chief source of anxiety, parental pride and pleasure.

WARREN S. WILLIAMS, M. D.

Conspicuous among the distinguished physicians and surgeons of northern Indiana is the well-known and popular gentleman whose name forms the caption of this article. Belonging to the younger generation of professional men, he has already won the respect and esteem of all who know him, not alone by reason of the eminent ability displayed in his chosen calling but also by his candid mien, generous heart and freedom from duplicity and deceit. He comes of a family of medical men, both his grandfather and father having gained much more than local repute in the noble profession to which their lives and energies were devoted.

Dr. Nathan Williams, grandfather of Dr. Warren S., was a native of Fayette county, Penn., where he grew to maturity in the country, having been thrown upon his

own resources at a comparatively early age. After the death of his father, an early pioneer of the county of Fayette, he hired out for two dollars per month as a farm laborer, and was thus employed until sixteen years old, meantime attending the old-fashioned subscription schools as opportunity would admit and devoting all of his spare moments to increasing his scholastic knowledge. Subsequently he worked for some time at cabinetmaking, and then turned his attention to the medical profession, for which he early manifested a decided preference. At the expiration of four years of professional study under the direction of competent instructors, he was graduated from a school of medicine at Connellsville, Penn., and immediately thereafter, in 1828, began the practice in the eastern part of Ohio. From the above year to 1845 Dr. Nathan Williams followed various vocations in the Buckeye state and then located at Columbia City, Ind., where two years later he again resumed the practice of his profession. In 1847 he returned to Ohio, and for a period of twenty years thereafter was actively engaged in his chosen calling in the town of Defiance. In July, 1865, he moved to Kendallville, Ind., where he did a large and remunerative professional business until his death, which occurred at the advanced age of eighty-two. He became one of the leading medical men of northern Indiana, and for over fifty years was an earnest and pious member of the Methodist Episcopal church. He was married in 1831 to Miss Lydia Eicher, of Pennsylvania, and reared two children, one of whom, Dr. Salathiel T. Williams, was for many years one of the most distinguished physicians and surgeons of Noble county.



Warren S. Williams.

Salathiel T. Williams was born in Mt. Gilead, Morrow county, Ohio, October 4, 1836. He enjoyed superior educational advantages in his youth, attended for some years a select school in Defiance, Ohio, and later entered upon the study of medicine in the office of his father. He also received valuable instruction from Drs. Calby and Moss, eminent physicians of eastern Ohio, and in 1858 was graduated from an eclectic medical institute of that state with high honors. From 1858 to 1863 he was associated with his father at Defiance, and in the latter year entered the United States service as surgeon, continuing in that capacity till 1865, during which period he had charge of Hospital No. 14, at Nashville, Tenn.

Returning to Ohio at the expiration of his period of service, the Doctor resumed his practice at Defiance, but did not long remain there, removing to what he considered a more inviting field in Noble county, Ind. Selecting Kendallville as a place of residence, he again effected a co-partnership with his father, and the two soon built up a very extensive and eminently successful practice, which continued until the death of the senior member dissolved the firm.

Dr. Williams was united in marriage in the year 1858 to Miss Mary E. Lehman, of Defiance, Ohio, who bore him four children: Effie; Dr. Warren S.; Minnie, wife of Edward S. Thomas, of Chicago; and Allie, who married A. R. Otis, a prominent druggist of Kendallville.

As a physician and surgeon S. T. Williams took high rank, and for many years was considered as standing at the head of the profession in the county of Noble. He took an active interest in the deliberations

of the Northeastern Indiana Medical Association, of which he was a leading member, and for a number of years was surgeon for the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad, discharging the duties of the position until the office was abolished in 1879. He was also surgeon of the Railway Hospital Association of Toledo, and at one time served as pension examining surgeon for the government, with headquarters at Kendallville from the time they were established until his death, except during Cleveland's administration.

Dr. Williams was a prominent and enthusiastic Mason, having held every office within the gift of the local lodge to which he belonged, besides being called at different times to high stations in the fraternity throughout the state. He took a number of degrees, including that of Sir Knight, and in 1879 was honored by being elected grand commander for the state of Indiana. Always interested in politics, he could never be induced to accept office at the hands of his fellow-citizens, although frequently importuned to permit his name to go before conventions for high and worthy positions. Upon one occasion he was nominated by the Republican party for the Legislature, but politely declined the proffered honor, preferring to devote his entire time and attention to the claims of his profession.

After a long and active career, devoted to the wants of suffering humanity, he died on the 30th day of April, 1892. His widow survived him until 1895, in June of which year, on the 26th day, she, too, was called to the other life.

Dr. Warren S. Williams was born January 1, 1862, in Defiance county, Ohio, and when old enough he entered the schools of

the city of Kendallville and pursued his studies until completing the prescribed course, graduating from the high school with the class of 1882. Determined to devote his life to the profession which his father had so successfully prosecuted before him, young Warren, as soon as he left school, began the study of medicine under the careful direction of the elder Williams, and in due time entered the medical department of the Western Reserve University. Here he prosecuted his studies with commendable zeal, making a splendid record as a student of the standard authors and also by reason of original investigation in various lines of the profession. After his graduation from the above institution in 1884, the Doctor began the practice in Kendallville with his father, and continued the partnership until the latter's death, since which time he has maintained an office of his own.

Bringing to his life work a mind thoroughly disciplined by severe professional training, Dr. Williams was not long in building up a large and remunerative practice, and by his skill in the treatment of diseases which had formerly baffled the knowledge of old and experienced medical men he soon won much more than a local reputation. Although a young man, he is considered not only one of the most thoroughly informed physicians in Noble county, but as a practitioner, familiar with the nature of prevalent diseases and the ability to apply successfully his wide and varied knowledge in their treatment, he easily ranks with the eminent men of his profession in the northern part of the state. He has an extensive office practice, besides visiting the majority of the best homes in a large farming community contiguous to the city, throughout

which his abilities are recognized and duly appreciated. As a family physician he possesses strong character, is warm-hearted and generous in his sympathies, and seldom, if ever, fails to win the confidence of his patients—one of the first prerequisites to successful treatment. Always calm and self-possessed in the sick-room, he impresses anxious friends with his ability and conscientious fidelity, and the marked degree with which he arouses the love and gratitude of those under his charge mark him as thorough master of the situation, however grave or critical. As a surgeon he has exhibited special ability, having been remarkably successful in this important branch of the profession. Although a skillful operator, he never uses the knife unless convinced that it is the only means of prolonging life or preserving some important member of the body. His practice has been eminently satisfactory professionally and financially and his standing as one of the leading men of his calling in a city known for a high order of medical talent has for some time been fully assured.

Dr. Williams is a student and aims to keep himself conversant with the leading professional thought of the day. Familiar with the latest ideas of the world's great minds, he delights to exchange opinions with his professional brethren, in addition to which much of his leisure is devoted to research and scientific investigation. He has a well-equipped office and uses in his practice only the latest and most approved devices and appliances. The Doctor is a member of the American Medical Association, the Indiana State Medical Society and the Medical Society of Noble county, in all of which he manifests a lively interest, not infrequently

taking an active part in their discussions and deliberations.

Additional to the claims of his profession, the Doctor is also a public-spirited man, keenly alive to everything that benefits his city and county and foremost in all reforms for alleviating the condition of the people. For eight years he served as member of the city council, during which time he stood boldly for all necessary improvements and proved a faithful and valuable public servant in many ways. Fraternally he is a Mason of high standing, belonging to the lodge meeting in Kendallville, also to Chapter No. 64, R. A. M. For some years he has been an active worker in the Order of Maccabees, and at the present time his name adorns the records of the local lodges of Ben Hur and the National Union, fraternal insurance organizations.

Dr. Williams is a married man and has a beautiful home in Kendallville, where he dispenses a genuine and refined hospitality to his many friends and associates. His marriage was solemnized October 20, 1886, in Hickville, Ohio, with Miss Jennie Otis, sister of Amos Ray Otis and daughter of the late E. D. Otis, a prominent citizen of that town. Mrs. W. S. Williams was born near the city of Worchester, Ohio, September 19, 1865, and has presented her husband with three children, namely: Harold O., Lucille and Anna.

JAMES E. McDONALD,

Editor of the Ligonier Banner and president of the Indiana state board of agriculture, is a native of Columbia City, Whitley coun-

ty, Ind., was born September 9, 1855, and is the eldest son of Colonel I. B. McDonald, one of the best-known citizens of northern Indiana, whose gallantry as a soldier and whose love of country are proverbial and are as household words throughout the Hoosier state and even far beyond its boundaries.

James E. McDonald was educated in the common schools of Whitley county, in which he qualified himself for the profession of teaching, a vocation in which he later met with much success in Whitley county and elsewhere, but which profession he relinquished in 1881, he being then principal of the Columbia City high school, to engage, in partnership with Hon. John B. Stoll, in the publication of the Ligonier Banner, then, as now, one of the leading Democratic organs of the state, and in the conduct of which he has manifested unusual ability and demonstrated the fact that he has made no mistake in his choice of a business pursuit.

In 1886 Mr. McDonald was appointed postmaster of Ligonier by President Cleveland, and so ably did he perform the duties of this office that he retained the position through the usual term of four years and continued to hold it two years longer under a Republican administration, thus earning for himself a reputation for administrative ability seldom achieved and never surpassed by a predecessor in the office.

In 1892 Mr. McDonald was nominated for joint senator for the counties of Noble and Dekalb, and at the ensuing election triumphantly carried the polls. Two years later Mr. McDonald was elected a member of the Indiana state board of agriculture, and is now the president of that body.

In October, 1899, at a meeting of the grand lodge of Indiana, Knights of Pythias, Mr. McDonald was elected grand chancellor,

which high office he has filled with honor to himself as well as to the credit of the order.

Mr. McDonald is one of the best-known men in the state and his name has frequently been favorably mentioned in connection with some of the most important official position within the gift of his party, as his past service and faithful support of its principles certainly deserve recognition at its hands.

James E. McDonald was most happily united in marriage, in 1879, with Miss Laura A. Brand, of Columbia City, and this union has been crowned by the birth of three children—two girls and a boy—the latter being named James E. McDonald, Jr. Socially the McDonald family stand among the foremost people of Ligonier.

JAMES M. DENNY.

James M. Denny, lawyer of Albion, Noble county, Ind., was born October 29, 1827, in Eaton, Preble county, Ohio. His parents, John and Mary (McConnell) Denny, were natives respectively of Virginia and Pennsylvania. His father was of Scotch-Irish extraction, his ancestors emigrating from Scotland sometime prior to the war of 1776 and settling in Pennsylvania. Walter Denny, grandfather of James, was a soldier in the Revolutionary war and fought for our national independence, serving in General Washington's army until the close of the conflict. His father was elected associate judge of the circuit court of Preble county, Ohio, serving for several years. When James M. was five years of age they removed from Ohio to Indiana, locating in Eden township, Lagrange county, on what is

known as the Haw-patch, a tract of exceeding value and productiveness. He was kept at work as a boy assisting in clearing and improving the farm. When out of school he was given by his parents all the educational advantages so new a country afforded, and also given those of the better grades of schools elsewhere, including academies of good repute, so that at the age of eighteen he was the master of a thorough academic education. When he closed his days as a pupil and, Yankee like, saw greatness in being a schoolmaster, he sought such a situation and continued teaching for four terms. Being a natural student he pursued his studies at all leisure times with diligence and energy. His industry and manifest interest in the advancement of his pupils demonstrated adaptation to the calling and secured the commendation of parents and the confidence and esteem of his pupils. In 1849 he entered as a student of law the office of William M. Clapp, of Albion, under whose instruction he read for about two years, when he entered the legal department of the State and National Law School at Ballston Springs, N. Y., from which, at the end of the term, he graduated with honor, receiving his parchment August 11, 1852.

He returned to Albion, Ind., and began the practice of his profession, which he pursued with gratifying prospects of success; but close application produced failing health and compelled him to limit himself to the amount of business in his calling that a well directed prudence would justify. He has also given much time and study in the pursuit of science and literature, as well as much labor in the preparation and delivery of lectures, orations, essays and addresses on many subjects of interest to the people. As

a speaker he is clear, forcible and convincing. His popularity as such is more than local. He has for years been a liberal and frequent contributor to the papers and periodicals of the day. As a writer he is ready, terse, logical and comprehensive. His propositions are always clearly defined and energetically and intelligently defended. Mr. Denny is a man of extensive reading, close and careful observation, and deep and thoughtful reflection, which give to his literary productions both argument and beauty.

Mr. Denny is a Royal Arch Mason, and his pen is ready and fearless in the defense and support of the usages and principles of the order. We have been especially impressed by the perusal of the lecture entitled, "Charles Sumner as an Example to Young Men." Its truthfulness and elegance are especially worthy of notice. His lecture on "Sabbath-school Workers," delivered at a Sabbath-school convention at Kendallville, Ind., and many others of his efforts that have fallen under our notice, are full of merit. Mr. Denny is a man of strong brain power, and like all men of positive character reads, thinks and acts for himself and on his own convictions. Although of quick perceptions he usually arrives at conclusions only after due reflection; but when once settled upon any belief his ideas are shaken only by the most convincing proofs. Any position he may have espoused, political, religious or otherwise, finds in him an able and fearless advocate and defender. In short, for him to believe is, to know. He was trained in the Democratic school of politics and has always been an active and influential adherent of that party. While he is zealous in the support of its men and measures, and liberal in his contributions of both time and money in

its necessities, he is not a politician nor an aspirant for office. He has held positions of honor and trust, but not from his own seeking. He was elected by his party, in 1859, treasurer of Noble county, and re-elected to the same position in 1861, and each time by a vote largely exceeding the regular party strength. In the discharge of the duties of his office he was courteous and conscientious, commanding the confidence and respect of his constituents. Mr. Denny is orthodox in his religious convictions and believes it is not only man's first duty but his greatest privilege to worship his Creator; but, not having been able to accept all of the usages and dogmas of any church, has kept himself aloof from membership. He is a regular attendant of, and liberal contributor to, the Presbyterian church of Albion, of which his wife is a member.

He was married, January 1, 1856, to Miss Frances J. Plumstead, eldest daughter of Rev. J. B. Plumstead, of Portage City, Wis., who died September 9, 1866, leaving two sons. The elder, Watts P., born September 14, 1857, is now in his twenty-third year and is filling his second term at Rome City school; the younger, James Orr Denny, born August 26, 1862, is in his seventeenth year and is successfully conducting a district school. The sons have partaken largely of the parents' adaptability and love of school-teaching, which promises for them a brilliant future. Mr. Denny was again married, September 10, 1868, on that occasion leading to the altar Miss Julia A. Kiblinger, of Albion. In private life, Mr. Denny is a courteous and genial gentleman. His domestic habits are strong, and his purity of devotion to those obligations secures the love and confidence of his family and friends.

His honorable dealings with men commands the respect and esteem of all who know him. His friendships are firm and enduring. His character is above reproach and his position is assured as a citizen and as a man.

By consent of the subject—the above sketch published in a work entitled, “American Biographical History of Eminent and Self-made Men of the State of Indiana,”—the writer adopts said sketch, correcting one or two errors therein, and will content himself by supplying a few omissions and adding a few observations which the lapse of twenty years seems to call for.

Mr. Denny is still a resident of said town of Albion, Ind., and still employs much of his time in further familiarizing himself with choice literature, in making occasional public addresses, and furnishing a few articles to the press. His second wife is still mistress of their happy home. The elder of the above named sons, Watts P. Denny, for the past twelve years has been engaged in the practice of law in the city of Fort Wayne, Ind. About four years ago he and Judge A. A. Chapin, a very able lawyer, became partners in the practice of law under the firm name of Chapin & Denny, and with the well-known sterling integrity, good business qualifications, thorough knowledge of the law, fine social qualities, and fine literary attainments of each, they have succeeded in acquiring a large and lucrative practice. They make a specialty of patent law. Watts P. Denny married Miss Anna Lake, of Rome City, Ind., an estimable lady, and to their union were born two children; the elder, Watts Lake, a bright intellectual child, died at the age of two years; and the younger, Helen, a bright promising little girl of ten years, still lives to bless the household. The

second son, James Orr Denny, immediately after the death of his mother, went to live with his maternal grandparents at Portage City, Wisconsin, and remained with them eight years, and while there, and afterward, acquired a good academical education, and gratified his strong desire for knowledge by spending much time in the perusal of works of biography, history and choice literature. Being blest with a retentive memory he succeeded in acquiring a large fund of valuable information which he has since turned to good account. For the past eighteen years he has been connected with some of the ablest metropolitan newspapers of the west, a part of the time as reporter and sometimes as member of the editorial staffs thereof. For three years he wrote for the Pioneer Press, and for eighteen months for the Daily Globe, both of St. Paul, Minn. The climate proving too rigid he went to Oakland, Cal., and immediately procured the responsible position of city editor of the Oakland Times. At the end of one year he was induced to resign and accept the position of reporter of the San Francisco Daily Chronicle, which he held for eight years; and afterward he spent some years writing for other papers whose names the writer cannot now give. For several years past he has been, and still is, writing for the San Francisco Daily Call. He has frequently had tempting offers of the editorship of able journals in other cities, but preferred to remain at San Francisco. While the writer does not wish to deal in fulsome eulogy and in “strained panegyric,” still from said James Orr Denny’s long connection with the very able journals above named, and from a careful perusal of some of his contributions to their columns, as well as from information derived from

other reliable sources, he feels warranted in pronouncing him a highly cultured gentleman; an able, brilliant writer, whose early display of courage, industry, perseverance, and literary taste has enabled him to equip himself for the high and honorable position he now occupies in the ranks of able writers, whose productions fill the columns of some of the ablest journals of the country.

ABRAHAM M. JACOBS.

For a number of years classed with the able financiers of northern Indiana and at the present time the efficient cashier of the Noble County Bank, the subject of this sketch is deserving of especial mention as one of the safe, reliable and progressive business men of the thriving city of Kendallville. Mr. Jacobs is a native of this city and dates his birth from the 8th day of February, 1864, his father being Moses Jacobs, one of the substantial pioneers of this section of Noble county. His boyhood days, to his eighth year, were spent amid the familiar scenes of his birth, after which time he was taken by his parents to Europe, where he remained until 1882. Previous to going abroad, he attended the primary department of the Kendallville public schools, and while in Germany took a course in the gymnasium at Darmstadt, where he received thorough instruction in many branches, including a rigid physical training, by means of which his bodily powers were greatly developed and strengthened. Returning to the United States in 1882, Mr. Jacobs entered Bryant & Stratton's Business College of Chicago, where he completed a full commercial course,

immediately following which he accepted the position of bookkeeper with the firm of J. Keller & Co., Kendallville, with whom he continued until the organization of the Noble County Bank, when he was induced to become a director of the bank and its cashier. He is still connected with J. Keller & Co., but devotes the greater part of his time and attention to his duties in the bank, where his services are thoroughly performed and greatly appreciated by the management of the institution. Mr. Jacobs possesses clerical abilities of a high order and as a bookkeeper and skillful accountant, familiar with every detail of commercial business and banking, has few equals and no superiors in northern Indiana. With a knowledge of finance both general and profound, he has made a special study of monetary questions and his judgment seldom errs in matters of business coming within his sphere. His is a notable example of those sound and correct principles which invariably secure success, while his genial traits of character and superior intelligence are such as to retain public confidence and esteem. From his long experience in financial and commercial affairs his opinions received much consideration, while his ideas relative to all matters of business policy have always had great weight in business and industrial circles.

Mr. Jacobs married, October 23, 1889, Miss Nannette Keller, daughter of Jacob Keller, of Kendallville, a union blessed with two children, Rosalie M. and Milton K. Mrs. Jacobs was born in Kendallville, July 11, 1867, and is one of the intelligent women of the city and a favorite in its best social circles. She combines in a marked degree those faculties, mental and physical, which constitute excellence of character, and with

a heart overflowing with the kindest feelings for humanity, she has become deservedly popular with a large number of friends in Kendallville and elsewhere.

Mr. Jacobs was a member of the city council for several terms, and as such supported whatever tended to improve the place and add to its beauty and attractiveness. A faithful and conscientious public servant, he discharged worthily every trust reposed in him by his fellow citizens and proved himself eminently fitted for the duties that have come to him as a custodian of the people's interests.

Mr. Jacobs ranks among the most intelligent and level-headed men of the city of his residence and in every relation of life has made a reputation for probity and correct conduct that has become proverbial. His impulses, always earnest and generous, are invariably in the right direction and the encouraging success with which he has met is mainly due to his industry and fidelity and to the high professional courtesy characteristic of the well-bred, broad-minded gentleman. For a number of years he has been actively identified with the Masonic brotherhood, being at the present time one of the leading members of Lodge No. 276, of Kendallville, of which he is the treasurer.

Mr. Jacobs possesses great force of character and a pleasing personality, which, combined with fine social qualities and superior executive ability, make him not only a useful man in the community but popular with all classes and conditions of people. In private life he is quiet and unobtrusive in demeanor, but within the precincts of his pleasant home, surrounded by his loved ones, he is the soul of hospitality and genial good fellowship. Warm hearted and affable, pleasing in address, he numbers his friends by the score,

and the high position which he has reached in the business and social world is indicative of the still greater and more influential career that awaits him in the future.

HON. JAMES ROSCOE.

Hon. James Roscoe, of York township, Noble county, Ind., a native of Essex county, N. Y., was born in Elizabethtown, September 11, 1833. His father, Levi Roscoe, was born in the same county, June 10, 1810, and his mother, Eliza (Stockwell) Roscoe, was born in Essex county, Mass., July 14, 1812. These parents removed from Essex county, N. Y., to Huron county, Ohio, in 1833, and two years later to Erie county, in the same state, settling in Milan, where the father died when sixty-four years old and the mother at eighty-one. Simeon Roscoe, father of Levi, was of English descent, and died in Essex county, N. Y., after he had attained his eightieth year; and Elisha Stockwell, father of Mrs. Eliza Roscoe, was a native of Massachusetts, of Scotch extraction, and died in Livingston county, Mich., when eighty-four years old.

Levi and Eliza Roscoe had born to them a family of seven sons and one daughter, of whom Hon. James Roscoe was the eldest. James was but an infant when his parents settled in Erie county, Ohio, and there attended school at Milan and was reared to the carpenter's and millwright's trade, as well as shipbuilding, and at these, as well as other mechanical trades of a similar character, he worked until April, 1861, when, with his wife and child in an ox-team, he walked the entire distance from Erie county,



Hon James Roscoe Aley A. Roscoe

Ohio, to Greene township, Noble county, Ind., where he resided two years. He then came to York township and settled in section 36, where he now owns five hundred and fifty-five acres of good farm land. His home farm of two hundred and eighty acres he cleared, stoned and tiled, and erected upon it a fine set of elegant and commodious buildings, and here he has since made his home.

The marriage of the Hon. James Roscoe took place in Milan, Ohio, March 23, 1857, to Miss Alez N. Barr, who was born in Genesee county, N. Y., October 29, 1826. Her father, Rufus Barr, a native of New York City, was born March 12, 1783, and died in Noble county, Ind., December 19, 1869; her mother, Esther (Stockwell) Barr, was born in Massachusetts, June 29, 1803, and died in Niagara, N. Y., October 14, 1835. Of their family of two sons and two daughters, Mrs. Roscoe was the second born. To the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Roscoe have been born three children, viz: Nelson, who was born July 2, 1858, and died in York township, Noble county, March 25, 1888. He was married December 25, 1886, to Miss Celia Clark, a daughter of Patrick Clark, of Noble township, and to them was born one child—Nelson J. C. Roscoe, a bright young man, who graduated this year from the high school; he is the heir to our subject. Arvilla was called away when but two years of age; and Edgar, who lived but nine months.

In politics Mr. Roscoe is a solid Democrat. He has been very active in his work for the party, and has served it well, on and off the rostrum and in promoting its success at the polls. He is very popular with the rank and file of Democrats, and has

served them in various official positions, including those of justice of the peace in York township for a term of four years, and in 1890 was elected to the Indiana state legislature; in 1891 he was appointed a ditch commissioner. Fraternally he stands very high as a Mason, having been raised to the thirty-second degree.

Mr. Roscoe has planted four hundred and fifty evergreens around his elegant residence, and his estate is well known as the Evergreen Farm. He takes much interest in breeding live stock, especially Aberdeen Angus cattle, and has a herd of sixty head in excellent condition. He has expended much time and money in promoting the drainage of the land in his neighborhood, thus rendering it susceptible of profitable cultivation, and in many ways has exhibited a public spirit and desire for the general weal that has marked him as a man of broad and enlightened ideas and won for him the lasting gratitude of his fellow-citizens. It is seldom, indeed, that a community is blessed with a member who at once possesses an intellect so intuitively comprehensive and acute as almost instantly to grasp an idea that will conceive of the needs and find a fitting and speedy remedy for the ills that at times pervade the region in which he lives; but York township is an exception in this respect, as it holds in the person of Mr. Roscoe one who is ever prompt to grasp the true condition of affairs and to act accordingly. His presence is a stimulus to his neighbors and acts as an excitant when work is to be done for the public good; and the full force of his genius and wisdom is never taxed to its utmost, as there is always left a latent or reserve power that may be utilized when drastic measures become necessary.

CALEB W. McMEANS.

This gentleman is a prominent merchant of Brimfield, Ind., and also the genial and accommodating postmaster of that village. He was born in Port Mitchell, Ind., March 21, 1842, and is a son of John and Eliza (Becker) McMeans—the father a native of Pennsylvania and the mother of Ohio. They came to Noble county, Ind., from Montgomery county, Ohio, some time during the '30s and settled at Port Mitchell, where they lived for several years. They afterwards lived in Greene township for a time, but later returned to Port Mitchell, where John McMeans was appointed county treasurer to fill out an unexpired term. The success of his administration was such that he was elected to the office at the next regular election and re-elected at the expiration of his term, serving over two terms in a highly satisfactory manner. They died in Albion at advanced ages, the father being eighty-four and the mother between seventy and eighty. They were the parents of eight children, six sons and two daughters.

Caleb W. McMeans was reared to manhood in Noble county, Ind., and there learned the trade of a tinner. He entered this business at Albion during the winter of 1859-60, and then went to Fort Wayne, where he finished the trade and followed it in different places. About this time, July 10, 1861, Mr. McMeans enlisted in Company G, Nineteenth Indiana Volunteer Regiment, and served as a soldier in putting down the Rebellion for five months, when he was discharged on account of disability. Returning to his home, Mr. McMeans once more took up his trade and in 1867 located at Brimfield, opening a store, which has

grown to quite respectable proportions and meets all the requirements of the public. He has built up a large patronage by his honest dealings and his patrons know that he tries to meet their wants with honest prices and honest goods. Accommodating and affable at all times, he is popular with all classes, and it was with unfeigned satisfaction that his many friends heard that he had been appointed to the position of postmaster on May 1, 1898. He assumed the duties of that office on the first of the following July and has continued to treat the patrons of the office with the best of service and conscientious regard for their convenience.

Mr. McMeans was joined in marriage October 15, 1867, to Miss Ann E. Seely, daughter of Hon. Ephraim Seely, who was formerly associate judge of Lagrange county, where she was born in 1837. She is the mother of one son, John E. Mr. McMeans is one of the public-spirited citizens of Brimfield and is never tired of advancing the best interests of the community. The enterprising, pushing business man is the one who keeps himself and his town prominently before the public, helping the municipality while he is extending his own business by showing to others that he lives in a thriving and wide-awake settlement. Such a man brings large numbers of shoppers to our streets by his wise and upright methods in business. He is a member of Nelson Post, G. A. R., of Kendallville, and is also prominent in Masonic circles. He was made a Mason in Albion Lodge, No. 97, in 1867, and at present a member of F. & A. M. Lodge, No. 276, at Kendallville; also of Chapter No. 64, Council Apollo Commandery, No. 19, the Consistory at Indianapolis, and is a Shriner.

AMOS RAY OTIS.

Ever since the days of old Hippocrates, the Greek, and Galen, the Roman, the most ancient doctors of medicine of whom history gives any authentic record, physicians have felt the need of reliable assistants in the persons of competent apothecaries and druggists, and the more learned the physicians, the more skillful does he desire his vade mecum to be in his especial art, and this is but a reasonable requirement, as it has often times been the case that a well-informed druggist or pharmacist has discovered ingredients in compounding medicines that might prove fatal to the partaker thereof, said ingredients having been unwittingly introduced into a hastily written prescription, which the druggist has been called upon with equal haste to compound. Therefore a pharmacist should be as well posted in his art as the physician in his science.

Amos Ray Otis, the well-known druggist at Kendallville, Noble county, Ind., was born at Dalton, Wayne county, Ohio, August 31, 1868, and passed the first ten years of his life in his native town, when the family removed to Hicksville, Defiance county, in the same state, where he lived for eleven years.

Mr. Otis received a common school education, and at the age of fifteen years was employed as a clerk in a drug store at Hicksville, in which employ he continued for five years, and was then engaged in a similar store at Defiance, Ohio, for one year. By this time he had become so well acquainted with the pharmaceutical art and was so well pleased with it that he decided to make it his life pursuit, and therefore entered the Phila-

delphia College of Pharmacy, where he diligently studied for one year, adding materially to his knowledge of the art, and then accepted a position in a large drug establishment in the city of Brooklyn, N. Y., filled the situation one year, and then came to Kendallville, Ind., where for two years he was in the employ of G. H. Lohman.

In 1894 Mr. Otis came to the conclusion that he had long enough given to others the advantages to be derived from his knowledge of and skill in pharmacy and determined to start in business on his own account. Accordingly he fitted up one of the finest drug stores to be seen in northeastern Indiana, and Kendallville has good reason to boast of this elegant establishment, which is well stocked with pure drugs as a pre-requisite of the business, together with every proprietary medicine of tested value known to the trade. Beside these, he carries one of the best selected stocks of toilet and fancy articles of intrinsic merit that can be found in any similar establishment in any part of the state, even in the most pretentious stores of the large cities. As Mr. Otis is personally very affable and accommodating and ever willing to oblige the most fastidious of those who patronize him, his trade has grown to a volume that is a surprise to all competitors, and is, of course, a matter of gratification to himself as well as to his numerous friends. Outside of his unquestioned familiarity with his business proper, Mr. Otis is a business man in a general sense, and stands in the front rank of Kendallville's best merchants.

Amos R. Otis was most congenially united in marriage at Kendallville, Ind., February 1, 1893, with Miss Allie Williams, a native of the city and a daughter of the late

Salathiel Williams, formerly one of Kendallville's most prominent citizens. This union has been blessed with one child—Warren W.

Mr. Otis is a popular and prominent member of the Kendallville lodge, No. 276, F. & A. M., and of Chapter No. 64, and that he is a young man of exceptionally good business qualifications is shown by the fact that he is secretary of the Noble County Loan & Savings Association. The fact is also proven by his successful career as a business man, as his capital on starting in trade on his own account was chiefly his accurate knowledge of his vocation. He and wife are members of the Presbyterian church, and he liberally contributes his share towards lubricating the machinery necessary to the easy running of church work.

Although Mr. Otis is a public-spirited citizen and ever ready to subscribe freely to all worthy projects calculated to promote the public good, he has taken no particularly active part in politics, yet his proclivities are with the Democratic party.

Mr. and Mrs. Otis are great favorites in the social circles of Kendallville, owing chiefly to their naturally genial dispositions and their various accomplishments, as well as their vivacity and pleasing personal graces and intrinsic intellectual merits.

CHARLES W. BLISS,

An enterprising agriculturist of Orange township, Noble county, Ind., was born in Brimfield, Mass., January 31, 1846, is a son of William and Fanny M. (Vincent) Bliss, and a grandson of Timothy and Margaret (McDonald) Bliss and Dr. J. H. and Lucinda (Overton) Vincent.

The paternal grandfather, Timothy Bliss, was born in Brimfield, Mass., November 4, 1783, and died in the same locality, December 31, 1862. His wife, Margaret McDonald, was born in Herkimer county, N. Y., and died in Brimfield, June 6, 1838, in her thirty-sixth year. They were the parents of four children, Aaron, William, Timothy and Margaret.

William Bliss was born in Brimfield, Mass., October 27, 1816, and there grew to manhood. He was a farmer by occupation, but in 1837 went to Chagrin Falls, Ohio, and was employed by his brother, Aaron, who was operating a woolen mill. William Bliss traveled extensively through Indiana for several years, buying wool for this factory, and so well was he impressed with the resources of the state that in 1857 he moved his family to Lagrange county, Ind., and for two years operated a woolen mill at Rome City. He then moved to Noble county, and located in Orange township, on the plat of land which is the present site of Brimfield and which he named in honor of the town of that name in Massachusetts, from which he originally came. Brimfield, Ind., received its name October 25, 1860. Mr. Bliss has been a prominent farmer during his active working days and set a worthy example of industry for the younger generations to follow.

He was married in Chagrin Falls, Ohio, September 16, 1841, to Miss Fanny M. Vincent. She was born in Herkimer county, N. Y., July 18, 1824, and is a daughter of Dr. J. H. Vincent, a native of Herkimer county, N. Y., and a prominent and popular practitioner of Chagrin Falls, Ohio, for more than forty years. His last days were passed at the home of his son, Charles

W., where he died, November 16, 1861, aged sixty-five years. His wife was Miss Lucinda Overton, who died in Orange township, May 5, 1880, aged eighty-three years. Four children have been born to William Bliss and his wife: Frank T., Charles W., Emily M. and Mary L., who is the wife of W. A. McCarty, of Brimfield. Mr. Bliss was formerly a member of the Congregational church, but has been closely identified with the Methodist Episcopal church since locating in Orange township, and has been superintendent of the Sunday-school for years. Mrs. Bliss died February 28, 1880.

Charles W. Bliss remained in Brimfield, Mass., in his infancy, and then went to Chagrin Falls till his eleventh year, and has been a citizen of Noble county, Ind., since his fourteenth year. He has followed the occupation of farming. He was married in Rome City, Ind., November 29, 1871, to Miss H. Cornelia Clock, who was born August 25, 1846, in Geauga county, Ohio. She lived there until her seventh year, when she came with her parents to Rome City, where she grew to womanhood and married. She is the mother of one child, Fannie, who finished the common school course and received her diploma in 1894. She passed one year at Kendallville and three years at Oberlin College. Mr. and Mrs. Bliss take an active part in church work, his wife being a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. He is also a prominent figure in the caucuses of the Republican party as he takes an active and intelligent interest in the success of his party.

Reverend Jacob Clock, the father of Mrs. Charles W. Bliss, was born in New York City, in October, 1811, and was married to Miss Abigail Groves, who was born Decem-

ber, 1824, in Skaneateles, N. Y. In 1854 they came to Rome City, Ind., where she died, February 10, 1863. He was a minister in the Methodist Episcopal church and was the means of accomplishing much good. He passed to his reward at St. Mary's, Kan., April 3, 1886, leaving a blameless record and a memory of good deeds that will continue to bear fruit and reflect honor on his name. He was the father of four children.

Rev. Jacob Wilkie Clock was born in New York City, October 2, 1811, and died at St. Mary's, Kan., April 2, 1886. He was a minister of the Gospel, many years in New York, Ohio, Indiana, also in Kansas. He was a carpenter and joiner by trade, but after conversion was licensed to preach in the Oneida conference in New York, in 1831. He was a useful and efficient pastor and worker in the church. He came to Noble county, Ind., in 1853. He served almost one-half a century—forty-five years—as minister. Rev. Clock attended Gainesville Academy, Orleans county, N. Y., and was a student in Garrett Biblical Institute six weeks. He studied Greek, Latin and Hebrew on horseback while a traveling preacher. His remains were interred in Topeka, Kansas.

WILLIAM JMES (DECEASED).

Was for many years an honored resident of Noble county, Ind., and during the last half of the past century was actively engaged in developing the natural resources of that county as one of the leading agriculturists of Orange township. He was born in Bel-

mont county, Ohio, July 19, 1829, but was reared in Morrow county, that state, where he was joined in marriage with Miss Jane Halferty on March 1, 1849. She was born in Morrow county, Ohio, May 7, 1827, her father being William Halferty and her mother Elizabeth (Luther) Halferty, both of whom were natives of Pennsylvania. They died in Morrow county, he at the age of forty years and she aged almost eighty-nine, a ripe old age. Seven children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Imes, and those living are all residents of Orange township, viz.: Thomas L., a prosperous farmer; John H., also extensively engaged in agricultural pursuits; James P., who died at the age of twenty-seven; William A.; Mary E., wife of William Hosler; Milton, who died at the age of thirty-nine; and Isabella, who is the wife of Enos Bricker.

After his marriage Mr. Imes resided a short time in Morrow county, and then moved to Richland county, Ohio, where he remained until the fall of 1850, when he came to Noble county and settled in Orange township on the farm now occupied by his widow. He was highly successful in life and accumulated upward of three hundred acres of land, which he cleared and improved himself. He was a hard-working man and put the best improvements on his land, taking a lively satisfaction in the neat, orderly appearance of his farm. He was active in all affairs which affected the general community and was the means of accomplishing much good in Orange township. He served two terms as commissioner of Noble county and was the efficient assessor for a number of years, discharging the duties of his office regardless of fear or favor. He was also prominent in church work, and was a devout

member of the United Brethren church. For almost half a century he lived and labored in Noble county, winning friends who were loyal and unswerving, and when he sank into the dreamless sleep on October 16, 1894, his taking off was mourned as a personal loss by the many who had come to know him and appreciate his worth.

THOMAS L. IMES.

This reputable and highly esteemed agriculturist of Noble county, Ind., was born in Richland county, Ohio, December 3, 1849, and is the eldest of seven children born to William and Jane (Halferty) Imes. William Imes, whose memoir appears elsewhere in this work, was born in Belmont county, Ohio, July 19, 1829, while his wife was born in Morrow county, Ohio, May 7, 1827. They were married in Ohio and made their home in Richland county for a time, later moving to Noble county and settling in Orange township, where the father died and where the mother still lives. The name, it may be mentioned here, was originally spelled *Imes*—that is, with a double I.

Thomas L. Imes was a child of about one year when his parents took up their residence in Noble county, Ind., and it was here he received his education and gave his attention to the tilling of the soil. He remained at home with his parents until March 13, 1873, when he led to the altar of Hymen Miss Mary C. Hosler, who became his bride. She was born in Morrow county, Ohio, January 21, 1848, and is one of five children born to Samuel R. and Barbara (Keifer) Hosler, namely: John Henry; William W.;

Mary C.; Margaret M., who died in infancy; and Ella B. Samuel R. Hosler was born in York county, Penn., November 10, 1820, and his wife was born in Lebanon county, that state, August 15, 1823. After marriage they located in Morrow county, Ohio, where they remained until the spring of 1850, when they moved to Noble county, Ind., and settled near Albion. Later they resided in Rome City, and still later moved to the farm in Orange township where they still live. One child has blessed the home of Mr. and Mrs. Imes, namely: Mabel M., who was a lovable young lady and had reached her twenty-first year when, on March 26, 1894, she answered the summons which called her to the home on high.

Thomas L. Imes settled on his present farm of eighty acres soon after his marriage, and has converted it into one of the most attractive and desirable homes in Noble county. Time and labor have not been spared in the work of beautifying and improving the property, and its neat, handsome appearance can not but attract the attention of even the casual observer.

Mr. Imes is always busy, either with his private affairs or those pertaining to the township. He was for years identified with the Democratic party, but later has affiliated with the Republicans, though he was elected to the office of assessor of Orange township on the Democratic ticket in 1886, a position he has filled faithfully and well for a period of five years. Mr. Imes is prominent in fraternal circles, being a member of lodge No. 451, F. & A. M., at Rome City, and the chapter at Kendallville; also of lodge No. 587, I. O. O. F., at Brimfield, and encampment No. 156, at Kendallville, and has several times been delegate to the state lodge.

WILLIAM A. IMES.

The ancestral history of many of the members of the Imes family, so long and so favorably known in Noble county, Indiana, will be found in the personal biographies of the late William Imes, the father of the subject of this sketch, and of Thomas L. Imes, a brother of subject, and also of William W. Hosler, a brother-in-law, all of which are to be found in full on other pages of this volume, and therefore render it unnecessary to repeat such information in the present sketch.

William A. Imes, the fourth in the order of birth of his parents' seven children, had his nativity in Orange township, Noble county, Indiana, which is still his home, and was born May 3, 1854, and is therefore in the full bloom of manhood. He was reared on the home farm and educated in the district school and one term in the Normal school at Ligonier, and like many others of the robust youth of early days was an invaluable assistant to his father until he found it both proper and natural to seek a mate for himself and to become what his father was, a respected head of a family and a reputable citizen, as a partaker in the management of local affairs.

The marriage of William A. Imes took place in Kendallville, Indiana, October 2, 1883, to Miss Barbara Ella Hosler, a daughter of Samuel Hosler, of Orange township. This lady was born in this township, June 22, 1861. After marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Imes settled on the old homestead, on which he has always lived, and has been engaged in farming, yet for six terms taught school in Orange and Wayne townships.

To the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Imes have been born two bright children, Roy A.

and Orlo H., who are not only the glory of the parental home, but the pets of the entire neighborhood. Mr. and Mrs. Imes are conscientious members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and for several years Mr. Imes has been superintendent of its Sunday-school at Brimfield. In politics Mr. Imes is a Democrat, but has never sought a public office.

As a farmer Mr. Imes is unsurpassed in management, and his homestead of eighty acres is improved with one of the neatest dwellings in the township and with all the necessary outbuildings.

HON. HARRISON WOOD.

The Albion Democrat (in June, 1897) contained the biography of the late Hon. Harrison Wood, of this city, written by his old friend and life-long admirer, Hon. E. B. Gerber. It is so replete with incidents not only of Mr. Wood personally but also of pioneer life generally that it deserves a place in the history of the county. Mr. Gerber says:

"Harrison Wood was born in Franklin county, N. Y., August 3, 1813; worked for his father as a farm hand until 1834, incidentally trapping foxes and selling the skins. The proceeds of this incidental industry, carefully saved, was all he had when, at the age of twenty-one, he left home for the west, on foot to the St. Lawrence, thence by boat up the river and lakes to Detroit, where he landed with eighteen cents in his pocket; paid six cents for a breakfast and started at once for the country, with twelve cents, in search of work. He found a job, splitting rails for a farmer, at three shillings a hun-

dred. He spent three years near Detroit, making rails, chopping cord-wood, hewing timber and teaming, then, making a visit to his father's family in New York and returning, he resumed his teaming—hauling salt and other merchandise to interior points.

"In 1835 he moved a family of pioneers from Detroit to Chicago, with all their belongings, in a two-horse wagon. He unloaded near Ft. Dearborn. While there he visited the scene of the Indian massacre of 1832, near Eighteenth street, and mowed grass for his team on or near the spot where the city hall now stands.

"In 1838 Mr. Wood brought from Michigan to Perry's Prairie the first threshing machine, and for several years did nearly all the threshing in that vicinity. At the age of twenty-five he was a leader in pioneer enterprise and industry, and withal, of clear intellect, sound judgment and business integrity. In 1840 he was elected justice of the peace, and while serving in that capacity became familiar with legal procedure, forms of practice and principles of law, as expounded by eminent lawyers in important and interesting cases brought before him.

"His service in the offices of sheriff and probate judge have already been mentioned, but there was error in stating that his first permanent home was in Augusta—for in that year the county seat was moved from Augusta to Port Mitchell, which was, therefore, the first 'permanent' home of Harrison and Barbara Wood. There his first term as sheriff expired. His second term, and residence, must have been in Albion, where the county seat was established in 1846.

"This biography enables the writer to give some interesting incidents of Mr.



Yours affec^tly, Harold
And son Wilbur - aged (4)

Wood's sheriffalty: He took convicts to the Jeffersonville state prison, first in a farm wagon to Fort Wayne, thence by stage and canal to Portsmouth, Ohio, thence by steamboat down the Ohio river to Jeffersonville. Returning, his route was up the river to Madison, thence by rail to Columbus, Ind., and by stage to Indianapolis, where he drew his pay, thence by stage and canal to Fort Wayne and home probably on foot.

"In 1846 he was sub-contractor for the building of Albion's first court house. In 1849 he erected, on Lewis's Branch, one mile south of Albion, a sawmill, adding wool-carding machinery, which he operated until 1853. In the latter year, 1853, he founded the town of Cromwell, in Sparta township—laying out an ample plat, which he lived to see occupied by a thriving town. He named it for the great English protector, Oliver Cromwell.

"During his later residence in Perry he laid out, in 1859, Wood's Addition to Ligonier. He was at one time the owner of city property in Kansas City, Mo., which he sold for fifty thousand dollars. He had five hundred acres of good land in Noble county, and before the great decline in real estate his wealth must have been considerably over two hundred thousand dollars. But it would be doing injustice to his memory to assume that he was vainly proud of his mere wealth in dollars, or that he loved it for itself. Throughout his life he kept and cherished the rough old fox-trap with which in the wilds of northern New York he made the little money that enabled him to start on foot for the West—to reach the spot where he could exchange the toil of making a hundred rails for three shillings. That homely

old trap is a cherished heirloom in the family to-day.

"Barbara Engle, the first wife of Hon. Harrison Wood, died in 1859, leaving two children, Frank P. and Alice, graduates respectively of Ann Arbor, Mich., and Rockford, Ill., colleges. In 1860 he married Elmira L. Drake, who died in 1894, leaving a son, Wilbur, who graduated from the college at Jacksonville, Ill., and is now living in Vermont.

"About five years ago Mr. Wood had a severe stroke of paralysis, from which he never recovered. His death occurred September 17, 1896, at the age of eighty-three years, one month and fourteen days.

"It will be seen that Harrison Wood's career is exceptionally representative of every phase of pioneer life. In giving it unusual space, the biographer feels that he is to a great extent outlining the life of every pioneer of Noble county who settled here at full age, prior to 1840—the actual and efficient participators in the work of laying the foundations for the super-structure of civilization; of clearing the way for the majestic march of progress. That pioneer work necessarily consisted of physical, mental, moral and spiritual activities; all essential—all requiring power, purpose, moral courage, self-sacrifice—aspiring heroism, of different degrees and shades combined by the hand of Destiny into a prevailing tone of accomplishment, of good to humanity, of glory to God.

"Harrison Wood's pioneer life, like useful pioneer life in general, irradiated gleams, more or less broad and bright, of all the physical and intellectual powers, and moral and spiritual endowments, that are essential

factors in the founding and upbuilding of beneficent human institutions. Let them be engraven deeply upon the enduring tables of memory."

In 1844 Mr. Wood was elected sheriff of Noble county and was re-elected in 1846. It was from 1848 till 1851 that he served as probate judge of Noble county, or till the office was abolished. He was later in life elected as trustee of Perry township. He was a liberal donor of sufficient land, in 1873, to erect the beautiful high school building at Ligonier. He was a man who took high ground on the subject of education in a general sense, and should here be immortalized in the history of Perry township.

Judge Wood was a man of more than ordinary practical and business acumen, and his judgment was sought for by all people. He was a man who ignored neutrality and aimed to do what was just and comprehensive to the weaker side of humanity. He was an advocate of strict integrity and scorned the idea of dishonesty.

The following, which will be of great interest to the reader, is taken from *The National Banner*, published in Ligonier, Ind., June 16, 1869, relative to "Interesting relics of ye olden times:"

"We were recently shown some interesting papers, written in the good, quaint old style of the last century. These relics, four in number, were left by Silas Wood to his son, Niah Wood, and by him to his son, Judge Wood, of Ligonier. The oldest of these papers is a warranty deed from J. Willard to Silas Wood for a certain hundred acres of land. In closing the instrument, the following language is read: 'In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and

seal this fifth day of May, in the fourteenth year of his Majesty's reign, Annoque Domini 1784.' It will be noticed that this document dates back previous to the Revolutionary war. Three remaining ones are military commissions to Mr. Silas Wood, gentleman; the first one is a commission as second lieutenant in the Third Company of the First Regiment, New Hampshire Militia, dated at Exeter the 10 day of May, Anno Domini 1787, and signed by M. W. Weare, Esq., president of the state, and E. Thompson, secretary. The next is a commission as second lieutenant of the same company, dated at Dunham the 7th day of September, Anno Domini 1789, and signed by John Sullivan, Esq., president of the state, and John Pearson, secretary. The last one is a commission as captain of the same company, dated at Exeter the 23d day of August, Anno Domini 1793, signed by one of the immortal signers of the Declaration of Independence, Josiah Bartlett, Esq., governor, and Nathan Parker, secretary of state. Doubtless many of our readers are not aware that prior to the war of the Revolution, and for several years subsequently, the chief magistrate of many of the states was called president.

"Judge Wood has also a lock of hair of this old Revolutionary hero, soldier and patriot, which, together with other papers, will be sacredly kept and handed down to his posterity as proud reminders that their ancestor was an actor in the great sanguinary struggle that established our independence."

The children of Judge Wood have in their possession a list of the original signatures of the citizens of Noble county who emphasized the fact that McDougal should

be hanged without due process of law. This was the sentiment of the best element and most prominent citizens of Noble county.

JOHN E. GAULT,

Although one of the younger members of the farming community of Noble county, Ind., has far outstripped many of the older ones by putting into operation his practical ideas which have proved both feasible and profitable. He is a son of the late Jeremiah Gault, an old and esteemed resident of this community, who passed to his reward October 22, 1897. Jeremiah Gault was born October 15, 1832, in Ohio, and was a son of William and Lydia (Fleck) Gault, with whom he came to Noble county, Ind., in 1844. Here he met and married Miss Mary E. Myers, who was born in Summit county, Ohio, February 6, 1838, to John and Polly (Sapp) Myers, who came to Noble county, Ind., in 1840. Their marriage was solemnized January 1, 1856, and they at once set up housekeeping in Orange township, which has since been their home.

John E. Gault was born on his father's farm, near Brimfield, September 28, 1862, and is the only child. He was educated in the common schools of Orange township, taking a supplementary course in the Methodist Episcopal College at Fort Wayne and finishing with a complete business course in the same institution. He always has had a preference for agricultural pursuits, and upon leaving college he at once became a tiller of the soil, bringing to the work practical as well as theoretical views and applying them with a vigor that has insured their suc-

cess and has placed him among the foremost farmers of the county. Since the death of his father, the management of the two-hundred-acre farm has devolved upon him and it has also been his privilege to care for his mother, who keeps house for him and looks after his comfort.

He has been prominent in Republican caucuses for years and has been justice of the peace for six years, adding the functions of notary public about four years past. In 1900 he was elected to the office of trustee of Orange township, and has made a record excelled by none of his predecessors. Mr. Gault is a prominent Mason, belonging to the Royal Arch Chapter of Kendallville, and he is also a member of the Knights of Pythias at Rome City.

HON ORLANDO KIMMELL.

Among the noble sons and truly deserving men of the Buckeye state who have found a congenial home and equally congenial friends in the state of Indiana should be mentioned the Hon. Orlando Kimmell, who was born in Stark county, near the city of Canton, Ohio, March 25, 1830. Joseph Kimmell, father of Hon. Orlando, was born in Union county, Penn., and died at the home of his son when over eighty-four years of age; his wife, Catherine (Emmich) Kimmell, was born in Pennsylvania, and died when fifty-four years old. The family of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Kimmell comprised three sons and four daughters, of whom Orlando was the fourth in order of birth.

Hon. Orlando Kimmell was but eight years of age when his parents removed from

Stark county to Carroll county, Ohio, and there he was reared on the home farm and aided his father in its cultivation until the fall of 1851, his education being acquired in the common schools of the latter county. The father decided, about the year mentioned, that Indiana afforded a more available field for the profitable pursuit of agriculture, and the family came to Noble county, where the father purchased the farm on which Orlando still lives.

In January, 1857, Orlando Kimmell was most felicitously joined in matrimony with Miss Jane White, who was born in 1834, a daughter of John and Maria White, of Marion county, Ohio, the former of whom ended his days in Marion county, Ohio; the latter in York township, Noble county, Ind.

After his marriage Mr. Kimmell, who had rented his father's farm in 1851 for a term of twelve years, continued to occupy it until eventually it became his own property. He has improved it with first-class buildings of every needful description, including an elegant residence, and has increased its dimensions to one thousand and ninety-eight acres, and this estate he personally manages.

To the marriage of Hon. Orlando Kimmell and wife have been born a family of ten children: Jessie died in infancy; May is the wife of Willis Kimmison, of Garden City, Kan.; Lillie; Jennie, wife of Dr. W. A. Shobe, of Ligonier, Ind.; Maud, who is married to E. P. Eagles, of Albion; Thella is the wife of M. C. Beck, of Albion; Oliver P. M.; Thaddeus and Claudius.

Mr. Kimmell is a prominent member of the Republican party and a leader of its forces. He is not a mere politician in the sense in which the word is ordinarily used,

but is a statesman of transcendent abilities. In 1872 he was elected county commissioner of Noble county, and served two and one-half years. He served in the state legislature of Indiana in the session of 1877, and was renominated for the same responsible position two years later, but declined to make the race. He had previously served as a member of the Republican county committee for two and a half years, but resigned the position to enter upon the canvass for legislative honors, and for four years and a half served as township trustee, having been first appointed to that office, and afterward being elected. In 1892 Mr. Kimmell was nominated as representative in congress from the twelfth district; and in this case, also, he declined to make the race. While he has been an active worker in the cause and for the success of the Republican party, Mr. Kimmell much prefers that the honors of office be conferred upon others than himself; but is still of the opinion that it is the duty of every good American citizen to serve his fellows when the needs of such service are apparent.

In the improvement and progress of local projects Mr. Kimmell has always manifested a commendable spirit, and in recognition of this fact the town of Kimmell, Noble county, was named in his honor. Among his other munificent contributions to public undertakings was the sum of \$2,500 toward the completion of the Methodist Episcopal church edifice of Kimmell, Sparta township. The vast importance to any people of having as a fellow citizen such a man as the Hon. Orlando Kimmell can be realized by those only who have enjoyed the experience of the residents of York township, as men of his caliber are very rare, even in the most ad-

vanced and civilized of nations, and York township is therefore entitled to more than ordinary congratulations. Mr. Kimmell has been president of the Noble County Agricultural Fair Association for twelve years. He has now retired from active business and turned his farm over to the management of his sons.

JOSEPH BAILEY,

A substantial and highly successful farmer of Noble county, Ind., was born on a farm in Ashland county, Ohio, April 1, 1834. When he was about four years of age his parents moved to Noble county, Ind., and settled in Jefferson township, where he grew to manhood. He lived with his parents until he attained his majority and became well versed in agricultural lore, finding a satisfaction in the work that caused him to continue in it, and he is recognized as a man who thoroughly understands his calling.

Mr. Bailey was married, in Albion, Ind., April 30, 1865, to Mrs. Rebecca (Gibson) Collett, widow of Abraham Collett and daughter of John and Margaret (Givens) Gibson. She was born in Pocahontas county, W. Va., April 15, 1826, and at the age of eight years came from her native state with her parents and located in Elkhart county, Ind., where they died. They had a family of ten children. Mrs. Bailey became the mother of two children after her union with Mr. Bailey, William and Ulila, both of whom died in childhood and entered into the light of the eternal morning, where they were joined by the devoted mother, October 8, 1900. Besides her husband, one child, Sarah E. (Mrs. John Imes), the fruit of her

first union, survives her. Mrs. Bailey was a motherly, home-loving body whose chief concern was the comfort and happiness of her family, but she also found time to do much work outside the home circle. She had united with the Methodist Episcopal church in her girlhood, and her entire life was true to its precepts. The highest tribute that can be paid her is this: She was a womanly woman, whose sweet nature laid deep hold on those about her and was a silent influence for good in their lives. She was the inspiration of her husband's life, always ready with words of cheer and counsel, and whatever of success he has met he feels to be due to her assistance. Mr. Bailey has been a devout member of the Methodist church for more than a quarter of a century, and enjoys the love and esteem of all.

WILLIAM ANDREW McEWEN.

The states of Ohio and Indiana being contiguous and the citizens of one being so intimately intermingled with those of the other, through constant intercourse and the frequent removals from the former and older state to the latter, a record of the life of a pioneer of Ohio is almost equivalent in many instances to that of a biography of a resident of the Hoosier state, as is exemplified in the case of the McEwen family, of which the subject of this sketch is a respected representative.

The late William McEwen, father of William Andrew McEwen, was one of Ohio's early pioneers, although he was but a youth when he first found a home in the Buckeye state. William McEwen was born

in Pennsylvania April 15, 1814, about eleven years after Ohio had been admitted to the sisterhood of states, and about two years before Indiana was admitted to the Union. He was about fifteen years old when taken from Pennsylvania to Richland county, Ohio, and in that state his father, John McEwen, died in Crawford county. William was reared on a farm, and on February 19, 1839, was united in marriage, in Richland county, with Miss Hannah Dickson, who was born in Washington county, N. Y., May 18, 1818, a daughter of William and Ruth (Davis) Dickson, with whom she moved to Richland county, Ohio, when she was about twelve years of age, and there grew to womanhood. To William and Hannah (Dickson) McEwen were born five children, viz.: Alford, Hannibal, William A. Mary (who is the wife of A. J. Niswander) and Josiah, all of whom attained mature years and became respected and useful members of society.

In October, 1854, William McEwen, with his wife and four of the children, came to Noble county, Ind., and settled on a farm in Orange township, near Brimfield, on which he passed the remainder of his days, dying November 11, 1891, in his seventy-eighth year, honored with the acquaintance of a large number of warm and sincere friends, by whom he was deeply mourned, as well as by the surviving members of his sorrowing family, to whom he was dear as a loving husband and a kind and indulgent father.

William Andrew McEwen (usually called Andrew) was born in Richland county, Ohio, July 20, 1845, and came to Noble county, Ind., in 1854 with his parents, who settled in Orange township, and here William A. was reared to farming on the home-

stead, and here finished his attendance at the common schools. April 30, 1872, he was united in matrimony in York township, Noble county, Ind., with Mrs. Charlotte (Bowman) Chilcote, who was born in Columbiana county, Ohio, May 24, 1845, a daughter of Philip and Lydia (Harlan) Bowman, also natives of Columbiana county, Ohio, but who came to Noble county, Ind., in September, 1844, and located in York township, where Mrs. Lydia Bowman died in May, 1857. A few years previous to his own death Philip Bowman sold his farm and moved to Albion, where he passed the remainder of his life in ease and comfort, dying January 14, 1890, in the seventy-third year of his age.

The first marriage of Mrs. William A. McEwen was with Samuel Chilcote, who died in York township, leaving her with two children, viz.: Anna M., who is the wife of Noah Barcus; and James M., a mechanic, and married.

Mr. and Mrs. McEwen are members of no church, but are active in assisting in any good work, and they are very liberal in contributing financially to all beneficences. In politics Mr. McEwen is a stanch Democrat. A farmer, and the son of a farmer, he has borne his share in enriching the township and in making it what it is to-day. His farm comprises ninety and one-half acres, and is improved with a cozy dwelling and substantial barn and other outbuildings; it is carefully cultivated and produces paying crops, which, as a rule, are the chief aim of the farmer. Although Mr. McEwen is greatly respected throughout his township and is very popular with his party, he has never sought public office, yet he is quite public spirited and is ready at all times to give

moral and pecuniary aid to any project that may offer an appearance of usefulness or benefit to his fellow-citizens.



WILLIAM KNEPPER.

Practical industry, wisely and vigorously applied, never fails of success. It carries a man onward and upward, brings out his individual characteristics and acts as a powerful stimulus to the efforts of others. The greatest results in life are often obtained by simple means and the exercise of the ordinary quality of common sense. The subject of this sketch deserves a fitting recognition among the men whose abilities have achieved results that are most enviable and commendable.

William Knepper, the immediate subject of this sketch, was born August 18, 1851, in Sparta township, Noble county, Ind., and is a son of Anthony and Catherine (Sullenberger) Knepper, both natives of Franklin county, Penn. This worthy couple were united in marriage in their native state, came to Washington township, Noble county, Ind., in 1848, and soon afterward moved onto the farm in Sparta township, where Anthony Knepper passed away July 22, 1890, while she had passed away about six years previously. To the union of this worthy couple were born five children: Phares, deceased; Sarah C., who became the wife of William Stocker; Susan; Margaret, married to Charles M. Prentiss; and William, subject of this sketch.

William Knepper attended the public schools of Sparta township until he was about twenty years of age. After leaving

school he worked one year for his father and others until 1873, and then located as a renter on the tract of land known as the old Galloway place, on which he lived about a year. His next change of location was to the farm owned by his father, which he resided on and operated about ten years. At the end of this period he obtained possession of the place on which he now lives. Besides his own place, consisting of one hundred and eighty-seven acres, he has also continued to operate his father's farm.

On the 30th day of October, 1873, the marriage of William Knepper and Miss Temperance E. Stocker took place. She is a daughter of Joseph and Esther E. (Houghtling) Stocker, and a native of Tuscarawas county, Ohio, but later a resident of Sparta township, this county. This union has been blessed with the birth of four children, namely: Frances E., born March 30, 1874, became the wife of C. A. Mock, and has two children, Fay Bernice and Ralph K.; Walter was born October 23, 1888; Rosa C. was born September 19, 1890; one who died in infancy.

Politically Mr. Knepper has always faithfully upheld the principles of the Republican party, while religiously the family are all connected with the United Brethren church.

Without much outside assistance, the success Mr. Knepper has achieved is largely due to his own efforts. Strong determination, perseverance in the pursuit of an honorable purpose, unflagging energy and careful management—these are the salient features of his career, and his life stands an unmistakable evidence that success is not altogether a matter of genius, but is the outcome of earnest and well-directed effort. Mr. Knepper and family have long occupied

a place high in the esteem of their friends, and they are legion.

Father Stocker was born in Pennsylvania August 25, 1811, and died in September, 1888. He was a farmer, and died in Ligonier, a Republican in his sentiments. Religiously he was a member of the United Brethren church. While a resident of Ohio he was assessor. Mother Stocker was a native of New York, born in January, 1831, and died August 12, 1888. She was a kind Christian worker of the United Brethren church.

Mrs. Knepper was but thirteen years old when she came to Indiana, and here she has been reared. She is a lady of pleasing address and her home is her paradise.

Mrs. Knepper's grandmother, Henrietta E. Houghtling, is a resident of Sparta township, a lady who is now a century old and retains her mental faculties fairly well. She is possibly the oldest person in Noble county, Ind.

FRANKLIN PIERCE WOOD.

By universal consent biography is the most fascinating form of literature. The gentleman whose review here appears is one of the leading factors in the development and progress in west Noble county, Ind.

Mr. Wood is a native of Noble county, and was born near Albion, April 22, 1852. He traces his lineage to the old colonial New England states, as is seen farther on in this sketch. He is a son of Judge Harrison and Barbara (Engle) Wood, who are remembered and revered as early settlers of Noble county. He is a grandson of Niah and Polly (Hoyt) Wood, the former of whom

was born April 27, 1782, and died in 1869, and the latter was born February 17, 1783, and died July 5, 1851.

Niah Wood was celebrated in his vicinity as a joker and wit, and many were the laughable anecdotes did he tell in the good old days. The birthplace of Niah Wood and his estimable wife were in the states of New Hampshire and Vermont respectively. It was in the year 1836 that he emigrated to Detroit, Mich., and in 1837 he came to Perry township, Noble county, Ind.

For an extended review of Judge Harrison Wood, the father of Frank P., see elsewhere in this work. The Wood family trace their lineage to the Scottish race, the great-grandfather of F. P. Wood holding a commission in the Revolutionary war. Judge Wood was twice married, his first union having been with Miss Barbara Engle in 1844. She was born December 25, 1823, in the Buckeye state, and was a daughter of Adam and Eve (Huffman) Engle. She died in 1859. Adam Engle was born in Lancaster county, Penn., December 19, 1776, and died July 26, 1847; Eve, his wife, was born in the "Old Dominion," December 27, 1784, and died August 1, 1862. They were wedded when the nineteenth century was in its second year. The following named children were born to Harrison and Barbara Wood: Susan A., born May 29, 1845, died the following October 11th; Wallace P., born March 12, 1847, died November 29, 1856; Sylvester E., born October 25, 1849, died September 19, 1852; Frank P., the subject of this review; Alice, born September 22, 1854, is the wife of W. H. Bender, of Ligonier, Mrs. Bender being a graduate from the college at Rockford, Ill., and prominent in social and literary



Frank P. Wood



Mrs Vera Wood

circles; and Emma, born December 6, 1857, died August 6, 1859. In the fall of 1860, Judge Wood wedded Miss Elmira L. Drake, of Goshen, Ind. She was a native of New Jersey, and died January 9, 1894. Four children were the result of this marriage, of whom one is yet living—Willbur, born August 25, 1865, and a resident of Boston, Mass. He took the commercial course at Eastman's celebrated Business College at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and also attended school at Jacksonville, Ill.

Franklin P. Wood was born and reared to manhood within a stone's throw of the home he now occupies, though several years of his life were spent as a student in the best schools of the nation. Leaving the district schools of Noble county with a fair knowledge of the branches taught, he entered Notre Dame, where he was enrolled one year. The succeeding two years he spent in the excellent educational institution known as "The Raisin Valley Seminary," near Adrian, Mich., and then entered the State University at Ann Arbor, Mich., graduating four years later from the scientific course. Mr. Wood wedded, June 4, 1878, Miss Nora Yonker, a most worthy and estimable lady, whose natural grace and charming manner have made her a social leader and a general favorite with those who have associated with her. Her parents were Abner and Mary (Ling) Yonker, of German ancestry, but natives of Cambria county, Pa., whence they came to Milford, Ind., and engaged in agricultural pursuits in 1860.

Mr. Yonker was a defender of his country's flag and honor during the Civil war, having enlisted in October, 1863, in Company K, Fifty-seventh I. V. I., and Captain

Billings was his superior officer. He received his honorable discharge at Murfreesboro, Tenn., in the fall of 1864 on account of typhoid fever.

Mr. Wood is a gentleman of means and believes in making his money subservient to the comforts and happiness of his family and many friends. He is, like his father, a great reader and his library has some of the choicest literature from the best authors. He loves knowledge and wisdom and those whose sympathy runs in the same channel, and says he would rather have the experience of his college days and the knowledge gained therefrom than ten times the cost thereof, not only on account of the benefits accruing in practical life, but equally on account of what innate satisfaction it brings during every moment of his existence.

While eminently devoted to the cares of his business in every detail, yet he believes in enjoying the fruit of his labor as he goes along, not only in the comforts of life, but some of its luxuries, and he and his estimable wife are never so happy as when sharing them with their many friends and acquaintances in their elegant home. Frank is pronounced in his views, when a question is at stake, though his judgment holds him aloof from forming an opinion till a question has been discussed in all its bearings.

He is broad-minded, liberal and tolerant towards others, but has little charity, however, for those carried away by every chance wave that comes their way.

Mr. Wood's father was a man who dearly loved beautiful homes and improvements, and this taste seems to have been inherited by Frank P., as will appear later on in this sketch. He erected a palatial residence in Ligonier in 1874, and this was his

home till his death. Judge Woods, like his father Niah, was a great joker, and nothing was more pleasing to him than to gather with some of his dearest friends, whose heads the frost of many winters had silvered, and be boys again, which would make the listener think of the beautiful poem, "The Boys," written by Oliver Wendell Holmes. In his judicial career he was a painstaking and careful official and conservative in all his official duties. The Wood family have in their possession the list of the original signatures of those best citizens of Noble county who voted to hang the outlaw and horse-thief, McDougal.

Judge Woods left as an heirloom to his son Frank a family Bible which was published in 1814, the oldest yet found in the county. Before his death, which occurred in 1896, he disposed of valuable property in Kansas City, Mo., at a handsome profit, and left to his heirs five hundred acres of valuable land adjoining the corporate limits of Ligonier, besides property in Ligonier, and much personal wealth.

Franklin Wood, of this sketch, owns one hundred and twenty acres of fine farm land in Perry township within a mile of Ligonier, on which he has erected an elegant residence costing over ten thousand dollars, and equipped with every modern convenience. The furnishings of this elegant home are rich and costly, inviting repose of mind and body and contributing to the comfort and ease of the inmates. This beautiful home will be known as "Windemere Villa," and is perhaps the most costly and modern in its beauty and rich adornments of any in Noble county, and none excel it as a country or suburban residence in northern Indiana. The luxurious par-

lors, reception and drawing rooms, library and dining hall are beautifully finished in different natural hard woods, and the ceilings are adorned with the most exquisite designs in fresco. The windows are marvels of design, and the rich furniture calls to mind a miniature palace. What completes the beauty of this home is the easy grace and hospitality which are extended by the host and hostess to the fortunate friends who enter its portals.

The style of architecture is of the colonial New England design. Besides the estate mentioned he has one-third interest in four hundred acres of valuable land and other extensive undivided property belonging to his father's estate.

Politically Mr. Wood is an ardent Republican, but has never been induced to enter the ranks of office-seekers. Socially he is an honored member of the K. of P. Lodge, No. 123, at Ligonier, and Mrs. Wood is the Mistress of Finance of the Rathbone Sisters' Lodge, No. 129. Mr. Wood is also one of the charter members of Elks' Lodge No. 451, at Ligonier. He represented the K. of P. lodge of Ligonier at the Grand Lodge in 1898.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank P. Wood are citizens who rank high in social circles and that is a happy community which can claim such as they as being among its membership.

JOSEPH FRICK.

This popular proprietor of the sawmill in Elkhart township, Noble county, Ind., is native here and was born August 26, 1865. His father, John Frick, was born in Swit-



WINDEMERE VILLA.
RESIDENCE OF FRANK P. WOOD.

zerland, and his mother, Delilah (Boyd) Frick, is a native of Somerset county, Penn., where they were married. The birth of Mrs. Frick took place December 28, 1832, and after marriage the couple came to Elkhart township, Noble county, Ind., and here the father engaged in farming until his death, which occurred February 21, 1870. These parents had a family of eleven children, viz.: Susan, who was married to Cornelius Restler and died April 29, 1892; Magdalena, the wife of William Weaver; William A., a farmer in Elkhart township; Barbara, wife of Wesley Weaver; Christian, who died when about twenty-four years old; Joseph, the subject of this sketch; Edward; Amanda, who died when about seventeen years of age; Katie; and two others who died in childhood.

Joseph Frick was reared in Elkhart township, and here received a common-school education. He was also here married, January 17, 1891, to Miss Lillie M. Brill, who was born February 28, 1872, and is a daughter of the late George W. Brill and his wife, Charlotte (Trittpo) Brill. George W. Brill was born in Muskingum county, Ohio, April 27, 1834, and died in Elkhart township, Noble county, Ind., November 14, 1894, and his wife is a native of Maryland, born in October, 1836, and still lives. Their children numbered eight and were born in the following order: Lorella, Walter, Franklin, Ida, Ira, Lillie M., Melvin and Beulah.

To Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Frick have been born three children: Florence E.; Lois E., who died in her second year; and Grace I.

About the year 1887 Mr. Frick erected a sawmill on his mother's farm of one hundred and twenty acres, and this mill he con-

tinues to operate in connection with his farming, and in both industries he has met with well-deserved success. Mr. Frick in politics is a Democrat, and socially he and his wife mingle with the best people of Elkhart township. Their family relationship also extends to some of the oldest and most prominent citizens of the township and county, and they are classed among the most substantial and progressive of the population, ready at all times to lend aid to the moral and material advancement of those who surround them.



HARRY BELL.

Harry Bell, sheriff of Noble county, Ind., was born in Licking county, Ohio, October 25, 1854, and is a son of Robert and Elizabeth (Francis) Bell, the former of whom was a native of Scotland, and the latter of Virginia. These parents had born to them four children, two of whom are deceased, the survivors being John, a farmer in Oklahoma territory; and Harry, the subject of this sketch, they being the first and third in order of birth. Joseph, the second child, was a member of Company B, One Hundred and Thirty-second Ohio Volunteers, was taken prisoner and confined at Andersonville eleven months, and was there tortured and starved to death; the youngest child, Frank, died at the age of sixteen years of that fell disease, consumption, his father having perished from the same disorder in 1861. The mother survived until 1893.

Harry Bell was educated in the public schools of Brownsville, Ohio, although his attendance was somewhat limited, as he had

been left fatherless at the early age of eleven years, and his mother had great need, temporarily, of his services at home. The father was an invalid for many years prior to his death, although, with the hope of recovering his health, he had traveled around the world and had included California and other salubrious parts of this country. For some time after reaching the proper age young Harry Bell taught school, but his principal occupation through life has been that of farmer. Mr. Bell first came to Noble county alone, when he was but nine years of age, and here grew to manhood. He located on a farm in Elkhart township, which he rented until he was able to purchase a farm on his own account in the same township, and this farm he continued to reside upon and to cultivate until his election to the office of sheriff of Noble county, in 1898, and re-elected in 1900.

His marriage took place in 1878 to Miss Della Dodge, daughter of Rev. M. M. and Delissa Dodge, natives of Ohio, who came to Wawaka, Ind., and are now located at Somerset, Ky., where the father is engaged in the lumber business. Mrs. Bell was educated at St. Mary's Catholic School at Mishawaka, and is an accomplished as well as one of the most amiable ladies of Albion. To this felicitous marriage have been born four children, in the following order: Kate M., Nora E. and Lena and Leona, twins. Of these Kate M. is a teacher in the public schools of Noble county, and the others are still pursuing their courses of study.

Mr. Bell was made a Mason when he attained his majority, and is now a member of the Blue Lodge, the Council and the Chapter; he is also a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Knights of

Pythias and Knights of the Maccabees. He has held the principal offices in all of these orders and has represented each in the grand lodges of Indiana. His daughters are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and the Bell family may well be considered as among the most honored of Albion's residents.

MARTIN L. HUSSEY.

Martin L. Hussey, the prosperous druggist and man of business affairs of Cromwell, Noble county, Ind., was born February 3, 1855, to George and Elizabeth (Gillam) Hussey, and was educated in the public schools of Ligonier. His father, George Hussey, was born in New Baltimore, Md., November 19, 1820, and remained in that state until he had reached his majority, when he emigrated to Fort Wayne and there secured work at his trade, which was that of a plasterer. After working in that place for three years, he came to Ligonier, and again found employment at plastering, the first frame house erected in that village being plastered by him. He was a skillful workman and found plenty of work to keep him busy.

About five years after coming to Ligonier, he was married to Miss Elizabeth Gillam, a native of Stark county, Ohio, who later moved to Zionville, Boone county, Ind. Eight children were born to them, namely: Two that died in infancy; George W., a plasterer; Martin L., the subject; Howard, a cooper, who is married and resides in Ligonier; Josie, wife of Harry Keasey, a blacksmith of Ligonier; and two more died in infancy. Mr. Hussey died in October, 1899.



W. L. H. H. H.



Mrs. Ella Hussey

honored and respected by all who knew him. The death of Mrs. Elizabeth Hussey is recorded as follows in a Ligonier newspaper:

"Hussey—Died, in Ligonier, Ind., December 3, 1891, Mrs. Elizabeth Hussey, aged sixty-four years, one month and twenty-seven days. The funeral took place at the M. E. church on Saturday afternoon at two o'clock, Rev. T. M. Guild officiating.

"Elizabeth Gillman was born in Stark county, Ohio, October 6, 1827, and died at her home in Ligonier, December 3, 1891. She was married to George Hussey, February 17, 1852. To them were born eight children, four of whom are here to mourn her loss. The mother, with four children, have gone beyond, the father and four remaining; thus is the family divided. Mrs. Hussey has been a resident of Ligonier since 1852, hence no stranger amongst the people. No word could add any luster to her fair life or character, as she was well known as a tender and loving mother, whose blessings will ever be held sacred by her children."

Martin L. Hussey was a student until his seventeenth year, when he obtained a position as clerk in the store of Fisher & Landon, of Ligonier, where he remained one year. His next work was as a clerk in a drug store in Kendallville, which was soon abandoned to accept a better position with Jones & Fry, of Ligonier. When Dr. Jones located in Cromwell, young Hussey came with him and was in his employ from 1873 to 1876, at which time he was offered a position with Vanderford Brothers, by whom he was employed for two years. At the expiration of this time he opened a drug store for himself and has built up a large and lucrative patronage from a small beginning. Some fifteen years ago he added to the drug busi-

ness, and has since handled grain, wool, and buggies as well, making a marked success. He has wisely invested his capital in real estate and owns two business blocks and three dwellings in Cromwell and a dwelling house in Gas City.

Mr. Hussey was married, February 4, 1877, to Miss Ella, daughter of Solomon and Barbara (Maggeif) Riker. Two sons are the fruit of this union, viz: Harry, who was born March 12, 1878, and married Miss Ella Long on March 28, 1898; and Charles, who was born February 5, 1870, and became the husband of Miss Pearl E. Rorick, who has borne him one child, Luther Newton.

Mr. Hussey comes from a long line of Republicans, cast his first presidential vote for Hayes, and is as strong in the faith as any of his name. He was elected by his party to the office of township trustee, in 1890, and was again complimented with the office in 1900, and has shown his ability to care for the interests of the people in a manner that is seldom excelled. He is a genial, affable gentleman who numbers his friends by the hundred and is popular with every one. He is an honored member of Lodge No. 62, Knights of the Maccabees, at Cromwell.

Both sons of Mr. Hussey received diplomas from the public schools, Harry in the class of 1892, and Charles in 1894; the latter also took two years of high school, and three terms at the Valparaiso Normal school. Mr. Hussey is one of the aggressive business men of Noble county; the volume of business he does will average each year \$75,000.

Mr. and Mrs. Hussey's pretty home is adorned by her beautiful paintings in oil, pastel and water colors. She is a lady of

more than ordinary talent, and her productions show skill of more than is usually found outside of a professional's studio. Few homes in Noble county show such skill as her home. The oil paintings are large in size, and lifelike in expressions. Some of the most striking pieces, "The Old Oaken Bucket," "Saw Falls," a scene in Pennsylvania, "Only for a Moment,"—a love scene, "The Rescue," which is a superb piece of work, "The Sheep on the Hillside," "Deer at the Riverside," "The Hunting Scene." The pastel paintings have been taken up when at her most leisure moments. She is also a student in water colors. Her specialty is in oil. Mrs. Hussey is a lady whose taste for the beautiful is so marked that she is often called upon in decoration and adornment. She is an adept in silk embroidery and a worker in the Battenburg laces.

JULIUS LANG.

The sturdy German element in our national commonwealth has long been one of the most important factors in furthering the normal and substantial advancement of the country, for this is an element signally appreciative of practical values, and also of the higher intellectuality which transcends provincial confines and readily adapts itself to new and changed conditions. The Fatherland has contributed much of the moral and intellectual bone and sinew for which the great American republic is noted, while from the standpoint of the physical no people that go to make up our composite nationality have done as much to develop our natural and industrial resources as the stur-

dy, strong-armed, clear-brained Teutons, whose love for and loyalty to their adopted country will admit of no question. Well may one take pride in tracing his family history to such a source, and this the well-known subject whose name appears above is enabled to do.

Julius Lang, at one time the popular and efficient treasurer of Noble county, and for many years a representative business man of Kendallville, first saw the light of day in Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, on the 1st day of February, 1828. Until fourteen years old he attended the public schools of his native village, and then entered upon an apprenticeship to learn shoëmaking, at which he served three years. He became a very proficient workman, and followed the trade at various places in his native land until 1849, meanwhile carefully husbanding his earnings with the object in view of some time emigrating to the new world across the great waters. In July of the above year he was enabled to carry out his long-cherished plan of becoming a resident of the United States, taking passage in that month on the *Victoria*, an English sailing vessel, which made stated voyages between the cities of London and New York.

After a long and somewhat tedious voyage, extending into the following September, Mr. Lang finally reached his destination, and within a short time after landing in New York he secured employment at his trade in the city of Brooklyn, where he worked as journeyman until 1851, when he engaged in the manufacturing of boots and shoes upon his own responsibility. He continued in Brooklyn until 1866, in July of which year he disposed of his business there and with a part of his stock came to Kendallville, Ind.,

where he soon established a lucrative trade in boots and shoes in connection with manufacturing and general repairing. From the beginning the business steadily increased in volume and importance, and in due time he took in as partners his two sons, Henry P. and Julius P. Lang, with both of whom he is still associated under the firm name of J. Lang & Sons.

By adopting correct business methods and attending strictly to the demands of the trade, Mr. Lang soon won the confidence of the public, the result of which is a very extensive business and a handsome fortune, which places him in a condition of independence. Possessing remarkable foresight and clear judgment, he takes advantage of every opportunity to enhance the interest of his house, and by honorable dealing his name has become synonymous with fair and upright conduct in the business world. Not only has he won an enviable reputation in commercial circles, but as an aggressive, public-spirited man, fully alive to everything calculated to benefit his adopted city and county, his influence has always been exerted in the right direction. During his four terms in the city council he was instrumental in bringing about much important municipal legislation, and while a member of that body he inaugurated a number of reforms and was always untiring in behalf of the public welfare. While conservative in all matters of expenditures he never stood in the way of any needed improvement, and to him is largely due the credit of many of the improvements for which Kendallville is noted. As a member of the city school board, for which he served as treasurer for a period of three years, he did much to advance the educational interests of the community and

he spared neither pains nor expense in securing teachers of superior professional qualifications and supplying them with the latest and most approved appliances. For a number of years Mr. Lang has been one of the Republican leaders in Noble county, and his interest in the party long ago brought his name prominently to the notice of the people. A valuable counselor as well as an active worker, he contributed much to the success of his ticket in a number of campaigns, and it was in recognition of services well rendered that he was nominated in 1880 for the office of county treasurer. At the ensuing election he defeated a popular competitor, and with such ability and fidelity did he discharge his duties as custodian of the people's funds that at the next election he was chosen his own successor, filling the office to the satisfaction of the public, irrespective of party, for two terms. As an official Mr. Lang was always obliging, and by uniformly courteous treatment of all who had business to transact in the office he won and still retains the warm personal friendship of the people of the county. He retired from the treasury with the best wishes of the public, and it is universally conceded that Noble county has never been served by a more capable and popular public servant.

In addition to the office of treasurer Mr. Lang also served as a member of the city board of commissioners, and as such displayed abilities of a high order. He was elected to the latter position by an overwhelming majority, and during his incumbency proved faithful to every trust and spared no reasonable exertion to promote the interests of Kendallville and advertise to the world its advantages as a desirable place for the investment of capital.

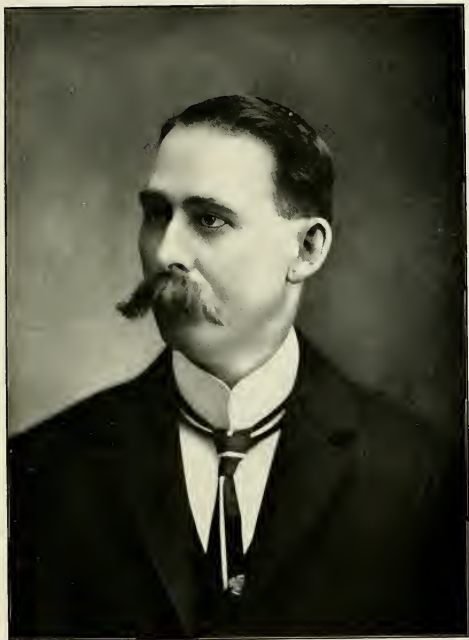
As already stated, Mr. Lang was married in the year 1850, his wife being formerly Miss Katherine Dietrich, whose birth occurred in Nassau, Germany, February 15, 1828. Eight children were born of this marriage, namely: Emily, wife of Rev. Joseph Bohn, a well-known clergyman of the Evangelical Lutheran church; Henry P. and Julius P., their father's partners in the mercantile business; Louisa M., wife of Frank L. Bluhm; Hermann, a merchant of South Bend; George, merchant tailor of Kendallville; Minnie L., now Mrs. Felix Goethhoff, of Three Rivers, Mich.; and John H., a cigar manufacturer doing business in the city of Kendallville. The mother of these children, a most excellent woman and for many years a faithful and zealous member of the German Lutheran church, departed this life on the 7th day of February, 1895.

Although a close observer of public affairs, taking an active interest in the welfare of the city and county of his choice, and being rewarded for party service with important trusts, Mr. Lang, with becoming modesty, has never obtruded himself, preferring the quiet and the claims of business to the distraction of a public career. Vigilant in his care for the interest of his firm, prudent and conservative in all he undertakes, his leadership in many of the enterprises that tend to the improvement of the trade or influence of the city is readily acknowledged by his fellow citizens, and few have taken as lively a part in the development of the community, industrially, intellectually or morally. The worthy poor of Kendallville have found in him a kind and unselfish friend, and many of the younger business men of the city are indebted to him for encouragement and counsel. By long

residence and honorable career he has won a name which his descendants will prize as a priceless heritage, while the people of Kendallville and Noble county will always remember him as one of the high-minded and trustworthy men of his day and generation. At present he is serving as a member of the city council by appointment.

WILL H. McEWEN.

Will H. McEwen, editor and proprietor of the Albion Democrat, is a native of Noble county, Ind., born on a farm in the township of Jefferson, December 26, 1865. His parents, Hannibal F. and Minerva (Bowman) McEwen, were brought to Noble county in their childhood, the former dying when the subject of this sketch was a lad ten years of age. Deprived of a father's counsel and care, young McEwen was reared by his mother who instilled into his youthful mind many valuable lessons, which have had a decided influence in moulding and directing the subsequent course of his life. After completing the common school course he entered the Northern Indiana Normal School at Valparaiso, from the penmanship department of which he was graduated in 1884, and the following winter was employed as instructor in all kinds of writing and fine pen work. Animated by a desire to increase his scholastic knowledge with the object in view of preparing himself for the teacher's profession, he spent the next year in the above institution, and the following autumn began his pedagogical labors in Noble county. Mr. McEwen alternated teaching with attending the Valparaiso school and the State Normal



W. H. McQueen

at Terre Haute, and while a student made rapid and substantial progress, becoming one of the most thorough and competent teachers in the county of Noble. Not caring to devote his life to educational work, he discontinued teaching in 1888 and turned his attention to merchandising, purchasing a stock of groceries in Albion and continuing in that line of trade for a limited period only. Disposing of his business he next opened an insurance office at the county seat, and to this he devoted his time and attention until 1894, when he was appointed postmaster at Albion by President Cleveland.

Mr. McEwen entered upon the discharge of his duties in the spring of that year and served until May 1, 1898, proving a most faithful, efficient and popular official. In January, 1897, he entered into partnership with Henry C. Pressler and purchased of O. H. Downey the Noble County Democrat, of which he assumed editorial management, his associate looking after the business interests of the plant. Under the joint control of Pressler and McEwen, the Democrat continued to make periodical visits until May 1, 1898, at which time the latter purchased his partner's interest and became sole proprietor. He soon changed the name to the Albion Democrat, and, supplying the office with new material, greatly improved the paper in its mechanical make-up and the quality of its literary matter, making it not only the recognized official organ of the local Democracy, but also one of the brightest and most news-sheets published in the northern part of the state. Since taking charge of the Democrat Mr. McEwen has demonstrated decided ability as a newspaper man, both as a clear, keen, incisive writer and business manager. The circulation has continually increased, liberal

advertising patronage has been secured, and with many new and improved appliances the paper visits its numerous patrons, a model of typographic art and an exponent of orthodox Democracy of the Jeffersonian school. Editorially it loses nothing when compared with the majority of local papers published in the state, and in the hands of its present efficient proprietor it certainly will continue what it has been in the past—a clean, dignified, model family newspaper, filled with the latest general news and all the interesting local happenings of Noble county.

Mr. McEwen has a laudable ambition to make the Democrat worthy of popular favor, and to this end he spares no reasonable efforts to procure for its columns the best reading matter obtainable. While decidedly Democratic in its political aspect, it is also designed to vibrate with the public pulse and to be a reflex of the current thought of the age. With a large and increasing circulation and a lucrative advertising patronage, the Democrat, under the editorship of Mr. McEwen, is destined to play an important part in the political affairs of Noble county.

Mr. McEwen is a married man, his wife being formerly Miss Florence B. Franks, for some years one of Noble county's most popular and efficient teachers. She is the daughter of Abram and Maria Franks, and the ceremony whereby her name was changed to McEwen took place on the 25th day of December, 1889, at her parents' residence in Elkhart township. For two years Mr. McEwen served as town clerk of Albion, and discharged the duties of the position in an able and praiseworthy manner. He belongs to the Pythian and Odd Fellows fraternities, and in religion subscribes to the United Brethren creed. With the exception of a

few months in Chicago he has spent his life within the geographic limits of Noble county, and for the past fourteen years has been an honored citizen of Albion. To the best of his ability he has aided the progress and advancement of the city, faithfully performing his duties of citizenship and discharging with commendable fidelity every trust reposed in him by his fellow men. His position in the esteem and friendship of the community has long been assured, and he does honor to the county, which is proud to claim him as a native son and in which his life work thus far has been accomplished.

CALVIN A. SEYMOUR, M. D.

Among the distinguished native-born physicians and surgeons of Noble county, Ind., is the gentleman whose name opens this sketch, and who has his home in Wawaka, Elkhart township, although his practice extends through a territory much greater than that comprised within the limits of both the township and the village in which he has his residence.

McIntyre Seymoure, the father of Calvin A., was born in New York state in 1802, and his mother, who bore the maiden name of Alta A. Alexander, was born in one of the New England states in 1814, and she was in all probability of Scotch-Irish origin. Mr. McIntyre Seymoure in the fall of 1834 came to Noble county, Ind., and had in his possession an old-fashioned English sixpenny piece, his only wealth, but was strong muscularly and mentally. He first began work here for Joe Bristol at Rowdy Hill—a place now known as Christian Chapel—and there-

after worked for different individuals at farm work until he had accumulated sufficient capital to purchase a tract of forty acres of land, but at this time he was attacked with ague, and it required all his means to pay for physicians' fees and medicines. After recovering health and strength he borrowed money from a Mr. Stone, who lived south of Ligonier, with which money he entered forty acres of land southeast of Wolf Lake, which tract is still known as the old Seymoure home. On this farm he first erected a round-log cabin, which in due time gave way to a hewed-log structure of a more pretentious character, but this house was shortly afterward struck by lightning, by which calamity he lost his wife, on the 12th day of August, 1853.

Mr. Seymoure erected, in 1867, a handsome frame dwelling, this being the third that he put up on his farm, and this dwelling is quite an ornament to the neighborhood.

After the loss of his first wife Mr. Seymoure married, Mrs. Sophia (Boerger) Treer, who still survives him. To his first marriage were born seven children, all boys, viz.: Jonathan, who is a farmer in Jefferson township; Amos, who served in the Civil war and died at Bowling Green, Ky.; James, who was a teacher and farmer and died in Thurston, Neb.; Whiting, who was called away in infancy; Calvin A., who is the subject of this sketch; George C., who is the proprietor of a hotel at Cromwell, Ind.; and Homer A., who is a farmer in Reno county, Kans. To the second marriage were born four children, as follows: Alta, who is the wife of Thomas M. Ott, of Noble township; Rudolph J., a farmer in Florida; Florence C., a farmer in Noble township; and Anna, who is the wife of F. Hire.

Mr. Seymoure always took an active part in public affairs, and in 1838 he served his fellow citizens as constable. He was patriotic and public spirited in the extreme, and died a greatly respected citizen in his seventy-first year.

Calvin A. Seymoure, the subject proper of this biographical sketch, was born on his father's farm in Noble township, Noble county, Ind., March 11, 1847, received a sound English education, and at the age of eighteen years began teaching school, which vocation he followed for several winters in Noble county, and lived on the home farm until twenty-one years old.

In the meantime Mr. Seymoure began the study of medicine under the tutelage of Dr. C. W. De Pew, of Wolf Lake, and after due preparation by him attended lectures at the Indiana Medical College, at Indianapolis, from which institution he was graduated with the class of 1876. Before securing his medical diploma, however, he had practiced medicine at Sheldon, Allen county, Ind., from the spring of 1872, and later, at the same place, until the fall of 1881, and there his medical skill met with unequivocal appreciation and was well remunerated.

About the year last mentioned Dr. Seymoure settled in Wawaka, where he is recognized as the leading physician and surgeon of the township and has a wide and paying field of practice and but little competition. The Doctor is a member of the Noble County Medical Society, and also of the Indiana State Medical Society and of the American Medical Association—all standard professional associations, to which he has contributed many essays and other documents of rare technical value and importance.

For two years he filled the responsible position of president of the Noble County Medical Society, and in 1901 was selected as delegate from the local association to the American Medical Association—a decided mark of confidence and respect on the part of his confreres. For eight consecutive years Dr. Seymoure has filled the office of coroner of Noble county, having been elected by the Democratic party, of which he is a staunch and active member.

Dr. Seymoure has been twice married; first in Noble township, November 5, 1869, to Miss Callie V. Keller, a native of Virginia, born July 5, 1849, and a daughter of the late Samuel Keller, of Noble township, who died in 1893, when upward of seventy years of age. Mrs. Dr. Seymoure was called away March 20, 1887, the mother of four children, viz: Horace A., who is an architect, designer and manufacturer, residing in Chicago; Charles L., who died when nineteen months old; Bert B., who was called away when fifteen years old; and C. Orvas, who is a mechanic.

The second marriage of Dr. Seymoure took place in Lagrange, Ind., November 27, 1889, to Miss Addie M. Brant, a native of Iowa, but reared in Lagrange, Ind., in which city her father, Charles A. Brant, is a well-known druggist. This happy union has been blessed with two children, Brant and Mildred.

Dr. Seymoure is a member of Brimfield Lodge, No. 485, I. O. O. F.; also of Albion Lodge, No. 129, K. O. T. M., and of Wawaka Lodge, No. 432, K. of P., and the Doctor and family attend the Wawaka Methodist Episcopal church. Socially they hold a very high position, and professionally none

stands higher in the township and county than the Doctor himself. The Doctor is likewise president of the Zigzag Telephone Company, of Elkhart township.

DONELSON K. HITCHCOCK.

America is renowned for her public-spirited men. "Like father like son," is an old adage, as old as this country of ours and one that has proven to be true in a vast number of cases.

Donelson K. Hitchcock is an excellent example of the proverb above quoted. His father, the late Henry H. Hitchcock, was for many years engaged in various enterprises in Noble county, Ind. He was born in Decatur, N. Y., July 25, 1816. His wife was Mary P. Kedzie, who was born at Delhi, N. Y., April 26, 1825. He moved to Noble county, Ind., in the early 'forties, and she came about five years later. Mr. Hitchcock was first engaged in mercantile pursuits at Augusta, just to the west of Albion. Later he moved to Albion and was elected county recorder, an office that he held part of two terms. From Albion he moved to Wolcottville, and for a time was engaged in the milling business with John McMeana. From Wolcottville he moved to Kendallville, where he was engaged in banking with William Mitchell for several years. He then moved to Goshen, Ind., where he again engaged in the banking business. He died August 26, 1890, while spending his summer vacation at Potoskey, Mich. Mrs. Hitchcock died in Goshen, Ind., April 25, 1872.

Mr. and Mrs. Hitchcock had two children who lived to grow to maturity: Ella,

who married Ira W. Nash, and died at Union City, Mich., February 11, 1872; and Donelson K., who was born in Kendallville, Ind., February 15, 1862.

Donelson K., our subject, spent his early life chiefly in Noble county. He was brought up at home and early acquired his father's ability to accommodate himself to circumstances and to be successful in whatever line of work he might engage. After graduating from the public schools he completed his studies at the Michigan Agricultural College, which for many years has borne the reputation of being second to no agricultural college in the country.

Soon after graduating from college our subject married Miss May L. Cosper, March 8, 1884. Miss Cosper was the talented daughter of George W. and Emeline Kimmel Cosper. Mr. Cosper was born in Tioga county, Penn., July 18, 1827. Mrs. Cosper was born in Canton, Stark county, Ohio, July 22, 1833. They were married in Albion, Ind., where they settled and lived for several years and then moved to Brimfield, Ind., where he died December 24, 1893. They had four children, of whom one died in infancy. The others were: May L., Charles J. and Schuyler C. May was born in Albion, February 28, 1861.

After the marriage of our subject, he settled near Brimfield, in January, 1885, on the farm that he still continues to live on. His knowledge, gained by his years of study at Lansing, has been of inestimable value to him. The one hundred and eighty-four acres that he owns are in an excellent state of cultivation. The buildings erected on his farm are models that other farmers would do well to follow, and show not only the value of a course of study in farming, but that an edu-



Doie H. Hitchcock.

May C. Hitchcock.

cated farmer is of greater value to the community than one who is without an education.

Mr. and Mrs. Hitchcock have had but one child, Mary J., who died September 13, 1899, when but two years of age. Mr. Hitchcock does not believe that any one should hide his light under a bushel, much less one who has had so thorough an education as he has had. He is public-spirited, enjoys society and is a member of several organizations designed to forward the interest of mankind. His knowledge of agriculture has made him a man much sought after by the agricultural interests. He has served as president of the Eastern Indiana Agricultural Society, a fact which in itself ought to be of sufficient evidence of his worth. Furthermore, he has studied Free Masonry. In this, as in other matters that he has studied, he has gone to the bottom; he was not content to obtain a mere smattering of the subject. So assiduously did he set himself at work that he has already risen to the thirty-second degree, and enjoys a distinction obtained by very few men of his age.

J. EDGAR BUCHANAN.

Holding worthy prestige among the public men of Noble county, enjoying a popularity and maintaining a representative position as editor and proprietor of one of the leading papers of northern Indiana, it is befitting that in this connection be given a resume of the life history of the well-known gentleman whose name introduces this article—a young man of marked ability and wide influence. J. Edgar Buchanan, editor and proprietor of the New Era, was born

near the town of Corunna, Dekalb county, Ind., on the 25th day of March, 1868. His father, Albert Buchanan, a native of Ohio, came to Indiana in 1854 and located on the farm where he now resides, eight miles east of Kendallville. Previous to that time, about 1848, a Mr. Potts purchased the adjoining farm, and between his daughter, Hannah Potts, and Albert Buchanan, soon sprang up a mutual friendship, which, ripening into love, finally terminated in their marriage in the month of September, 1860. To this marriage two children were born, the subject of this sketch and Elmer Buchanan, the latter now longer living.

After attending the district schools of his neighborhood until his fifteenth year, Edgar Buchanan entered Hillsdale College, Mich., where he pursued his studies for a period of four years. By reason of failing eyesight he was obliged to leave college a short time before completing the prescribed course, otherwise he would have been the youngest student ever graduated from the above institution. With a mind well fortified by severe discipline young Buchanan engaged in educational work, and for three years taught very successfully in the country schools of Dekalb county. His abilities as an instructor becoming recognized, he was tendered and accepted the position of high school principal of the schools of Waterloo, where he made a most creditable record as an instructor and disciplinarian. He came to Albion in September, 1895, and purchased of J. P. Prickett the New Era, and at once entered upon his duties as editor. The New Era was established in 1872 by Samuel Alvord, who disposed of the plant in 1876 to Mr. Prickett. Since coming into possession of Mr. Bu-

chanan the office has been refitted and supplied with many of the latest and most approved appliances, and the paper, greatly improved in mechanical make-up and in the quality of its reading matter has continued to grow in public favor until it now has one of the largest circulations as well as one of the most liberal advertising patronages of any paper in the county. Politically it is an exponent of Republican principles, and through its columns the productions of local writers are given publicity. Mr. Buchanan wields a graceful as well as trenchant pen, and as an editorial writer discusses the leading questions of the day in a masterly manner, proving a formidable but courteous antagonist when taking issue with brother editors. His ability as a journalist is well established, and the *New Era*, growing in popularity with each issue, compares favorably in every respect with the majority of local sheets published in the state. It is clean and dignified in tone, filled with bright, newsy articles, and is greatly appreciated by its many subscribers as a family paper. Financially it has more than met the expectations of the proprietor, and being on a sound, reliable basis, its friends are optimistic enough to predict for it a much larger patronage and a career of still greater prosperity and usefulness. Many of Mr. Buchanan's editorials have been extensively quoted, and his high standing among the successful newspaper men of Indiana has for a number of years been recognized and assured.

As a politician Mr. Buchanan is a potent force in the party councils of Noble county, and has held and still holds the position of secretary of the Republican county central committee. He has contributed much to the success of the ticket in a number of hotly

contested campaigns, and his services by means of his paper and as a shrewd adviser have been greatly appreciated, not only in his own city and county, but elsewhere. Mr. Buchanan owns a beautiful residence property in Albion, and his home is presided over by a lady of culture and refinement, to whom he was united in marriage on the 21st day of June, 1890. The maiden name of Mrs. Buchanan was Nellie D. Breckbill, a native of Dekalb county and daughter of Christian Breckbill, a prominent citizen of that part of the state. Mrs. Buchanan has borne her husband one child, Verne, a bright and promising lad, who first saw the light of day January 31, 1892. Mr. Buchanan is a member of the Pythian lodge at Cornum and active in all the work of the order. He takes pride in the material prosperity of Albion and is public spirited in the most liberal sense of the term. He is a most affable gentleman, easily approachable, and possesses a pleasing personality, which, with other amiable qualities and characteristics, has won him the confidence and respect of the community.

Mrs. Buchanan is an active worker in the society known as the Rathbone Sisters, and as such has earned a state reputation. She served two years as deputy grand chief of the second district, composed of the counties of Noble, Dekalb, Steuben, Lagrange, Allen and Whitley, and is discharging the duties of the position at the present time. She is also one of the grand trustees of the order for the entire state, and in many other capacities labors to disseminate the principles of the society. While active in the discharge of her official functions she is a lady of domestic tastes and spares no pains to make home what it should be—the ideal spot on earth for love, happiness and content.

FREDERICK L. BLUHM.

Among the most respected foreign-born residents of Kendallville, Noble county, Ind., may be found the family of the late Ernest Bluhm, the father of the subject proper of this sketch, and that of Frederick L. himself, who is cashier of Campbell & Fetter's bank.

Frederick L. Bluhm was born in Lupendorf, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Germany, March 20, 1856. The family continued to reside in the Fatherland until the fall of 1871, when they came to America and settled in Kendallville, although the father had been a farmer in his native land.

Ernest Bluhm, also a native of Lupendorf, was born December 16, 1823, and there married Miss Louisa Droegge, who was born at Levensdorf, Mecklenburg, Germany, August 9, 1831. To the marriage of Ernest and Louisa (Droegge) Bluhm there were born twelve children, of whom ten lived to reach mature years and were named in order of birth as follows: Lena, now the widow of O. L. Woodruff; Frederick L., the subject of this sketch; Ida, who is the wife of A. Pauker, of Kendallville; Henry F.; Charles J.; Louisa; Anna; Herman; Minnie; and Lydia. Mrs. Louisa (Droegge) Bluhm died in Kendallville April 27, 1900, and was soon followed to the grave by her devoted husband, who died June 21, 1901. In speaking of the latter event, a local journal had this to say:

"Ernest Bluhm was born December 16, 1823, at Lupendorf, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Germany. His parents were Christopher and Dorothea Bluhm. In 1853 Ernest Bluhm was united in holy wedlock to Louisa Droegge—an exceedingly happy union of forty-seven

years' duration. Emigrating to the United States in 1871, these parents and their children at once took up their abode in this locality and continually resided here. Great was the sorrow of the family and of the aged husband in special, when, on April 27, 1900, the death of Mrs. Bluhm parted those whom God had put together. Now their souls have met again before the throne of the Savior, and their bodies are slumbering aside of each other in the grave until the glorious day of resurrection.

" 'Aye, both within that lovely paradise
At last do safely dwell;
From out their souls the songs of bliss do rise;
Of joys their lips shall tell,
While holy saints are singing
Hosannas o'er and o'er—
Pure hallelujahs ringing
Around them evermore! "

"The age attained by Ernest Bluhm was seventy-seven years, six months and five days. His death is mourned by two brothers, four sons, six daughters and six grandchildren."

Frederick L. Bluhm was educated in the excellent public schools of his native land until about fourteen years of age, when he came with his parents to Noble county, Ind. Here he found employment on the farm of John Mitchell, for whom he worked from 1871 until 1882, when he entered the First National Bank of Kendallville and filled the position of bookkeeper, with great satisfaction to all concerned, until January 1, 1894, when the old bank relinquished business and the new bank was organized, when he was promoted to the responsible office of cashier, the duties of which he has performed with equal satisfaction to the officers and stockholders and credit to himself until the present time.

Frederick L. Bluhm was joined in matrimony at Albion, Ind., May 29, 1888, with Miss Louisa M. Lang, who was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., March 24, 1859, a daughter of Julius and Katherina Lang, the latter of whom died in 1896. To the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick L. Bluhm two bright children have been born—Maurice L. and Ida W.—who are the delight and pride of the Bluhm household, and give promise of affording additional pleasure to the parents as years grow apace.

In politics Mr. Bluhm is a Republican, and in 1891 was elected city clerk of Kendallville, an office he ably filled for three years, and in the spring of 1898 he was elected a member of the city council, of which dignified body he is still one of the most active members. Mr. and Mrs. Bluhm are devoted members of the German Lutheran church, in which Mr. Bluhm served for two years as treasurer and then resigned, but both live faithfully up to its teachings and liberally contribute financially to its support. Mr. Bluhm holds a high rank as a business man, and socially he and wife are welcomed in the best circles of the city.

ALLEN E. HANEY.

This veteran shoer and wagonmaker of Albion, Noble county, Ind., was born in this city February 2, 1858, a son of Pearce and Mary (Horn) Haney. The father was a native of Berks county, Penn., born March 1, 1816, and died in Albion, March 6, 1882. The mother was also a native of the Keystone state, born in Heidelberg, Lehigh county, November 17, 1821, and still lives in her own beautiful home, surrounded by all

her children, and looked after chiefly by her son, Allen E. They were married at Perryville, Carbon county, July 12, 1839, and became the parents of twelve children, namely: Samuel, born April 20, 1840, at Mauch Chunk, died September 12, 1841; Amanda E., born August 28, 1841, at Mauch Chunk, married George E. Worden, December 13, 1860, who enlisted in Company B, Twelfth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, on December 31, 1863, and died at Scottsboro, Ala., March 20, 1864. His remains were brought home in October, 1865, and were placed in the cemetery at Albion. Aby L. was born November 14, 1842, and was married in February, 1865, to Simon Weimer, a resident farmer of Jefferson township; he was also a veteran of the Civil war. Hannah A. was born November 15, 1844, and in February, 1866, married Lewis Price, a carpenter and contractor of Albion. Mr. Price was a soldier during the Civil war, served three years, and was a prisoner for nine months in Libby prison. John C. was born August 31, 1846, and in July, 1875, was married to Miss Alice Glynn. Charles F., born November 20, 1848, was married in January, 1874, to Miss Lida Johnson, and after her death married Miss Fannie Russell. Ella J., who was born May 1, 1851, became the wife of William S. Kiser, an expert accountant and now a resident of Albion. He was auditor for Noble county four years, and held the position of third auditor in the treasury department under the administration of Mr. Cleveland. Mary A., born March 9, 1854, became the wife of Joseph B. Franks, a grocer of Albion, and died May 20, 1897. Vada E., born October 26, 1860, died November 22, 1901, was married on September 6, 1889, to John W. Edwards, a merchant of South



Mary Heaney

Whitley. Elmer E. was born April 16, 1862, in Albion, and married in 1886 Miss Rose Miller; and Lilly M., born December 15, 1864, became the wife of Perry D. Creeger, a lawyer of Chicago; she died September 26, 1889.

Pearce Haney, father of Allen E. Haney, learned the trade of a blacksmith, and became the superintendent of that department in the works of the Lehigh Coal Company, of Pennsylvania. On his removal to Albion, Ind., he engaged in the business for a short time and then retired from active life. He assisted in putting together the first locomotive that was brought to this country from England, and was on board of it when the first run was made. In his fraternal relations Mr. Haney became a member of Mauch Chunk Lodge, No. 76, I. O. O. F., in 1842, passing all the chairs.

The mother of Allen E. Haney, now in her eightieth year, has lived a life of remarkable usefulness. During her husband's life her wise counsel and excellent judgment in matters of business was of great service to him, and on his death her successful management of the estate could not have been surpassed. She is one of that rare and beautiful type of womanhood who, while maintaining the greatest reverence for all those grand principles which governed in the past, has not allowed herself to live only upon the lines of thought and progress then laid down, but keeps in close touch with the ever present and recognizes the necessity of conforming to its various phases and conditions. To see her now, one scarcely believes her to be much beyond middle age, and it is the hope and belief of her children and many friends that many years of happiness are yet in store for her.

Allen E. Haney acquired his education in the public schools of Albion. On laying aside his text-books to engage in the arduous duties of life, he determined to follow the trade of his father, and in a few years became well and favorably known as a skillful blacksmith and horseshoer. He worked for a time in his native home, and in 1891 went to Goshen. Believing that man's noblest helper—the horse—deserved better treatment than is usually given by the average horseshoer, he went to Chicago and took a special course in veterinary surgery and horseshoeing, which has ever been regarded by him as one of his wisest moves. Returning to Goshen, Ind., being passionately fond of music, he attended the musical college of that city, being two years a pupil of Prof. Rogers, and was afterward under Prof. Dennis, at Warren, Ohio, becoming a fine cornetist. With this experience he returned to his old home in Albion and assumed the management of his shop, which he had previously purchased and has conducted successfully ever since. That he enjoys the esteem of numerous friends is not surprising to those who have known him from early youth, and the success which has rewarded his efforts has been well deserved and honorably earned.

Mr. Haney has in his employ his brother Charles and his brother-in-law Roy Sheffer, both engaged in the smithing department; the wagon department is under the supervision of Halsey Mach.

On October 18, 1898, Mr. Haney led to the altar Bertha A. Sheffer, of Kendallville, who there received her early education, which was supplemented by a course in a Michigan seminary and rounded out by a thorough course in elocution under Mrs.

Wadsworth, of Chicago, at South Bend. Mrs. Haney is an accomplished musician—a fine performer on the cornet, and their pleasant home is made doubly attractive to numerous friends through their musical talent. One child has blessed their union, Banner Pearce, a bright boy of twenty months.

Fraternally Mr. Haney is a member of Albion Lodge, No. 380, I. O. O. F., and of the encampment and uniform rank at Kendallville. Mrs. Haney is also a member of Rebekah Lodge, I. O. O. F.

WILLIAM WEAVER.

This prominent and public-spirited citizen of Elkhart township was born on his father's farm in Orange township, Noble county, Ind., September 4, 1855. He was reared on the home farm and secured an education in the district school. After laying aside his books to take up the duties of the farm he remained with his parents until, reaching manhood's estate. Marrying soon afterward, he remained one year longer on the home place, when he settled on a farm in Elkhart township, which has since been the principal scene of his labors. His marriage took place December 25, 1879, to Miss Magdalena Frick, daughter of John and Delilah (Boyd) Frick. Her father was a native of Switzerland; her mother was a native of Pennsylvania, and was born December 28, 1832. They were married September 22, 1854, and settled in Elkhart township. Here the father died February 21, 1870. They were the parents of eleven children, namely: Susan, who became the wife of Cornelius Resler, died in Noble county

April 29, 1885; Magdalena, who is the wife of the subject, was born May 10, 1857; William is a farmer residing in Elkhart township; Barbara is the wife of Wesley Weaver, of Orange township; Christian died when about twenty-four years of age; Joseph; Edward; Amanda, a prominent young girl, died at the age of seventeen; Katie died in childhood; and two others who passed away in infancy.

Mr. and Mrs. Weaver are the parents of two children, Cora and Ruth. Mr. Weaver has devoted his years to the vocation of farming, and the strict application of his energies and intelligent thought has brought to him ample return. He has a fine farm located in the eastern part of the township of Elkhart, consisting of two hundred acres of fine land. The well-tilled fields, handsome residence and commodious barns and out-buildings bespeak the truly thrifty husbandman. Representative as he is among a class of citizens noted for those measures of public policy which bear directly on material interests, he enjoys a high reputation for sagacity and integrity, and his opinions and views are recognized as worthy the highest consideration.

In matters of religion Mr. and Mrs. Weaver are earnest and active members of the German Baptist church, and by their example and precept are influential among the congregation with whom they worship. Mrs. Weaver is especially devoted in the numerous kindly acts which spring from a high appreciation of the duties of the church in promoting the cause of Christianity and that advancement of civilization which results therefrom, and well deserves the esteem in which she is held by her numerous friends throughout the township and county.

Christian Weaver, father of William Weaver, was born in Columbiana county, Ohio, January 1, 1826; Christian's wife was Susanna Towns, a native of Stark county, Ohio, born February 11, 1828. They were married in Stenben county, Ind., and settled in Orange township, Noble county, Ind., where she passed away January 10, 1900—the father still living. They were the parents of five children, namely: John, who died in childhood; William, the subject; Sylvanus is a farmer residing in Orange township; Wesley is also a farmer of Orange township; and Cornelius, who died in childhood.

The life work of this worthy couple is well worthy the emulation of those who seek to so live that their future years may be rewarded by a competence when the weight of years shall come, and their memory will long remain among those with whom their lot was fortunately cast.

NOAH WINSTEAD.

The subject of this sketch has richly earned and commanded the respect and confidence of those with whom he has been brought in contact. He has been for years more or less prominently identified with the varied interests of his community and has contributed largely to its advancement, morally, educationally and materially.

Noah Winstead is a native son of the Buckeye state, his birth having taken place in Fairfield county, May 8, 1859. He is a son of Fayette and Ellen (Greeno) Winstead. The father was a native of Pickaway county, Ohio, but came to Indiana in 1859 and set-

tled on the old Hittler farm, near Cromwell, Sparta township. About 1870 he bought the farm whereon his son Noah now resides and lived there until his death, February 25, 1900. Ellen (Greeno) Winstead was a daughter of Jacob Greeno, an old and honored resident of Fairfield, Ohio.

Noah Winstead until he attained the age of eighteen years attended the public schools of Fairfield, and was a faithful, persevering student. Upon leaving school he began working by the month, continuing at that employment for six years. Then for several years he worked by the day at farm work. Finding employment in a tile yard, he remained there until 1897, when he moved with his father and cared for him until the latter's death. He is now the owner of one hundred and sixty acres of fertile and productive farm land, and its well-kept appearance abundantly testifies to the care which its owner bestows upon it.

The marriage of Noah Winstead was solemnized on the 2d of April, 1887, when he took for a helpmeet Miss Alice Donelson, daughter of William Donelson, a native of Ohio. This union has been blessed with the birth of four children, viz.: Grover, born December 14, 1887; Cletis, born April 7, 1891; Nellie, born August 30, 1893; Artemesia, born June 21, 1896. These children compose a bright and interesting group, in which their parents take a just pride.

Politically Mr. Winstead is a Democrat, firmly believing that the principles enunciated in the platform of that party are those most in harmony with the spirit of our political institutions and most calculated to enhance the welfare of the people.

Religiously Mr. Winstead and his family are members of the Christian church at

Pleasant Hill. They have always been active and consistent in their support of the church and its interests. Mr. Winstead has been a public-spirited and progressive citizen, and is deeply interested in the welfare of his community. His business efforts have been crowned with a degree of success richly merited, and now he is enjoying the results of his early attention to details in the management of his farm.

JOHN W. MORR, M. D.

John W. Morr, M. D., a well-read and popular young physician of Albion, Noble county, Ind., is a native of Dekalb county, and was born November 2, 1870, a son of George S. and Rebecca (Walter) Morr, natives of Pennsylvania, who settled in Dekalb county, Ind., in 1845, where the father died in 1877. The latter was a successful farmer and later a merchant at Mooresville, a village which was laid out by himself and of which he was the postmaster for several years. Both the Morr and the Walter families were of German origin. In America, however, the Morr family has in many instances risen to distinction, politically and financially, some of its members having been members of congress, and a number being now residents of Ashland county, Ohio. The immediate parental family of Dr. John W. Morr comprises six sons and one daughter, born in the following order: Dr. Joseph, practicing in Orland, Steuben county, Ind.; Samuel, salesman for the D. M. Osborn Company, of New York; Elmer, deceased; Dr. John W., the subject of this biography; George S., a farmer on the parental home-

stead; Peter W., a salesman of musical instruments, and of agricultural implements; Sarah, now the wife of William Snurr, a contractor and builder and a resident of Dekalb county.

Dr. John W. Morr received his elementary education in the country schools of Dekalb county, from which he graduated in 1886, took a three-years' course in the Auburn (Ind.) high school, and then a one-year course in the Angola Normal School, after which, for one year, he engaged in the vocation of school teaching. He began the study of medicine in 1889 under the tutelage of his uncle, Dr. Hull, of Hicksville, Ohio. In 1891 he matriculated at Fort Wayne Medical College, from which he graduated with first honors in surgery in 1894, taking a special course of one year in the latter branch of the profession. He first located for practice at Spencerville, Ind., remained one year, and in 1895 came to Albion, where his abilities met with flattering recognition and where he has established a remunerative practice. Dr. Morr has also met with political favor and honor in Albion with the Democratic party. He is superintendent of the Albion Electric Light plant, city treasurer and chairman of the Noble county Democratic central committee, serving in the last named capacity in 1900, during the campaign, with marked executive ability and recovering from the opposing party many important and responsible positions. He enjoys the distinction of being the youngest man that ever filled this chairmanship, as well as of being the youngest physician and surgeon in the county.

January 1, 1890, Dr. Morr was united in marriage to Miss Amanda Koch, also a native of Dekalb county, and a daughter



John W. Moore M.D.

of Joseph Koch, who was born in Germany. To this union have been born three children: Mary Blanche and Justin Wheeler, the former on September 26, 1893, and the latter May 12, 1899; the eldest child, Grace, born March 7, 1891, died June 25, 1892. Mrs. Morr was highly educated at Auburn, Ind., and was employed as a teacher at the date of her marriage. Dr. Morr is a member of the Indiana State Medical Society, the Noble County Medical Society and the Dekalb County Society; he is also a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and the Modern Woodmen of America, and also of the ladies' departments of each—the Rebekahs, Rathbone Sisters, etc. The Doctor and his wife are members of the Evangelical Lutheran church, of which the Doctor is a member of the board of trustees. He has been very successful professionally and financially, and now owns several fine pieces of property in Albion, while the Koch family is equally fortunate at St. Joe, Ind.

JOHN W. MILLER.

For the past eight years Noble county has largely profited through the efficient services of the gentleman whose name is above given, John W. Miller, county recorder, and his numerous friends predict his remaining in that position for some years to come if he so desires. Mr. Miller is a native of Ohio, having been born in Seneca county, November 20, 1840, the son of John W. and Hulda (Jones) Miller.

John W. Miller, senior, was born in Fair-

field county, Ohio, in 1816, and was widely and favorably known throughout that section and Allen county, Ind., whither he moved in 1848, as an able and earnest minister of the Evangelical Lutheran church. He also followed farming, working hard during the week in cultivating and improving his property and occupying the pulpit on Sundays. He died at Goshen, Ind., December 16, 1892. Some years prior to his death he devoted his entire time to the ministry, and his demise was a serious and sad blow to the congregation over which he presided. His ancestors were Irish and German.

The mother of John W., Jr., born in Virginia in 1817, was of Scotch-Welsh lineage, and a representative of the well-known Jones family of the Old Dominion. They were among the early colonists, and some members of the family became victims of the hostile Indians. Gen. J. J. Jones, of the Confederate army, was the youngest brother of the subject's maternal grandfather. He, with four sons, served in the army and held high positions in the Confederate service. General Jones was in command of a division, his four sons commanding brigades under him, and, at the terrible battle of the Wilderness, was killed.

Our subject's father was twice married. By his first wife eleven children were born, and four by the second. Of the first family eight are known to be living; of one nothing is known as to his place of residence.

Mr. Miller's early days were passed on a farm in Ohio; and when his parents moved to Indiana grew to young manhood under the same wholesome influences, obtaining his education through the common schools of the district, and persistent study and application during the vacation season. Like

thousands of young men of 1861-2, his mind was somewhat distracted by the great events of that period, and the fever and excitement incident to the perilous condition of the country awakened his love for the Union and, August 12, 1862, found him in the ranks of that grand army of patriots, the record of whose lives can never be blotted from the pages of history, and whose deeds will be transmitted through grateful memory to generations yet unborn. He enlisted in Company C, One Hundredth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, which was assigned to the Army of the Tennessee, and as most of the service of the regiment was under the immediate command of Gen. John A. Logan, Mr. Miller had ample experience in the field. He was a participant in the battles around Vicksburg, was at Jackson, Trenton, Missionary Ridge, Knoxville, Gray's Mills, Rocky Face Ridge, Dalton, Buzzard's Roost, Snake Creek Gap, Resaca, Dallas, New Hope Church, Big Shanty, Kenesaw Mountain, Nickajack Creek, Chattahoochie River, Decatur, Atlanta, Cedar Bluffs, Jonesboro, Lovejoy's Station, Griswoldville, Bentonville, Wise Forks, and numerous skirmishes. The history of the adjutant general's office shows that this regiment was in line of battle and on the skirmish line more than one-third of its entire term of enlistment—three years—and marched over four thousand miles. On the termination of hostilities and when the combined armies under Grant and Sherman returned to the national capital, the One Hundredth Indiana Infantry had the post of honor and was the first regiment to pass the stand in that grand review of battle-scarred veterans, the like of which has never been equaled.

Mr. Miller was discharged from the serv-

ice as sergeant of his company. Returning to his home in Noble county he took up the pursuits of civil life, learned the trade of a carpenter and followed the business until 1872, when he accepted a position as foreman of the wood department of the Flint Walling Manufacturing Company, at Kendallville. This position he occupied for twenty-two years.

Mr. Miller was married, December 24, 1865, to Miss Sarah Aldrich, a native of the state of New York. Five children were born to them, as follows: Maude, Rodell, Carl A., J. Ralph, and Fred D. Rodell is a talented musician in St. Louis; Carl is a clerk in the Illinois Steel Works, Chicago; the others are at home.

Politically Mr. Miller is a Democrat, and is staunch in his allegiance to the party. In 1893 he was elected county recorder, and in 1896, in compliment for his excellent administration of the official duties, he was re-elected for another term. He has served the city of Kendallville for nine years as an active and efficient member of her city council, giving his attention and care to its duties with the same earnestness and thought evidenced in whatever he undertakes. In 1898-9 he was chairman of the Democratic county central committee.

Among the fraternal associations Mr. Miller occupies a high place in the estimation of the brethren, and is earnest in his efforts to advance the interests of each organization along the lines of benevolence for which they are noted. He is a charter member of Nelson Post, G. A. R., of Kendallville, and served as commander the first two years; also served two years as commander of Worden Post, of Albion. He is a Mason, holding membership in the Blue Lodge, Chapter

and the Eastern Star, his wife being a member of the latter. The Knights of Pythias also recognize in him a most worthy member. All the members of the family are devout worshipers and members of the church of the Disciples, and Mr. Miller is one of its trustees. There are few families in the community more widely known and none held in higher estimation.

JOHN REIDENBACH.

Of the well-known family of this name, the gentleman whose name heads this sketch is a son of the late Philip Reidenbach, of whom and his wife more detailed mention is made in the life history of Jacob Reidenbach, an elder brother of the subject, to be found on another page. Of a family of nine children born to Philip and his wife Catherine, John is the seventh in the order of birth, and had his nativity in Elkhart township, Noble county, Ind., June 3, 1857, and this township has always been his home. He was reared on his father's farm and was educated in the common schools of his native township, and aided in the cultivation of the homestead until his first marriage, which took place March 20, 1882, to Miss Emma Munk, who was born in Germany, but was a mere infant when brought to America. She was reared in Orange township, Noble county, Ind. She was called away in March, 1883, dying in Elkhart township, and August 20, 1884, Mr. Reidenbach led to the altar in Wayne county, Mich., his second bride, Miss Louise Smith, who was born in the county mentioned, April 14, 1864. Her parents, Charles and Sophia (Wendt)

Smith, were born in Germany, but were residents of Wayne county, Mich., at the time of their daughter's marriage. Louisa was the eldest of the three children born to her parents, the younger two being Alvina and Charles. To the second marriage of Mr. Reidenbach have been born six children, in the following order: George F., Ella M., Cora L., Brady, Roy H. and Florence L. Mr. Reidenbach and his wife, the latter of whom is a decidedly accomplished and amiable lady, are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and are very liberal in their contributions toward its support.

Mr. Reidenbach is the owner of one hundred and forty-two acres of as fine a farm as is to be found in Elkhart township, which farm he has improved with every modern convenience and cultivates on the most approved methods. He is diligent and skillful, and his crops are invariably plentiful and consequently profitable. Personally he and wife are universally esteemed for their individual merits, and their home is the abode of a generous hospitality that is shared with a large number of sincerely warm-hearted friends.

In politics Mr. Reidenbach is a Democrat, but although very popular he has never been an office-seeker.

JAMES M. BAUSE,

County counselor of Noble county, Ind., is a prominent and popular man in agricultural, political and social circles, takes an active part in town and county affairs, and also looks closely after his private interests. He was born in Washington township, Noble

county, Ind., July 20, 1852, and is a son of Aaron and Elizabeth (Paugh) Bause, both of whom came to Indiana in their young days before marriage. The father hailed from Union county, Penn., and the mother from the grand old state of Virginia. They were married in Washington township and made that their home, rearing a family of eight sons and two daughters to perpetuate their name and memory. The father finished his life's work May 8, 1885, at the age of sixty-eight years, seven months and twenty-six days.

James M. Bause remained at home until 1877, when he rented a farm in Noble township, cultivating it for three years, at which time he purchased one hundred and thirty acres of land. This, with forty acres added since, comprises his present home and is one of the most productive and fertile farms in this section. The improvements which Mr. Bause has placed on his land are of the useful and substantial order, the comfort and convenience of the different members of the family being considered, as well as the general appearance of each added improvement, with the result that it will be impossible to find a more desirable property in the county than that which has emanated from the hand and brain of Mr. Bause.

On January 7, 1878, Mr. Bause led to the altar Miss Susan Cramer, whose parents, John and Susanna Cramer, now deceased, were prominent citizens of Washington township, this county, where the nuptials were solemnized. One child, Miss Treadie E. Bause, has blessed their union, and she is an accomplished young lady who is a source of comfort to her parents and is the center of all social gatherings. Mr. and Mrs. Bause and their daughter are members of the Bap-

tist church, in which they are untiring workers. Mr. Bause is an honored member of the Knights of Pythias lodge of Wolflake and is a popular member of the community in which he lives. He is a strong Republican and has taken a keen interest in the success of his party, being especially active in county work, and in the fall of 1900 he was elected by a flattering majority to the office of county counselor, a position he has filled with honor and credit.

SAMUEL L. HAYS (DECEASED).

The gentleman whose name heads this review was a young man who was held in the highest respect for his integrity of character in Perry township, and came from a family who is well known in the whole county of Noble. He traced his lineage to noble ancestry, and it is with no small degree of pleasure as well as sadness that the biographer presents the following text.

He was born in Perry township, Noble county, Ind., March 8, 1875, and was the youngest of a family of six children born to William D. and Harriet E. (Smith) Hays. An unfortunate circumstance has existed in the home of Mr. and Mrs. Hays, as they have had to mourn the death of each son which has been born to them. He was reared on his father's estate contiguous to Ligonier, where he received his practical education both in the district schools and at Ligonier high school. He was a student also at the business college at Manchester, Ind., and later turned his time and attention to agricultural pursuits. He was a young man who revered his father and mother, and his



S. L. Hays

aim in life was to live in such a manner as would reflect honor upon his dear parents as well as upon his own name. His home he looked upon as the dearest spot, and his wife and sweet little daughter were his pride.

Mr. Hays' life for over a quarter of a century was as an open volume, and was spent wholly in his native township. He chose for his dear companion in life Miss Bessie J. Cook; they were wedded April 27, 1898, and one little daughter, Harriet Lucille, was given them to bless and cheer their hearts and home. She is a winsome little rosebud, and will be a solace and comfort to her widowed mother.

Mrs. Hays was born in Noble county February 15, 1877, is a daughter of William and Sarah (Welty) Cook, and was reared and educated in Perry township. She was a student in Ligonier high school. Her father was a native of Pennsylvania, born in 1823, and died in 1897. He was an agriculturist. Mother Cook was a native of Ohio, born in 1833, and died in 1879. Mrs. Hays is a lady who duly appreciated her dear husband, and her home was her paradise.

Samuel L. Hays was a Republican in his political sentiment, and his maiden vote was cast for the lamented McKinley. He followed in the footsteps of his father in his political affiliations. His choice in the religious field was the United Brethren church located in Ligonier. He was one of the most prominent workers of the young men in the church, and especially in the Sunday-school. In the latter he was identified in an official sense as librarian, secretary and treasurer for the last four years. Any measure he could advocate for the advancement and progress of the Master's work in the Sunday-school he was ever ready to perform,

and was deeply interested in the moral, social, religious and intellectual welfare of his community.

He was not strictly a rugged man in constitution, but at the same time was not an invalid. About 1900 his health began to fail him, and continued till the grim reaper, Death, sought him out on Wednesday, December 11, 1901; he passed away peacefully and quietly, his couch being surrounded by his loving wife and baby girl, his sorrowing parents and his two sisters, when the spark of life went out in this world to be again reignited in the world beyond. The sympathetic tear has been shed, the last sad rites have been administered by loved ones, and he sleeps in the beautiful Ligonier cemetery. There was a large concourse of friends and relatives present at the obsequies, which were held at the old homestead. His former pastor, Rev. G. F. Byrer, who wedded him and his wife, and is now resident pastor at Warsaw, Ind., pronounced the funeral oration, and was assisted by the Rev. J. A. Groves, of Ligonier.

The family circle has lost another link in the magic chain, and the bereaved parents, who have interred their last son, have the universal sympathy of all who know them. For the gratification of the bereaved wife and little daughter the above lines are willingly presented in this record of Noble county's best citizens, to be perused and held sacred in the years to come.

JOHN H. COCKLEY.

This gentleman, to a review of whose life the following lines are devoted, has been a well-know and popular resident of Al-

bion for over a quarter of a century, and at the present time is connected with one of the city's largest and most prosperous mercantile establishments. John H. Cockley is a native of Lebanon county, Pennsylvania, where his birth occurred on the 31st day of March, 1855. His parents, both born in the Keystone state, were Peter and Susan (Rheinhold) Cockley, who were married in the county of Lancaster, and there lived until 1885. In that year they moved to Kansas City, Mo., where the father was for some time engaged in buying and shipping live stock. He followed that business quite extensively for a number of years, and while thus engaged traveled over a large part of the middle and western states, meeting with financial success in many of his operations. While looking after some of his cattle he was attacked by an infuriated bull, and before he could be rescued received injuries which resulted in his death. This was in the year 1888. His widow, who is still living, is making her home at this time in the city of Olathe, Kan. Peter and Susan Cockley were the parents of ten children, of whom the following are living: Leah, Lizzie, Kate, Sadie, Lottie, Martha, Charles and John H. The first three reside in Pennsylvania; Lottie lives in Olathe, Kan.; Charles in St. Louis; while the subject of this sketch is the only member of the family with residence in Noble county.

John H. Cockley attended the schools of Fayetteville and Mechanicsburg, Penn., until his fifteenth year, and then entered Palatine College, where he finished the English course. For some time after graduating from the above institution he remained under the parental roof, and about the year 1875 came to Albion, Ind. He remained in the

city and county, and on the 1st day of March, 1877, his marriage was solemnized with Miss Delila Pepple, daughter of James Pepple, one of the pioneer settlers of Noble county. Immediately following his marriage Mr. Cockley accepted the position of salesman with one of the large dry-goods firms of Albion, and continued in that capacity until becoming identified, in the month of March, 1883, with the business house of J. D. Black. He has remained with that gentleman until the present time, meantime becoming thoroughly familiar with every detail of the business and taking charge of the clerical department. Mr. Cockley is essentially a business man, possessing excellent judgment on all matters coming within his line of trade, and a knowledge which enables him to make judicious purchases. He is a skilled accountant, and his general oversight of the business is such that mistakes rarely if ever occur, and his popularity with the public has been the means of winning a large number of patrons. By studying carefully the wants of the trade and catering to the tastes of customers he has gradually enlarged the area of the trade of the house until to-day it occupies a commanding position in the mercantile interests of Noble county. He believes in doing well what is to be done, and by diligent attention to the most minute detail as well as the management of greater concerns he has saved hundreds of dollars to his employer, establishing for himself a reputation as one of the most careful, painstaking and successful salesmen that ever stood behind a counter in Albion.

Mr. and Mrs. Cockley have an interesting family of eight children, whose names are as follows: Lelia, Mamie, Hattie, John H., Charles, Walter, Vesta and Anna. The

oldest daughter is a teacher in the public schools of York township. She is a well educated young lady, cultured and refined, and has made a most creditable record in the work of teaching, to which she proposes to devote her life. The second daughter, also well educated, is holding a clerical position in the Albion postoffice, where her services are greatly appreciated. Mr. Cockley has always taken great interest in the cause of education, and as a member of the Albion school board has been instrumental in advancing the schools of the city to the present high standard they enjoy. He served as treasurer of the board for a period of six years, during which time he was untiring in his efforts to secure teachers of superior professional qualifications, and to procure for the schools the latest and most approved educational appliances. By reason of his own thorough mental discipline he is well qualified for a school official, and few men of the city are as familiar as he with the educational methods of the present time. In politics Mr. Cockley gives his allegiance to the Republican party, but he has never entertained any ambition in the direction of office. He is well informed on the leading questions of the day and discusses them intelligently, but the schemes and methods of the modern politician have always been repugnant to his nature. Fraternally he belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Albion, and his religious belief is embodied in the Lutheran creed. In every position to which Mr. Cockley has been called his duties have been faithfully and uncomplainingly performed. He is progressive in spirit, takes pride in the prosperity of the city of his choice, and to the best of his ability does the

right as he sees and understands the right. In a quiet way he has done much to advance the standard of citizenship, and Albion is proud to number him among her most worthy and highly respected men. Of domestic taste, he finds his greatest enjoyment in the bosom of his family, and his home is a favorite resort for the best social circles of the town. His life has been fruitful of much good to his fellow-man and it is with pleasure that his name is accorded mention in this volume with other representative citizens of Noble county.

HENRY L. BUSZ.

Henry L. Busz was born February 1, 1838, on the farm upon which he now resides in Noble township, Noble county, Indiana, his parents being Jacob and Catherine (Reddinger) Busz. Jacob Busz was born in Switzerland, on October 24, 1796, and his wife was born in Lancaster county, Penn., April 25, 1810. About 1833 in the month of August they came to Indiana, settling in Noble county, in section 12, Noble township, where they lived for many years and reared a family of six children, who are among the most prominent residents of Noble county at this time. They are John N., Simon W., Henry L., Elizabeth, Jesse, and Mary Ann. The father passed away March 7, 1855, and the mother on April 15, 1863.

Henry L. Busz spent his boyhood and youth on his father's farm, obtained his education in the schools of that locality, and receiving lessons of thrift and industry which have remained with him throughout

life and enabled him to lay up a competency against the time when the declining years of life shall overtake him. He has always been a farmer and there are none in the community who are more deserving praise for their careful and methodical methods, or the success of their undertakings, than Henry L. Busz. He remained at home until the death of his parents, and upon his marriage he took his bride to the old homestead, which has since been his home. The land comprises eighty-six acres of land upon which he has placed many improvements in the way of good buildings, etc., making it in every way a much-to-be desired property.

At the breaking out of the great political conflict which shook our country from center to circumference, Mr. Busz was among the first to shoulder arms in defense of the flag, enlisting in Company G, Nineteenth Indiana Volunteer Regiment, in July, 1861, and going to the seat of conflict. He served faithfully and well for six months, experiencing some startling adventures and was then discharged on account of disability, when he returned home and again took up the occupation of quiet life.

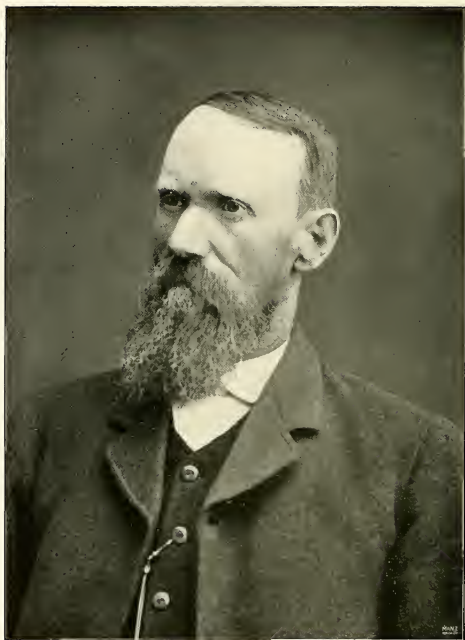
On September 20, 1866, the marriage of Henry L. Busz and Miss Maria Pressler took place in this township. The bride was born in Fairfield county, Ohio, December 14, 1843, and is one of those genial women whom it is a pleasure to number among friends, and the very embodiment of cordial hospitality. Her father, John Pressler, was born in Lancaster county, Penn., January 29, 1807, while her mother, Maria (Egloff) Pressler, was born in Montgomery county, the same state. They settled in Ohio and later moved to Whitley county, Ind., where

they died, the mother at the age of forty-five years and the father at the advanced age of eighty. Fifteen children were born to them, ten of whom grew to adult years. Mr. and Mrs. Busz are members and earnest workers in the Freewill Baptist church and richly deserve the confidence and good will they enjoy among the many who have known and appreciated them for so many years.

WILLIAM D. HAYS.

This gentleman is one of the best and most favorably known agriculturists of Noble county, Ind., who has been identified with the dairy interests of the state for almost a quarter of a century and is one of the largest land owners in this section. His parents were Samuel and Jemima (Rittenhouse) Hays, who settled in Perry township in 1846. Samuel Hays was born in Frederick, Md., in 1787, moved to Pickaway county, Ohio, in 1802, was in the war of 1812, and in 1821 was married in Ross county, that state, to Miss Jemima Rittenhouse, who was born in the state of Virginia in 1802. Five children were born to them, namely: Mary E., who was born January 15, 1823, and became the wife of William Hancock, of Pickaway county, Ohio; Rachel J., who died in infancy; Moses P., who also died in infancy; William D., subject of these memoirs, who was born April 21, 1830, in Pickaway county, Ohio; and Hester Ann, born March 31, 1833, married Hamilton Baker, a farmer of this county, and passed to her reward in 1865.

Levi Hays, grandfather of William D., was born in Maryland October 1, 1752, in



W D Hays



Mrs H E Hays

December, 1778, wedded Eleanor Harris, and in 1805 emigrated to Ohio and settled on Brush creek, in Fairfield county, where they remained one year, and in 1806 moved to Perry township. Mr. Hays made a purchase of thirteen hundred acres of land of the Fitzgerald survey—one of the first surveys of Ohio—and five sons and four daughters were born to them.

William D. Hays received no advantage in the way of education other than was derived from the public schools, but he improved the opportunities he had and obtained a practical knowledge that has been of inestimable benefit to him. He has devoted his life to farming and stock-raising, and is one of the leading agriculturists of Noble county, whose energy and enterprise have made him prosperous and therefore prominent. His unflinching insight into the affairs of life led him to invest his money where he was certain of favorable returns, and his accumulations have increased until he now owns six hundred acres of the rich, productive farming land for which Noble county is famous, four hundred acres in other states, and houses and lots in Ligonier. Seeing a chance to add dairying to his other business with profit, he engaged in that industry about twenty-four years ago, and has continued it since as one of the principal lines of his farming. So successful has he been in the work he has undertaken that he is regarded by his neighbors as an oracle on the subjects of agriculture, dairying, stock-raising, etc., and his opinions are eagerly sought.

Mr. Hays was married to Miss Harriet E. Smith, who was born in Fayette county, Ohio, August 10, 1834, and is a daughter of Jacob and Abigail (Bloomer) Smith. She

is the eldest of six children, the remaining members of the family being as follows: Sarah A., deceased, who married Henry Baker, a farmer of this county; Benjamin F., who married Miss Charity Lane, and is the father of the following children—Emma Ellis, Frank, Howard, Hattie, William, Ethel, Lizzie and Clara; Matthias M., a farmer in Missouri, who married Miss Anna Gallatin, now deceased. Four children, Lewis, William, Abigail and Daniel, composed their family. Nancy J., who died as she was entering young womanhood; and Phoebe, who married John L. Shoup, a farmer of Noble county.

Jacob Smith, father of Mrs. William D. Hays, was born in Virginia March 29, 1810, was a farmer by vocation, in religion a Methodist, and in politics a Whig. His wife was also a native of Virginia, was born July 1, 1815, and reared in Ohio, and died May 19, 1880, in the faith of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mrs. Hays was in fact reared in Ohio, having been brought to the state when but a babe, and only twelve years of age when brought to Indiana. Mr. Hays well remembers the first school he attended, the house being but sixteen feet square and of the rudest possible construction, with textbooks about as primitive as the school-house itself.

The union of Mr. and Mrs. Hays has been blessed by the birth of six sons and daughters, viz: Jacob, born February 19, 1854, and died when in his twenty-second year; Rhea Ann, born December 2, 1855, and was taken home when a sweet little blossom of seven years; Luella, born August 17, 1858, became the wife of W. A. Cochran, of Perry township, and the mother of three children, Edith (Mrs. Charles Stage,

mother of Glen T. Stage, an infant), Dean and Jessie; William Schuyler, born July 15, 1868, was a student in old Purdue, and passed to the better land in 1885; Hattie B., born February 14, 1865, is the wife of Frederick Greene, a leading stock dealer and butcher of Ligonier. Their children are William H., Hays J. (who died in infancy), George W. and Magdelana; Samuel L., who was born March 8, 1875, and is the youngest of the family. He lives on the homestead with his parents and assists in the management of the work. He married Miss Bessie Cook, and has one child, Harriet Lucille, a bright little girl. At the death of William Schuyler Hays the following obituary appeared in a local paper: "On Tuesday morning, March 2, 1886, at the residence of his father, W. D. Hays, in Perry township, W. S. Hays, aged seventeen years, seven months and fifteen days. In the death of Schuyler society in this place and surrounding country lost one of its bright lights. The entire community sympathize with the family of the deceased in this their sad bereavement. The funeral at the United Brethren church yesterday was largely attended, and the funeral oration was delivered by Rev. Knotts; burial at the Ligonier cemetery. A gloom has been cast over the college by the death of one of the students. Rarely does the angel of death darken the portals of Wabash College, and on that account are such visitations felt the more keenly. Word was received announcing the death of Schuyler Hays at his home in Ligonier. Two short weeks ago he went home to attend the wedding of a sister. He was in the junior preparatory class, just beginning his college course, and was a member of the Sigma Chi

fraternity, both of which bodies will pass suitable resolutions. He was a pleasant companion, a good student, and gave ever promise of being an honorable and respected citizen."—Crawfordsville Argus.

Mr. Hays has supported the Republican ticket ever since they placed their first presidential candidate, General John C. Fremont, in the field, and while he has never aspired for political honors, his ability as a financier caused his friends to place him in the office of trustee of Perry township, and so efficiently did he perform the duties devolving upon him that he was retained in that position for eight years, a glowing tribute to his worth and the high esteem in which he was held. The family are prominent in religious circles and are members of the United Brethren church, in which they are zealous workers, and to which Mr. Hays has liberally contributed to the rebuilding of the church, which will cost in the aggregate \$8,000.

JOSEPH W. MARSHALL.

The art of architecture, although defined in technological works as that of planning and erecting edifices, has many collateral and auxiliary branches on which its perfectness and beauty depend, and chief among these is the art of plastering. From the rudest habitation to the sublimest palaces or cathedral, the art in all ages, from the earliest dawn of time until the present hour, has varied in different parts of the world, and from the bare and clinked seams in the walls of the primitive log cabin of the early American forest to the magnificent capitol buildings of the teeming cities of civilized life,

the adjunct of plaster has wrought a change magical in its effect upon the eye and upon the comfort of those whose fate leads them to the occupation of the rooms so desirably finished. The interior decoration of edifices of all kinds has been transformed into a fine art, and in this the subject of this sketch is an acknowledged expert.

Joseph W. Marshall was born near Farmer, in Defiance county, Ohio, July 25, 1842, and lived in his native place until over twenty-one years old, in the meantime serving some months at the trade of plasterer. In August, 1863, he came to Noble county, Ind., and finished learning the plasterer's trade in Ligonier, after which he followed the trade with varying success for several years in Rome City, Wawaka and Ligonier.

In the meantime, however, Mr. Marshall had so prospered that he thought it but proper that he should share his fortunes with a mate, and he married, in Elkhart township, Noble county, November 20, 1864, Miss Elizabeth C. Lower, a daughter of the late Daniel and Abigail. (DeLong) Lower, a sketch of whom is given in full on another page. This lady was born in Noble county, Ind., July 21, 1839, and made her home under the parental roof until her marriage.

After he had been joined in wedlock, Mr. Marshall and his young wife located in Rome City, and for some few years followed his vocation, and then removed to a farm in Elkhart township and began the occupation of agriculture, and this has ever since been his calling, at which he has been even more satisfactorily and profitably employed than he had been at his original trade. From Elkhart township, Noble county, Mr. Marshall changed his residence in May, 1898, to the line between Noble and Lagrange coun-

ties, and settled just north of the boundary in Clear Springs township, Lagrange county. Here he purchased an excellent farm of one hundred acres, on which he has a handsome dwelling and farm buildings of the most substantial construction, and since then has added one hundred and sixty-two acres. His crops comprise all the various grains unusually cultivated in this latitude, together with the usual grasses, vegetables, etc., and the odor from disintegrating oxide of calcium has been exchanged for pure oxygen and exhilarating ozone.

To the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Marshall have been born nine children, the elder two of whom, however, Ida J. and John D., died in infancy. The survivors were named, in order of birth, as follows: Ervin A.; Cora E., who is the wife of William C. Shultz; Orson O.; Murray E., teaching school; Greeley J.; William W., and Clyde J.

Mr. Marshall is a Democrat in politics and takes a great interest in public affairs, and especially in the success of his party at the polls and the election of good and competent public officers who can be trusted to carry out the principles upon which they are elected. In religion he and wife are Free Will Baptists, and are among the most liberal contributors in the township to the Jones Chapel congregation, to which they belong, and also work with a good will in promoting the interests of the church in general.

The father of Joseph W. Marshall was John Marshall, who was born in Guernsey county, Ohio, March 10, 1814, and who, October 23, 1840, married in Logan county, Ohio, Miss Eliza Jane McGee, who was born in Ireland but came to this country when she was nine years old. Soon after marriage, John Marshall and wife settled in Defiance

county, Ohio, near Farmer City, and there Mrs. Eliza Jane Marshall passed away, May 23, 1851, the mother of four children, viz.: Joseph W., Robert McGee, Thomas R. and Martha J. The death of John Marshall took place at Rome City, Ind., March 5, 1884.

Joseph W. Marshall and wife are classed with the old settlers of Noble county, and accordingly share in the respect paid to such citizens by the rising generation, while they also number hosts of warm friends among the elders, who, like themselves, can call to mind many of the great changes in the growth of the country within the past thirty-five years, and in which they have been important factors. They are passing their declining years in peace and comfort, with no sorrowing recollections of the past.

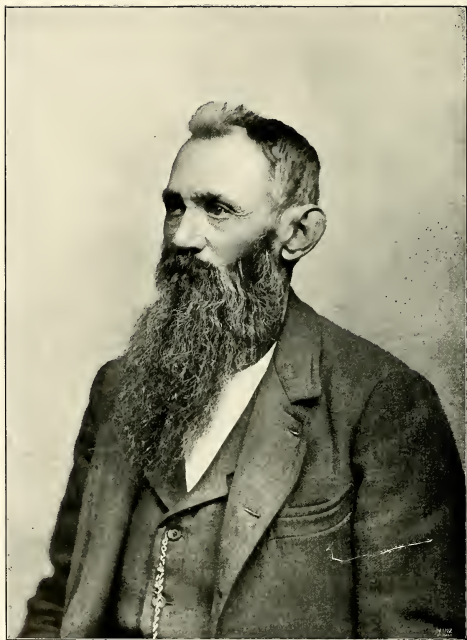
GEORGE W. PIPER.

The gentleman whose name opens this article has long occupied an eminent and enviable standing in the county where he has so long made his home. He has filled with marked credit public affairs of trust, and now possesses to an unusually large degree the confidence and respect of the people with whom he has so long been associated. This standing has not been acquired by him because of the influence of wealth or original social position or the aid of influential friends, but has been honestly earned and richly merited by his own inherent worth, by the possession of those traits of character which have always formed expression in a life devoted to the welfare of his own home circle, and to the progress and advancement of the community with which he has been so closely connected.

George W. Piper is a native of the Buckeye state, having been born on the 19th of December, 1828, in Clark county, Ohio. His parents were John R. and Jane (Prickett) Piper, the former a native of Virginia, and the latter of Ohio. John R. Piper, when yet a child, was taken by his parents to Ohio, and by his marriage with Jane Prickett became the father of six children, as follows: Rachael K. and William, both deceased; George, the subject; John J. is now a resident of Washington; and David and Catherine are both deceased.

George W. Piper's early educational advantages were somewhat limited. He attended the public schools of his native state until about the age of twelve years, at which time he accompanied his mother upon her removal to Indiana, settling in Washington township, Noble county. From that time until he was thirty years old he remained with his mother, faithfully looking after her interests. About this time he aired out for a time, but in 1851, because of the death of his brother, he returned home and again took up the operation of the old farm. He continued at this occupation here until about 1868, when he moved onto the place of his present residence. He became the owner of five hundred and fifty acres of fine agricultural property, but sold a good deal of this to his children, his present real estate consisting of three hundred and eighteen acres. This was all accumulated by his own unremitting toil and indefatigable efforts, and he took a just pride in the results of his earlier labors.

On the 24th of October, 1858, the marriage of George W. Piper took place, Miss Samantha Shelpman being the lady of his choice. She was born July 21, 1839, near Marysville, Ohio, a daughter of William



George W. Piper



Mrs George W Piper

Shelpman, later of York township. Noble county, Ind. The latter was the father of four children—Samantha, Emily J., Adaline and Hannah. George W. and Samantha (Shelpman) Piper became the parents of eight children, brief mention of whom is as follows: John J. was born January 29, 1860, married Mary Buffenbarger, and they have three children, Goldie M., Marie and Zelta; Charles E., born October 3, 1862, married Viola A. Brenninger, and to this union were also born three children, Rap, Chester (deceased) and Jennie; William H., born January 21, 1865, married Cora Fahl, and they became the parents of five children, Bennie G., Esther, Carroll, Laura and Clarence; Elma J., born July 22, 1867, died September 1, 1889; Addie, born July 22, 1870, became the wife of H. D. Miller, and they have one child, George A., and she is a professional dressmaker and he is principal of the high school at Topeka, Kans.; Phineas, born January 26, 1873, married Ocia O. Smith, and they have one child, Smith; Dora was born April 15, 1876; and Nettie D. was born October 28, 1882.

Miss Dora completed the common-school course in the class of 1893 and received her diploma. She is her mother's main stay in the home circle. Miss Nettie has musical attainments, both vocal and instrumental. She is now learning the profession of modiste.

Here is appended the obituary of the daughter, Elma, who died September 1, 1890: "On Sunday, September 1, at the home of her parents, George and Samantha Piper, occurred the death of their daughter, Elma J.; her age was twenty-two years, one month and eleven days. She had experienced a protracted illness of seven months,

during which time she suffered extremely, though amidst it all she manifested a courage and though of character which continued to the last and contributed a beauty even to the dying hour. When she perceived that she must die she called to her bedside the members of the family and disposed of the few articles of worldly effects, consisting of little gifts, upon this one and that as tokens of remembrance; and, at her request, being tenderly adjusted upon the pillows, she bade an adieu and triumphantly died in the hope of life beyond. A beautiful life was followed by a beautiful death. For a number of years she had been a Sunday-school teacher and organist at Ormas, and was one who could be relied upon as a helper in every good cause, everywhere displaying the same grand fortitude and nobleness of character. The funeral, which was held at the residence, was largely attended by the friends her life had won for her, the number of people in attendance being estimated at six hundred. The sermon was preached by Rev. H. Nickerson, pastor of the Methodist church at Wolf Lake. Though dead, she yet lives in the hearts of all who knew her. She had secured her teacher's certificate to teach in Noble county, but her illness deprived her of entering upon the profession as teacher."

William Shelpman was a native of Ohio, and was an agriculturist. He was a devout member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and was a benevolent man, and died in 1856, aged thirty-nine years. Mother Shelpman was also a native of Ohio, and she died at the age of twenty-eight. There were four daughters—Samantha; Emily J., deceased; Adaline, wife of E. T. Rector, residing in Indianapolis, who is a carpenter and joiner by trade and was a soldier in the Civil war

for three years. They are adherents of the Methodist Episcopal church. Adaline was previously married to J. H. Brown, now deceased, and three children were born—Almer W., Minnie E. and Frank H. The next daughter is Hannah, wife of Henry Stephenson, a resident of Lincoln, Neb., and he is an agriculturist. They have five children.

Mr. Piper has followed agricultural pursuits all his life, though not exclusively. He has also paid considerable attention to the breeding and raising of sheep and cattle, the latter stock being his specialty at the present time. That he has made a success of his calling is abundantly evinced by the well-kept appearance of his farm and the abundant harvests he gathers.

Politically Mr. Piper has been a staunch and active worker in the ranks of the Republican party ever since its organization, and has been honored by his fellow citizens with several offices of honor and trust. He was elected a trustee of Washington township, and that his service was efficient and thoroughly satisfactory to his constituents is attested by the fact that for nine consecutive years he was retained in that office. He was also elected a member of the board of county commissioners, serving in that capacity at the time the present court-house was being erected. It was at a time when there was especial call for watchfulness and attention to the interests of the people of the county, and Mr. Piper acquitted himself of his onerous duties in a manner that earned him the commendation of all, irrespective of party.

Religiously the family are all active and consistent members of the Free Baptist church at Cold Springs, Whitley county, Ind. Socially the members of this family are

accounted worthy members of the best people in their community, and by their courteous manners, genial dispositions and careful regard for the ethics of life have endeared themselves to a wide circle of friends.

JOHN A. HARKLESS.

For a number of years the subject of this sketch has been identified with the business interest of Albion, and is well entitled to representation in the biographical compendium of Noble county. Paternally he comes from good old French Huguenot stock, his great-grandfather having been driven from France in an early day by reason of religious persecution. This ancestor first fled from his native land to Saxony, Germany; and later, while going on a visit to a relative, he was picked up by a British vessel and pressed into the naval service. By this means he reached America, where he escaped from the vessel, and soon afterward espoused the patriotic cause in the war of the Revolution. He served with distinction throughout that struggle, participating in a number of the most noted battles, among which was the storming of Stony Point by "Mad Anthony" Wayne. The subject's maternal ancestors were of English and German people; his grandfather, John Bradley, having been a native of the United States, while the wife came from near the River Rhine. William Harkless, father of John A., was born in Ohio, and the mother, whose maiden name was Barbara Bradley, was a native of Pennsylvania. These parents married in Adams county, Ind., and there began housekeeping on a farm, devoting their lives to agricultural

pursuits. In the spring of 1869 they moved to York township, Noble county, and after a five-years' residence migrated to Iowa, settling in the county of Marion, that state. After spending three years there they returned to Noble county, where they spent the remainder of their days, the mother dying in 1882 and the father two years later. William and Barbara Harkless reared a family of seven children, namely: David J., Mary J., Emmeline, Louisa E., John A., Sheldon and Joseph M. Of the above only three are living: Sheldon, of Syracuse, Ind.; Joseph M., a photographer of Chicago; and John A., the subject of this review.

John A. Harkless was born in Adams county, Ind., January 1, 1858, and spent his youthful years upon his father's farm. During his minority he attended the winter sessions of the district schools of Adams and Noble counties, Ind., and Marion county, Ia., making substantial progress in his various studies. He accompanied his parents in their several moves and assisted his father until twenty years of age, when he came to Albion. On coming to this city he entered a photograph gallery with the object of learning the business and in time became a skillful operator. Possessed of natural artistic tastes, it was not long until he became proficient in every line of the work, and his services became very valuable to the proprietor of the gallery. It was not long before he made a proposition to purchase the establishment, which, being accepted, he soon found himself at the head of a very flourishing and remunerative business. Mr. Harkless has greatly enlarged his gallery and supplied it with all the latest modern devices for high-grade work in all lines of the photographic art. His familiar-

ity with every detail of the business, his skill as an operator and artistic touch as a finisher, have brought him prominently to the notice of the public with the result of a large and lucrative patronage. The work from this gallery is strictly up to the highest standard of modern photography, and Mr. Harkless depends upon his work in every artistic line, such as Crayon, India-Ink, Pastel, Water Colors, etc., as the best means of advertising. Nothing inferior is permitted to pass into the hands of patrons. Additional to his gallery Mr. Harkless is also interested to a considerable extent in merchandising, owning the Racket Store, which, under his management, is doing a very large and successful trade. In looking after both enterprises he is kept very busy, but the results fully justify the time and energy devoted to his undertakings. Mr. Harkless has an eye to business and knows how to take advantage of opportunities. Since coming to Albion his financial success has been most encouraging, and to-day he is the possessor of a handsome competence, accumulated entirely through his own agency. He is one of the progressive men of the town, takes a lively interest in its commercial and industrial advancement and stands well with all classes of people. With few advantages in youth worth mentioning, he has overcome a rather discouraging environment, surmounted a number of formidable obstacles in the way of his success, and his life forcibly illustrates what a young man of energy and determination of purpose can accomplish. Mr. Harkless has been twice married, the first time to Miss Mary J. Johnson, and later, on the 30th day of November, 1899, he was united in the bonds of wedlock to Miss Myrtle V. Simpson, of Albion. In his political views Mr.

Harkless is an earnest supporter of the Prohibition party, believing the ballot to be the only correct solution of the whiskey problem. He is strictly a temperate man, and uses all the ability in his power to counteract the great curse the saloons maintain throughout the country.

HON. JOSEPH S. CONLOGUE.

Few men in Noble county occupy as prominent a position in political and business circles as the well-known gentleman whose brief biography is herewith presented. The record of a busy and successful life must ever prove of interest and profit to the student who would learn the intrinsic essence of individuality. Such has been the life of Hon. Joseph S. Conlogue, whose influence on the political history of Noble county has been marked and salutary and who, through the medium of the journals of which he is editor, has to a large degree been a factor in molding public opinion.

Mr. Conlogue is one of the oldest native sons of Kendallville, having been born in this city on the 19th day of June, 1843. His father, Samuel B. Conlogue, was born in Steuben county, N. Y., June 16, 1809, and his mother, Mary A. (Cilley) Conlogue, was a native of Livingston county, same state, and was born on the 6th day of May, 1814. After marriage Samuel B. Conlogue moved to Monroe county, Michigan, and engaged in the lumber business, which he carried on successfully until changing his residence in 1841 to Noble county, Ind.

For a few years after locating in Kendallville Mr. Conlogue followed carpenter

work and later purchased a farm in Allen township and turned his attention to agricultural pursuits. In connection with tilling the soil he also worked to some extent at carpentering and spent the remainder of his days on his place near the village of Lisbon. He assisted in building the first houses in Kendallville, two private dwellings, one belonging to Hon. William Mitchell, and the other to Mrs. Fanny Bearss, in addition to which he also erected a number of other residences and other public buildings. He was a skillful mechanic and a successful agriculturist, and as a citizen stood well in the community where he lived. Two children were born to Samuel B. and Mary A. Conlogue—William F. and Joseph S.

Joseph S. Conlogue was a lad of four years when his parents moved to the country, from which time until young manhood he lived on the farm. As soon as old enough he became his father's assistant, and as such did valuable service in all the work required to make agriculture a successful vocation. During the winter seasons he attended the district schools, and such was his progress that at the early age of sixteen he was sufficiently advanced in his studies to obtain a teacher's license. He taught during sixteen winters in different parts of Noble county, meanwhile devoting the other seasons of the year to farm work.

He was thus engaged until 1880, when he opened an insurance office in Kendallville. For a period of two years Mr. Conlogue carried on a fairly successful business in the line of general insurance and then, in partnership with Dr. J. H. Rerick, purchased a half interest in the Kendallville Standard, continuing its weekly visits for a period of five years, during which time the



J. S. Conlogue.

paper was greatly improved in its mechanical makeup and in the quality of its reading matter. The circulation also largely increased and a liberal advertising patronage was secured. At the end of five years Dr. Rerick disposed of his interest in the plant to his son, John D. Rerick, and the firm as changed continued until 1892, when W. S. Osborne purchased an interest in the concern and became Mr. Conlogue's associate. While the younger Rerick was connected with the paper the *Daily Sun* was established, the first number of which made its appearance February 22, 1890. It has been issued regularly ever since and is constantly growing in public favor, the circulation in Kendallville alone being in excess of six hundred bona fide subscribers. The *Standard* is a well printed, ably edited, Republican paper, devoted to politics, home and foreign news, education, choice literature, humor, progress and improvement. Mr. Conlogue, who has proved himself to be one of the ablest newspaper men in northeastern Indiana. The *Standard* is highly prized as a political organ and a clean dignified family paper. The office is well equipped for all kinds of work in the printing line and with a weekly circulation of over thirteen hundred. The *Standard* has proven a financially successful enterprise. Mr. Conlogue is one of the Republican standard bearers in Noble county, but he conducts his paper in such a way as to win the esteem of his political opponents. He has rendered incalculable service to his party, in recognition of which he was nominated and elected in the fall of 1900 to the upper house of Indiana legislature. Thus far his senatorial experience has fully met the expectations of his constituents, and he ranks with the ablest

members of the body to which he belongs. He has been instrumental in promoting some important legislation, takes an active part in all the deliberations of the senate and is recognized as an exceedingly able committee worker. His course has justified the people's confidence in him and his ability to discharge worthily important trusts has never been questioned by his friends or political adversaries.

In 1883 Mr. Conlogue and Dr. A. S. Parker assisted in organizing the Eastern Indiana Agricultural Society, of which Mr. Conlogue acted as secretary for fourteen years and then resigned; in December, 1901, he was re-elected, and has done much toward making this one of the most successful institutions of the kind in the state.

Mr. Conlogue has served eight years as secretary of the Kendallville school board and one year as president, and spares no pains in looking after the educational interests of the city. He is also president of the Noble County Building & Loan Association, the success of which is largely due to his efforts. As a member of the common council, he has stood for municipal reform, besides being the means of promoting a number of important improvements conducive to the public good and adding greatly to the development and beauty of the city.

In July, 1898, he was appointed stamp agent and inspector of the United States internal revenue office at Indianapolis, Ind., for the imprinting of revenue stamps. In all the positions with which he has been honored he has discharged his duties in a straightforward, honorable manner, showing himself to be a man of sagacity and discreetness of judgment, of scrupulous integrity and gentlemanly demeanor.

In addition to his career as a politician, editor, legislator and man of business, Mr. Conlogue has a military record, having served as a soldier in the late Civil war. In the fall of 1864 he joined Company D, One Hundred Forty-second Indiana Infantry, and shortly after entering the service was commissioned first lieutenant.

Mr. Conlogue was married in Jefferson township, Noble county, March 19, 1868, to Miss Julia Strouss, daughter of the late Jonas and Anna (Macartney) Strouss, of Swan township. Mrs. Conlogue's parents were natives of Pennsylvania, but came to Noble county as early as 1836 and settled in Swan township on government land, which Mr. Strouss purchased at one dollar and a quarter an acre. They were among the earliest pioneers of Indiana and both lived to be quite old, the father dying in Swan township October 12, 1900, at the remarkable age of one hundred years and three days. In all probability he was the oldest man that ever lived in the county. His wife, whose death occurred at Avilla, also reached a ripe old age.

Mrs. Conlogue was born on the old homestead in Swan township May 18, 1846, and has spent the greater part of her life near the place of her nativity. She has borne her husband two daughters—Harriet Virginia and Zella Ruth—the former employed in the office of the Standard as book-keeper and proofreader, and the latter one of Kendallville's most popular and successful teacher's. Both are remarkably bright and well educated ladies, no pains having been spared to afford them the best intellectual discipline obtainable. Harriet V. was graduated from the Kendallville high school and then took a musical and business

course at the Oberlin, Ohio, University. Zella R. completed the public school course and later entered De Pauw University, from which she was graduated with an honorable record.

Mr. Conlogue has always had the welfare of his community at heart, and as a public spirited and progressive citizen lends an active support and co-operation to every enterprise for the general good. He has upheld worthily an honored ancestral name, has been faithful in office, loyal in friendship and devotion to his family. He possesses broad humanitarian principles and is essentially a man of the people. As an editor he ranks with the ablest of his contemporaries and as a citizen no man in Kendallville or Noble county stands higher in the confidence or esteem of the people.

GEORGE W. HEFFNER.

The subject of this brief biographical mention, George W. Heffner, is an agriculturist of Sparta township, Noble county, Ind., who by strict attention to his honorable calling has made for himself an enviable reputation as a successful farmer and an honest and energetic business man. He is a native of the Hoosier state, having been born in Clinton township, Elkhart county, on the 30th day of August, 1846. His parents were Frederick and Mary (Miller) Heffner, the former born in Germantown, Miami county, Ohio, in 1811, and the latter a native of Pennsylvania, born in 1825. They were united in marriage in Clinton township, Elkhart county, Ind., about 1844, and lived there about eight years. They then

moved to Perry township, Noble county, and remained there about six years. About 1858 they came to Sparta township, this county, and settled on the farm where Mr. Heffner now lives. Here they both passed away, he on the 15th of September, 1884, and she on the 2d of February, 1899.

George W. Heffner attended the public schools of Noble county, Ind., until he was twenty years old. He then worked by the day for a year of two until his marriage. After that happy event he was employed in a brickyard for about a year, and then took up the pursuit of agriculture, commencing the cultivation of the tract which he now owns and occupies and which comprises seventy-five acres of fertile and well-tilled land.

George W. Heffner was united in marriage on the 5th day of July, 1868, at which time Miss Eliza Sparrow became his wife. She is the daughter of Richard and Catherine (Kelley) Sparrow, the former a native of Maryland and the latter of Kentucky. Richard Sparrow died in Sparta township, Noble county, Ind., in 1880, his wife dying January 8, 1891. The union of George W. Heffner and his wife has been blessed with the birth of ten children, a brief record of whom is as follows: Rosella, born February 16, 1869, and died October 12, 1869; Mary C., born September 26, 1870, married Frank Growcock, and became the mother of three children, Louisa C., Otto, who died August 11, 1893, and Dessa B.; Cornelius M. was born November 12, 1872, and died July 21, 1886; Neva J., born July 11, 1875, became the wife of Ed Crockett, and has one child, Beulah; Delta, born February 6, 1878, married Thomas Baughman; a daughter died in infancy;

Calvin F., born October 23, 1883; Chester H., born June 5, 1885; Richard F., born November 5, 1887, and Ethel B., born March 24, 1892.

Politically Mr. Heffner is an active and uncompromising Republican, firmly believing that the principles and policies advocated in the platform of that party to be those most conducive to the welfare of this country. He is a public-spirited and progressive citizen, deeply interested in the welfare of the people of his community and in all that contributes to its educational, moral and material advancement. His business efforts have been crowned with a large measure of success, rightly merited, and he possesses the esteem and regard of a large circle of acquaintances.

FRED B. MOORE.

Fred B. Moore, civil engineer and county surveyor of Noble county, Ind., was born in Orange township, this county, October 6, 1867, a son of William H. and Jeannette (Hitchcock) Moore, both natives of Noble county, and born in Elkhart and Orange townships, respectively. The father passed his early manhood as an agriculturist, but has now retired from the activities of that somewhat laborious life and is living in comfortable ease with the helpmate of his earlier days in Rome City. These parents have had born to them a family of five children, all still living, save one, Grace, who died in childhood. The survivors are: Fred B., Delta W., of Indianapolis; Frank H., on the parental farm in Orange township, who married Minnie Pointer, who has borne him one

child; Edward C., who married Nora Miller and lives on the home farm.

Mr. Moore was reared on the old homestead and received a sound education in the district school, and followed this attendance by teaching school for eight years, but during this interval still continued his identification with the schools as a student. He took a special course in civil engineering at the Michigan Agricultural College, at Lansing, and in 1892-93 was employed on the engineering corps of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad. In 1892 he was the candidate of the Republican party for the office of county surveyor of Noble county, but with the rest of the ticket met with defeat. In 1894 he was nominated for the same office, and in the ensuing election the ticket proved to be successful at the polls, and when inducted into office he performed his duties in so satisfactory a manner that he was elected his own successor in 1896, 1898 and 1899, and is now serving his seventh year.

Fred B. Moore was most happily married, November 25, 1894, to Miss Fanny F. Miller, who was born in Ligonier, Noble county, Ind., and is a daughter of David T. and Mary Miller, of Lagrange county. To this union one child has been born, Glenn E., whose nativity occurred October 7, 1895. Mrs. Moore is a graduate of the common schools of her childhood home and of the Grand Rapids (Mich.) high school, and is a lady of refinement and quite an ornament to society. Mr. Moore is a member of Rome City Lodge, No. 450, F. & A. M.; Kendallville Chapter, No. 64, R. A. M.; Ligonier Council; also a member of Albion Lodge, K. of P. Both Mr. and Mrs. Moore are pious members of the Methodist Episcopal church

and are by no means niggardly in their contributions toward its support. The Moores descend from Irish ancestry and the Hitchcocks are of English extraction, the latter family having been identified with the Colonial and Revolutionary periods of American history.

ROBERT P. BARR.

One of the leading attorneys of the state of Indiana and the present city attorney of Kendallville, Noble county, Ind., is Robert P. Barr, a brief sketch of whose rise and progress is well worthy a place in this volume of Noble county's prominent and representative men. The Old Dominion, of which West Virginia was formerly a part, has been made famous in history by a long list of representative sons, and Robert P. Barr ably sustains the high reputation they enjoy wherever their lot may be cast. Born in Wood county, W. Va., June 8, 1852, he there spent his youthful days until reaching his thirteenth year, about which time his parents made preparation to move to Indiana. April 14, 1865, the family arrived in Noble county and settled on a farm two and a half miles east of Avilla, in Allen township. Here Robert P. grew to manhood, receiving such education as the common schools of the country districts afforded at that time, and afterward entering the high school at Kendallville, making excellent use of the opportunities afforded him. In 1874 he entered the law office of Augustus A. Chapin, of Kendallville, and applied himself to the study of law under that gentleman's tutorship for two years, gaining an excellent preliminary knowledge of the profession and



Robert F. Barr

materially assisted by him in matriculating in the law department of the University of Michigan, from which he graduated in March, 1878.

He returned to Kendallville and began the practice of law, meeting with success, and on March 7, 1881, formed a partnership with his old tutor, Augustus A. Chapin, which continued until 1886, since which date Mr. Barr has pursued his profession alone. Mr. Barr has ever held a high position in the estimation of his fellow townsmen, and in the spring of 1879 was elected mayor of the city, and twice re-elected. In 1892 he was a delegate to the Republican national convention held at Minneapolis, Minn., which body chose the late Hon. Benjamin Harrison as its standard bearer, a worthy compliment to so worthy a son of Indiana. Mr. Barr has also served his city as its legal adviser, having occupied the position of city attorney for sixteen years—a position he still retains. While taking an active part in the political affairs of his county and state, it has not been to the prejudice of his professional duties and extensive practice. He has repeatedly served as a delegate to the state conventions of the Republican party, and sagacity and ability are not unknown quantities in the political problems there to be solved.

As an attorney he stands well to the front among Indiana's many able members of the profession, and in conducting a case—whether in the lower court or before the United States circuit for the state of Indiana—the same receives that careful presentation. Forceful, clear and comprehensive, he has the power to command the earnest consideration of the court and impress the jury with the facts and their logical

application to the case in question and in harmony with the requirements of law.

Mr. Barr was married in Kendallville, in 1879, to Eva B. Kingsley, a daughter of the late Lorin and Hannah Kingsley. Mrs. Barr is a native of Lagrange county, Ind. To Mr. Barr's union with Miss Kingsley two children have been born—Ralph K., now a student in the law department of the University of Michigan; and Robert L., a sophomore in the literary department of the same institution. The father of Robert P. Barr was Isaac A. Barr, who was born in Jefferson county, Ohio, a farmer by occupation. His mother was Martha A. Henry, also a native of Jefferson county, Ohio. The father retired from active life some years prior to his death, which occurred at his home in Avilla. The mother of Robert P. is still living. They were the parents of three children: John H., the eldest is a prosperous farmer in Lagrange county; Robert P. is the subject of this sketch; and Mary E. is the wife of W. D. Carver, who was a soldier in the Civil war, a member of the Thirtieth Indiana Volunteers, who died at Avilla.

WILLIAM H. SINGREY.

William H. Singrey, an enterprising agriculturist of Noble county, Ind., was born in Richland county, Ohio, October 15, 1850, and is the son of the late Jacob and Sarah (Cockley) Singrey, and a grandson of Thomas Singrey. The grandfather was a southern gentleman, having been born in Baltimore county, Md., March 12, 1801. He moved to Noble county, Ind., in the early 'sixties, and will be remembered by the older

residents of this community as a man of strict integrity and courtly bearing, whose home was the abode of hospitality and whose chivalric nature ever prompted him to deeds alike gentle and brave. He continued to reside in Jefferson township until his death, which occurred in the ripeness of age in the year 1886.

Jacob Singrey was born in Richland county, Ohio, and there grew to an honorable manhood. He was there joined in marriage to Miss Sarah Cockley, who was a native of Lancaster county, Penn., and resided in his native state until the spring of 1854, when, with his wife and three little children, Alverda, William H. and John P., he moved to Noble county, Ind., and settled on section 29, Jefferson township. At that time it was only woods, but he cleared it all himself and built it up. Here they remained during the remainder of their lives, and here the two younger children, Sarah P. and Thomas, were born. The eldest daughter, Alverda, became the wife of William A. Ax-tell, of this vicinity; and after her death, which occurred October 30, 1882, he married the second daughter, Sarah, who died in January, 1890. Thomas, the youngest son, died in Logansport, Ind., in February, 1896. Jacob Singrey passed to his reward on December 21, 1891, and his wife joined him March 30, 1899.

William H. Singrey was a child of four years when he accompanied his parents to their new home in Indiana, and it was in this state that he received his education and reached man's estate. His father owned a fine farm of two hundred and thirty-four acres which was well improved, and where young Singrey was thoroughly drilled in all departments of agriculture; and so congenial

did he find the employment that he has since continued in that occupation, residing on the old homestead, and is prosperous.

Mr. Singrey was married in Albion, Ind., November 21, 1888, to Miss Harriet Dillon, who has been a worthy helpmate. An interesting family of two children, Blanche and Helen, have blessed their home and made glad their hearts. Mrs. Singrey was born November 25, 1861, in Allen county, this state, and is the eldest of five children born to J. Q. A. and Louisa (Baker) Dillon. Her father was a native of Maryland, and her mother of Ohio. Their home was in Allen county until 1867, when they located in Jefferson township, Noble county, where the father died at the age of fifty-six years. Jacob Singrey died December 11, 1894, and Jacques Dillon died when fifty-one years old.

JAMES ELMER BAKER.

Among the younger representatives of the industrial business interests of Kendallville, few have attained a more distinguished position than James Elmer Baker, the popular and efficient treasurer of the J. R. Baker & Sons' Company. He is a son of James R. Baker, whose sketch appears elsewhere, and was born in the city of Kendallville, January 16, 1868. Provided with the best educational privileges his native place afforded, he made the most of his opportunities, completing the public-school course. He then entered upon a course of practical training in the manufacturing establishment founded and operated by his father, and it was not long until he became a useful assistant in various capacities.

James E. Baker grew to manhood in Kendallville, and his life and the history of the city since 1868 have been very closely interwoven. Entering his father's factory when young, he familiarized himself with every detail of the business and in time was promoted to treasurer; the duties of this responsible position he still continues to discharge. His business training has been long and thorough, and his knowledge of every department of the enterprise with which he is connected has been a splendid preparation for the position he holds as custodian of its finances. He is a skillful accountant; and his thorough acquaintance with the business methods, both in the line of his own activity and industrial and commercial transactions in general, makes him one of the most valuable members of the firm. Mr. Baker is a gentleman of courteous demeanor, and thus far in life his career has been one of signal usefulness. He bears an unsullied reputation in the business circles of his city and state, and his integrity and honesty have gained him the unqualified regard of all with whom he has come in contact. Entirely free from ostentation, he is kindly and genial in his social relations and has the friendship of his fellow-citizens, who esteem and honor him for his genuine personal worth.

Mr. Baker was married at Danville, Ind., November 10, 1896, to Miss Eva Dooley, a native of Waveland, this state, and a daughter of John W. and Elizabeth (Hall) Dooley. He has a beautiful, well-appointed home in Kendallville, and with his excellent wife moves in the best society of the city. They have one child, John R. He belongs to two fraternal organizations,

Kendallville Lodge, No. 316, I. O. O. F., and the Knights of the Maccabees.

Thus briefly have been set forth the leading facts in the life of one of Noble county's most progressive young men, together with some of his leading traits and characteristics. He occupies a conspicuous place among the enterprising men of his city, and is destined to act a still more prominent part in its future history.

DATUS H. DRAKE.

Sepulture the world over has in all ages marked the veneration in which man has held the memory of his ancestors and to cherish which he has erected many costly monuments, even prior to the age of the wonderful pyramids of Egypt, and embalmments and cerements used to preserve as long as possible the mortal parts from decay absolute. Embalming, although never altogether a lost art, was not practiced very extensively for many centuries for various reasons, but within the last fifty years, or since the introduction of metallic burial cases, it has been revived and brought into almost universal use—and preparation for the grave is one of the arts used by the subject of this sketch in his multifarious business.

Datus H. Drake was born in Monroe-ville, Huron county, Ohio, June 6, 1854, was there reared and educated, and there made his home until December, 1884, when he went to St. Joe, Mo., where he was employed by a large furniture concern until September, 1889. At the last named date,

a sort of turning point in his existence, culminating in his present prosperous lines of business. Mr. Drake came to Kendallville, Ind., purchased the furniture store which, up to that time, had been conducted by George S. Merklin, to which, the following June, he added undertaking or funeral directing, and now stands at the head of the furniture men and undertakers in northern Indiana.

Mr. Drake was married in Monroeville, Ohio, October 10, 1878, to Miss Laura J. Fish, a native of that city, and whose mother, formerly Miss Harriet Sherman, was an own cousin of the famous statesman, John Sherman, now deceased. The father of Mrs. Drake was Sidney D. Fish, one of the most prominent citizens of Monroeville. To Mr. and Mrs. Drake have been born four children, viz: Harry S., William D., Florence E. and Sherman G.

Francis H. Drake, the father of Datus H. Drake, was born in Pennsylvania, near Wilkesbarre, November 2, 1815, and married Eliza Ann Hubbell, a native of Vermont, born in 1820. The latter was the first white child that ever was taken to live in Ridgefield township, Huron county, Ohio, and was but five years of age when her parents settled in that wilderness, for such it was at that time. There this young girl was reared to womanhood amid the rude, yet pleasant, scenes of the backwoods; but she imbibed all the romance that life in the wilderness and its poetical influences could bestow, and at maturity was an intelligent and accomplished lady, blessed with the robust health derived from early days passed in a pure atmosphere; and in Huron county her marriage took place. The marriage of Francis H. and Eliza Ann Drake was crowned

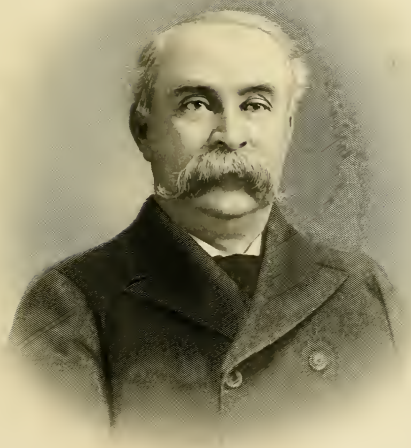
by the birth of six children, of whom three died in infancy. The three survivors are George F.; Zitilla C., who is the wife of Heman Thomas, of Granville, Ohio; and Datus H., the subject of this sketch.

Francis H. Drake was first a shipbuilder, which business he merged into carpentering and building, but since June, 1866, he has been engaged in the furniture and undertaking business in Monroeville, Ohio, where his son, George F., is in partnership with him, and the firm name stands as F. H. Drake & Son.

Datus H. Drake, who in politics is a Republican, has been treasurer of the school board of Kendallville since 1892. He is a friend of all public improvements and freely aids any and every thing that is proposed for the good of the public. Fraternally he is a member of Kendallville Lodge, F. & A. M., and of Kendallville Chapter, No. 64, R. A. M., and also of Kendallville Lodge, No. 109, K. of P., and he and family enjoy the esteem of a very large social acquaintance with truly sincere friends.

HENRY I. PARK.

This gentleman, the secretary and treasurer of the Flint & Walling Manufacturing Company, is well entitled to distinction as one of the progressive and enterprising business men of northern Indiana, and for some years has been officially connected with this, one of the largest and most important manufacturing establishments in the state, located at Kendallville. Upon the industrial activity of a community or city depends in a large measure the prosperity of the people,



Henry J. Park

and the men recognized as leading citizens and directors of progress are those who have in hand the management and control of large business enterprises.

A native of Indiana, Henry I. Park was born August 24, 1845, in the town of Auburn, Dekalb county, of which his father, the late Wesley Park, was one of the founders, and his early years were spent amid the familiar scenes of his birth. Like the majority of boys in a country town his youth was comparatively uneventful, and at intervals during his minority he attended the public schools, where was laid the foundation of the success which later marked his business career.

On the breaking out of the great Rebellion Mr. Park, with true patriotic fervor, responded to the government's call for volunteers by enlisting in Company H, Thirtieth Indiana Infantry, with which he served about one year, being compelled to sever his connection with the army at the expiration of that time by reason of a disability, which unfitted him for the rugged duties of a soldier. Returning to Auburn after receiving his discharge, he became associated with his brother, Amos B. Park, as sutler of the Forty-fourth Indiana Volunteers, and, as such, accompanied the regiment throughout its varied experiences, until mustered out in 1865. In that year he came to Kendallville and engaged in the hardware business with the brother above mentioned, and the firm thus constituted continued until the spring of 1872. Shortly after disposing of his commercial interest Mr. Park became connected with the manufacturing firm of Flint & Walling, and upon the incorporation of the company some time later he was chosen secretary and treasurer, the duties of

which dual position he has since discharged in an eminently able and satisfactory manner. To narrate in detail Mr. Park's long and busy career in the high and responsible office with which he has been honored, or to put in cold dead type the many duties which he has so faithfully and worthily discharged, would far transcend the limits of an article of this kind, and at the same time it would be to publish to the people of Kendallville and Noble county a formidable array of facts; suffice it to state, therefore, that he enjoys to an unlimited degree the trust and confidence of the management of the mammoth enterprise with which he is identified, and as secretary and treasurer possesses a thorough and accurate knowledge of every detail of the business coming within his sphere. An accomplished accountant and an able financier, his manifold duties are so systematically arranged as to cause him little or no inconvenience, while as custodian of the funds of the firm his record has been honorable and upright, never having swerved from the strict path of rectitude, but always proving able to discharge worthily the responsibilities resting upon him as the principal factor in a station demanding the highest order of business talent. He has labored faithfully and earnestly to promote the interests of the great enterprise, subordinating every other consideration to this one object, and it is conceded that much of the phenomenal success with which the firm has met is directly attributed to his energy and systematic methods.

Aside from his connection with the Flint & Walling Company, Mr. Park has been a prominent factor in the general business and industrial interests of Kendallville, every enterprise calculated to advance the

city, materially or otherwise, receiving his hearty support and co-operation. All educational interests or movements for the dissemination of knowledge find in him a friend. He is unwavering in support of whatever he believes to be right and upholds his honest convictions at the sacrifice of every other interest. As a citizen he is deservedly popular, charity and benevolence being among his chief characteristics, and to the poor and needy he is ever ready to extend a helping hand.

Fraternally Mr. Park is a Mason of high standing, having attained the thirty-second degree in the ancient and honorable order, while the Presbyterian church, of which he is a zealous member, represents his religious creed. At the present time he is a trustee of the congregation worshipping in Kendallville, and for the support of the gospel, both at home and abroad, he is a frequent and liberal contributor. His political support is given to the Republican party, but the wiles and chicanery of the modern partisan have always received his strongest condemnation. While earnest in the support of his principles and ever ready to assign an intelligent reason for his opinions and convictions, he is, first of all, a man of business, and has never entertained any aspirations for political honor of any kind.

Mr. Park is a man of broad general information, a careful reader of the world's best literature, and an intelligent student of current events. Conscientious in the discharge of the duties of citizenship, he is a valuable factor of the body politic, and his aim has always been to shape his life according to the highest standing of excellence. He entertains noble aims and high ideals, and the consensus of opinion in the city of

his residence is that he stands before the world a model of the successful business man and a true type of the broad-minded, courteous gentleman.

Hon. Wesley Park, father of Henry L., was a native of Virginia, and, as stated in a preceding paragraph, an early settler and founder of the town of Auburn, Ind., where he located as long ago as the year 1835. He was the first treasurer of Dekalb county, which office he filled a number of terms, and in many other ways he became a prominent and influential citizen. At the breaking out of the Civil war he recruited Company K, Forty-fourth Indiana Volunteers, and upon the organization of the regiment received his commission as captain. He accompanied his command to the front and proved a brave and gallant leader, participating in a number of battles, the most important of which was Fort Donelson, Tenn. By reason of physical ailments, incapacitating him from further active service, he resigned a short time following the action at Fort Donelson, and shortly thereafter was appointed sutler of the regiment to which he had belonged. He continued in that capacity until after the battle of Pittsburg Landing, when, finding his health daily failing, he resigned the position and returned to his home in Auburn. Subsequently Mr. Park emigrated to northern Missouri, where he spent the remaining years of his life.

The maiden name of Mrs. Wesley Park, the mother of the subject of this article, was Sophia Ingman. She was a native of Ohio and bore her husband ten children, six of whom grew to maturity, namely: Amos B., Henrietta, Henry L., John W., Emma and Elizabeth. Of these John W. is connected with the Flint & Walling Manufac-

turing Company as traveling salesman; he is a capable and reliable business man and has done much to advertise the firm throughout the United States and bringing its various products to the favorable notice of the people of the country. The mother departed this life in Auburn, Ind., in 1852, she having been the first white woman settler in that village.

Henry I. Park was married in Ligonier, Ind., to Lelle C. Chapman, daughter of Hon. G. W. Chapman, of Ligonier, and by this union two children have been born, viz.: Harriet C., who died when but in her seventh year, and Henrietta I.

ARCHY CAMPBELL.

To present in detail the leading facts in the life of one of Kendallville's busy men of affairs and throw light upon some of his more prominent characteristics, is the task in hand in order to place before the reader the following brief biography of Archy Campbell. Though still in the prime of vigorous manhood, he has already won a distinguished place in the business world, besides impressing his strong personality upon the community where for a number of years he has been a forceful factor in directing thought and molding opinion. Mr. Campbell is descended from sturdy Scotch-Irish ancestry and combines in his make-up the characteristics of these two strong and virile races. His father, Donald Campbell, a native of Scotland, was born in the year 1808, and his mother, Elizabeth Geegan, was born in the state of New York in 1817. The former died December 22, 1892, in LaChute, province of Quebec, Canada, at

the ripe old age of eighty-five years. The family of Donald and Elizabeth Campbell consisted of four children, namely: Ida, who died at the age of sixteen; Geraldine, widow of the late Pliny C. Taber, of Kendallville; John A. and Archy.

Archy Campbell was born September 28, 1856, in Syracuse, N. Y., and spent the first twelve years of his life in the city of his nativity. He was then taken by his parents to the town of Morrisburg, Canada, where he remained until his twentieth year, meanwhile attending the public schools and obtaining a good practical education. Leaving Canada prior to attaining his majority, he joined a brother in California, but did not long remain in that state, returning east after a few months and locating in the city of Kendallville, Ind., where, in partnership with his brother, John A. Campbell, he engaged in the mercantile business. For a period of four years the firm of Campbell Brothers did a large and lucrative business and became widely and favorably known in commercial circles throughout northeastern Indiana. At the expiration of four years Archy Campbell purchased his brother's interest in the store and conducted a successful trade until 1887, when Jacob C. Fetter was admitted to partnership, under the firm name of Campbell & Co. From 1887 to 1894 Messrs. Campbell & Fetter devoted their attention exclusively to merchandising, during which period they greatly increased the volume of their business and became the leaders in their line of trade in the city. In the latter year they engaged in banking, an enterprise which they still carry on and which, like their mercantile interests, has redounded to their success and financial profit.

By nature, education and experience, Mr. Campbell is endowed with business qualifications far above the average, and by strict attention to every detail of his enterprises has achieved signal success, where many men would have failed. As a merchant, he is extensively and favorably known in the commercial world and throughout his career in Kendallville has earned a reputation for integrity and fair dealing such as few attain. In all the transactions of life he is noted for the exact justice he shows in his intercourse with his fellow men, being prompt, energetic and watchful, at the same time extending to those with whom he has dealings the largest measure of courtesy. Prompt in meeting every obligation he has always enjoyed unlimited credit, and by the exercise of sound judgment and superior financial abilities he has built up a private fortune which places him among the most substantial men of Kendallville and the county of Noble. As a financier, he easily ranks with the successful capitalists of northern Indiana, and from his long experience in monetary and commercial affairs his opinions have great weight and his ideas always receive the utmost consideration.

While essentially a business man in the full sense of the term, Mr. Campbell is also public-spirited in all the word implies. Since becoming a resident of Kendallville he has manifested a lively interest in everything pertaining to the city's growth and welfare, and as president of the local educational board he has done much to promote the efficiency of the schools and to awake an interest in the intellectual improvement of the community. By reason of the active part taken in all enterprises promoting the public

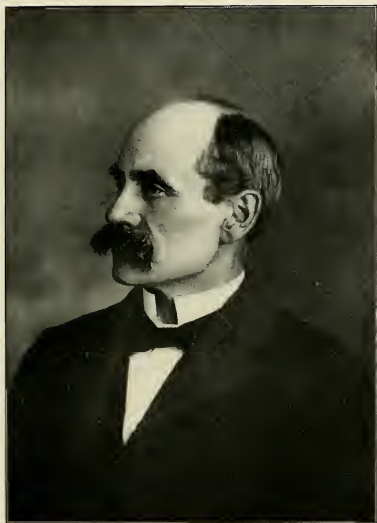
good or the general diffusion of knowledge he has earned the gratitude and good will of his fellow-citizens, and it is praise well and honorably earned to class him with the progressive men and leading benefactors in a city noted far and wide for the high character of its citizenship.

Mr. Campbell was married in Kendallville, March 12, 1880, to Miss Kate R. Mitchell, daughter of Hon. John Mitchell, one of the city's most progressive business men (see sketch of John Mitchell), and his home has been brightened by the presence of four interesting children, namely: Donald Mitchell, William Archy, Joseph Weston and Gertrude Mitchell, all living.

Mr. and Mrs. Campbell are popular with all classes of people in Kendallville, and their home is a favorite resort of the best social circles of the city. They are highly esteemed for their many sterling qualities of head and heart, and as earnest and devoted members of the Episcopal church are first and foremost in every good work for bettering the condition of the poor and unfortunate. They have always exerted a wholesome moral influence in the community, and with the spirit of true helpers of humanity they have never made ostentatious display of their benevolences or charities.

MILLARD F. OWEN.

The gentleman whose name stands at the head of this biographical sketch was born in Townsend township, Norfolk county, Ontario, Canada, July 4, 1851, the anniversary of the Declaration of Independence from the rule of the government un-



M. J. Owen



Mary A. Owen



der which he was born—old England—and from the control of which government he was taken by his parents to Silver Creek, Allegan county, Mich., in 1857, and four years later to Cooper, Kalamazoo county, in the same state. Two years later the family removed to Prairieville, Barry county, Mich., where they resided seven years, and there young Millard F. received the greater part of his education in the common schools.

It may be inferred, and truthfully, that the parents of Mr. Owen, of this sketch, were of strong Yankee proclivities—using the word “Yankee” as it is applied by Britons to all the inhabitants of the United States—as the name of the subject of this sketch is Millard F., and was no doubt named in honor of Millard Fillmore, a former resident of Buffalo, N. Y., and elected in 1848 vice-president of the United States on the Whig ticket with Zachary Taylor, the renowned hero of our war with Mexico, and whom Fillmore succeeded to the presidency about a year after attaining the office. The fact is, that the father of the subject was born in New York state.

When Millard F. Owen was about nineteen years of age the family located in Otsego, Allegan county, Mich., where the father, of whom further mention will be made, entered into the produce business, and where, when Millard F. had attained his majority, the father and son entered into partnership, under the firm style of J. W. Owen & Son. In the spring of 1873 this firm sold out their business, and Millard F., the subject, engaged in telegraphy in the office of the L. S. & M. S. Railway Company, at Otsego, Mich., in which employ he was retained until June, 1874, after which time he acted in the same capacity in differ-

ent offices of the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad Company until December 15 of the same year, when he was appointed agent for the same company at Rome City, and superintendent of the “Resort” in summer, and here he has resided ever since, with the exception of six months passed in Colorado.

In 1876 Mr. Owen became connected with the boat “livery” service at Rome City, Ind., and with the steamer line in 1878, and in the latter year he represented the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad Company in the committee which organized the Chautauqua Assembly. It may be here mentioned, by the by, that Mr. Owen filled the offices of president and auditor of this assembly at its twenty-third annual meeting in 1901.

In 1895 Mr. Owen assumed the management of the “Island Hotel and Restaurant,” and in 1896, when the Spring Beach Hotel Company was organized, was appointed its secretary, in which capacity he is still acting in the most satisfactory manner, and in a manner, in which, perhaps, few other persons could act. Mr. Owen is also manager and secretary of the row-boat company at Rome City, and is president and manager of the Steam-Packet Company of the same place, all these responsible positions giving proof of his more than ordinary ability as an executive official, which quality is further shown in the relations of his subsequent business career. In 1898 the Rome City Ice Company was organized, but was really owned by Millard F. Owen and Henry G. Cobb, and in September, 1900, Mr. Owen purchased the Sylvan Lake Hotel, of which he is still the sole proprietor.

June 20, 1876, Mr. Owen was united in marriage with Mrs. Mary A. Haughton,

widow of Clark Haughton, the manager, formerly, of the Lakeside House, which stood on the site of the present Sylvan Lake House. Mrs. Owen, now deceased, was a daughter of William R. Truesdall, and was born in Norwalk, Ohio, January 9, 1851. She was reared in Ohio until about seventeen years old, when she came to Rome City with her parents. To Mr. and Mrs. Owen were born three children—Laura De, Jessie M. and Vera T. Of these, the eldest, Laura De, is the wife of Clement G. Routsong, who is the night operator of the telegraph of the Baltimore & Ohio Railway Company at Albion, Ind. The mother of these children was called away, however, at Rome City, July 4, 1898, and her loss most deeply mourned by her sorrowing family and friends.

Joel W. Owen, father of Millard F., was born in Genesee county, N. Y., March 28, 1817, and the wife of Joel W., before marriage, was Miss Mary Woodbeck, who was also a native of New York and was born November 19, 1828. These parents were married in Rockford, Norfolk county, Ontario, August 14, 1850; from Canada they returned to the United States in 1857 and located in Allegan county, Mich., where the father embarked in sawmilling, starting also the first gristmill at Plainwell and also the first at Allegan, the court town of the county. Joel W. Owen, however, had first married Miss Cynthia Kitchen, who died in Ontario, leaving one son, Egbert A. To the second marriage have been born five children, viz.: Millard F.; Cynthia, who is the wife of Eber Sherwood, of Otsego, Mich.; Jessie; Charles; and Cora, wife of William Jones, of Detroit. The parents now have their home at Otsego, Mich.

Jesse Owen, the father of Joel W. Owen,

was born in Chemung, N. Y., September 29, 1787, was by profession a Methodist clergyman, and was also a gallant soldier in the war of 1812. His death occurred at Plainwell, Mich., December 12, 1879, and the dates here given show at what an advanced age. His wife, the maternal grandmother of Millard F. Owen, was before marriage Miss Anna Winter, who was born in the state of New York August 11, 1786, and died at Silver Creek, Mich. (or Argenta, Mich.), February 28, 1860. Epinetis Owen, father of Jesse Owen, died from the effects of an injury received in a mill at Vittoria, Ontario.

Millard F. Owen is noted for the interest he takes in ancient relics and old books, and of the latter he owns many of rare value. He keeps a hotel that is famous throughout northeastern Indiana and his cuisine is as renowned for its excellence as are the home comforts in general of the hostelry and the genial affability of the landlord.

Mr. Owen is a member of blue lodge, No. 451, F. & A. M. and of R. A. M. chapter, No. 64, of Kendallville, and of Eastern Star, No. 232; he is also a member of Rome City Lodge, No. 460, K. of P. As a citizen he is one of the most progressive in Noble county, as well as one of the most public spirited.

PETER A. SUNDAY.

Peter A. Sunday, leading business man of Albion, Noble county, Ind., a native of Ashland county, Ohio, was born February 18, 1834, and is a son of Henry and Elizabeth (Kunkle) Sunday, both natives of the Buckeye state. Of these parents the father, although he had passed his life as a farmer

in his native state, was suddenly called away by death while he was visiting a son in Lagrange county, Ind.; the mother passed away at her home in Ohio. They were the parents of seven sons and one daughter, who were born in the following order: Wesley, Andrew, Daniel, Jefferson, John, Peter A., Amanda and Levi. Of these eight Peter A. and Jefferson are the only survivors, Daniel, John and Levi having died in childhood. Amanda was married to a Mr. Knull, and her death occurred in April, 1901; Jefferson is now a farmer in Fulton county, Ind.

Peter A. Sunday was but thirteen years of age when he left the parental roof and began an apprenticeship at harness-making in Lagrange, learned the business, and worked as a journeyman until his coming to Albion, November 8, 1864. Here he at once established a manufacturing business in his own line, in which he has met with signal success. He now owns considerable property in Albion, mostly consisting of residences and vacant lots; he also owns valuable property in the city of Lagrange, Ind.; city property in Mansfield, Ohio; a farm in Noble county, Ind., and city lots in Wichita, Kans., all resulting from his own unaided enterprise and good management.

Mr. Sunday was united in marriage March 13, 1862, at Lagrange, Ind., with Miss Lucretia E. Garmire, a native of Fostoria, Ohio, who was but four years of age when brought to Indiana by her parents. Mr. and Mrs. Sunday have had no children born to their union, but in order to fill the parental void in their heart have reared H. G. Garmire, a brother of Mrs. Sunday, since his thirteenth year until manhood, being in the home over twenty years.

The education of Mr. Sunday was but limited, as far as schools are concerned, yet by private study he has acquired a large amount of useful information, including the German language, which, although he can read with ease, he cannot speak very fluently. He early became imbued with business principles, his adherence to which has resulted in his present competence. Mrs. Sunday, however, was educated in the city schools of Lagrange and secured excellent educational training.

In politics Mr. Sunday is of Democratic proclivities, although he is not held down to party lines on local issues, and has never sought public office; nevertheless, he was the first city marshal of Albion, which position he filled two terms. In religion Mr. and Mrs. Sunday are identified with the Evangelical Lutheran church, the tenets of which they adhere to with fervid tenacity.

The Sunday family, although small in numbers, wield a large influence in the social circles of Albion, being greatly respected by the entire community.

CORNELIUS B. PHILLIPS.

Cornelius B. Phillips is a native of New York and lived on a farm until seven years of age. He then went to New York City, where he was employed as a clerk in a wholesale house. In September, 1856, he came to Albion, Ind., and clerked for William M. Clapp in a dry-goods store for six years. He then embarked in business in connection with John E. Walters and continued therein two years and six months. He then entered into a partnership with Judge Clapp in the

dry-goods business, and continued therein until 1876, when he engaged in business alone, which venture proved extensive and very successful, and lasted until 1880, when he was burned out, losing about fifteen thousand dollars. He then engaged in the grain and insurance business. He has long been associated with the business interests of Noble county and of Albion, and has always ranked as a citizen of sterling integrity and of great moral worth. He is intelligent, of good business qualifications, is industrious and persevering, and has succeeded in securing a competency from a financial point of view. He served two terms of four years each as auditor of Noble county, has held several other important positions, and in every instance discharged the duties thereof with marked ability and to the entire satisfaction of the people, and has left no stain of dishonor to sully his fair reputation.

In November, 1861, he was married to Miss Catharine Pepple, an amiable and intelligent daughter of the late James Pepple, of Albion. She died in 1877. To this union were born three children: Thurlow, who died unmarried; Grace, who became the wife of George O. Russell, Jr., of Albion, and who died a few years ago; and Ettie, now the widow of Arthur Talbert, deceased. In 1878 Mr. Phillips was married to Miss Mary Kuhn, an intelligent and refined daughter of Washington and Rebecca Kuhn, of York township. She still survives, and is mistress of a happy home. To this union were born four children: Fred, Cornelius B. W., Mabel and Lula.

Mr. Phillips has for many years been an honored member of the Masonic order and also of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. For seventeen years he served as sec-

retary of the former order, and held the presidency of the latter for several years. While not a member of any church, he is a regular attendant at, and a liberal supporter of, the Presbyterian church of Albion, of which his wife is a zealous and consistent member. Since he left the auditor's office he has been in the grocery business, and is having a large, flourishing trade. Mr. Phillips from early youth, as above indicated, has had the benefit of commercial training, and being of an industrious and stirring nature, his future success seems assured. His residence is commodious, tastily and richly furnished, and is presided over by one who does not seem to rely chiefly upon a splendid mansion with costly furnishings for happiness, believing that—

"Home's not merely four square walls,
Though with pictures hung and gilded;
Home's where affection calls,
Filled with shrines the heart has builded."

GEORGE RUMBAUGH.

It is well known historically that when the ordinance of secession was passed and was adopted by most of the southern states, many of the best and wisest men of old Virginia deplored the condition of affairs and strove, though in vain, to save the state from the clutches of the secessionists. A large section in the northwest part of the old state, however, remained loyal to the Union, and representatives from forty counties met in convention at Wheeling, on the Ohio river, June 11, 1861, rejected the ordinance of secession and organized a state government, the constitution of which was



George Kumbanugh



Martha Bunsbaugh

adopted May 3, 1862, and the state admitted into the Union June 20, 1863, and among the counties that constituted the new state was Berkeley, in which the subject of this sketch had his nativity.

George Rumbaugh, he it then explained, was born in Berkeley county, Va., August 14, 1829, and was about five years of age when taken by his parents to Seneca county, Ohio, where the family settled on a farm, on which young George was reared to manhood. In the spring of 1850 George came from Ohio to Noble county, Ind., with no capital save his strong arms and his knowledge of farming. He also possessed a strong determination to succeed in life, if determination and industry were to count for anything.

By practicing frugality and by laboring diligently and by keeping his eyes open to the main chance, Mr. Rumbaugh worked his way upward until he became the owner of several farms in Jefferson township, and in 1883 came to Orange township and purchased his present fine homestead of eighty acres, all of which is handsomely improved.

Mr. Rumbaugh was united in marriage at Albion, Ind., September 14, 1854, with Miss Martha Pike, who was born in Seneca county, Ohio, November 4, 1838, and to this union have been born four children, who still live to honor, love and cheer the declining years of their parents, and whose births took place in the following order: Daniel, Willard, Laura and Nettie J., and of these highly cultivated children further mention will be made before this sketch shall have been brought to a close. In the meantime something may be and ought to be said relative to the military career of the brave and patriotic father.

In September, 1864, George Rumbaugh enlisted in Company D, Thirteenth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, with which he took part in the engagement at Fort Fisher, and also in several severe skirmishes, and served until honorably discharged on account of disability at New Berne, N. C., in June 1865. After his discharge from the military service Mr. Rumbaugh returned to his wife and children, whom he had left behind, while he risked his life on the battle field. Mr. Rumbaugh's regiment was assigned to the Army of the Potomac and he was on the famous march through the Carolinas, and he was in New Berne, N. C., when the glad intelligence reached the poor boys of the surrender of General R. E. Lee, and just at this time these glad tidings meant home and friends and loved ones again. Five days subsequently the sad news of the assassination of the great and good Lincoln came, which was a sore contrast to the former.

Daniel Rumbaugh, the eldest child of George and Martha (Pike) Rumbaugh's children, was born in Jefferson township, Noble county, Ind., August 22, 1856, was educated in the common schools and was reared to agricultural pursuits. He was an unusually bright young man and has always been greatly interested in local politics. Since 1887 he has been a member of the Republican county central committee; Willard Rumbaugh, the second born, is a merchant and is postmaster at LaOtto, Ind.; Laura and Nettie J. still have their home under the parental roof. Of these, Willard was a school teacher in Noble county for four years when a young man, and Nettie J. has taught in the public schools of Noble county since 1885—a vocation she is still

following with the earnest approval of the people. The family are members of the United Brethren church and enjoy the respect of the entire community.

William Rumbaugh, the father of the above named George, was born in Virginia and there married Miss Mary Musetter, a native of the same state, who became the mother of the respected family already named in detail. From Virginia Mr. and Mrs. William Rumbaugh removed to Seneca county, Ohio, in the latter part of the 'thirties, and in that county the mother died when forty-four years old and the father when about seventy years of age. They were greatly respected by their neighbors and reared a family of nine children, of whom George, the subject of this sketch, was the fourth in order of birth.

Samuel Pike, the father of Mrs. Martha Rumbaugh, was born in the state of New York, and married Miss Mary Cutright, a native of Seneca county, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Pike came to Noble county, Ind., in 1852, and located in Jefferson township, but later removed to Wayne township, where the mother passed away, but the father, returning to Jefferson township, died there when sixty-nine years old.

George Rumbaugh has been one of the most energetic and progressive men that ever lived in Orange township. He has through his personal efforts raised himself from the plane of comparative poverty to the height of prosperity, has reared a family of which the township and county may well feel proud, and he enjoys the respect and unaffected esteem of all his neighbors, near and far. His son Daniel, especially, promises to be indeed a worthy successor, while the record of the career of the other

children, so far as given, fully shows that they are not a whit behind in the march of civilization and progressive usefulness.



REV. OWEN W. BOWEN.

Rev. Owen W. Bowen, Evangelical Lutheran clergyman at Albion and a fervent and earnest dispenser of the truths and blessings of the gospel, was born in Noble county, Ind., March 6, 1841, and is a son of William E. and Elizabeth (Weitzel) Bowen, both of Pennsylvania nativity and of English and German descent, respectively. William E. and Elizabeth Bowen were married in the Keystone state, and in 1837 came to Noble county, Ind., where William E. entered forty acres of farm land in Green township, to which he subsequently added, by purchase and otherwise, until at his death he was possessed of three hundred and sixty acres. He was born February 7, 1810, and died May 5, 1881; his wife was born February 15, 1814, and died August 26, 1882. These parents had a family of nine children, of whom five are still living, namely: Margaret, wife of E. D. Spencer, of Albion; Rev. Owen W.; Elizabeth, widow of Dr. S. M. Spencer, also residing in Albion; William W., a well-to-do farmer living one mile north of the city; Franklin J. is a mechanic and resides at Fort Wayne. The father of this family was quite prominent in political life, served as sheriff four years, as county treasurer four years, and for many years was a constable and justice of the peace.

Rev. Owen W. Bowen was educated in Albion, and later on taught school eight

winter terms. He also pursued a two-years' course of study at Wittenburg College, Ohio, where he was prepared for the ministry. He began his labors as pastor in the Lutheran church at Three Rivers, Mich., where he remained three years, to the great edification of his congregation. He was next stationed at Ligonier, Ind., and supplied the Salem charge, preaching for about five years. In 1883 he came to Albion, where he had three congregations under his charge for about four years, and was president of the school board for four years. The next five years he had charge of the Massillon congregation at Monroeville, Ind., and then returned to Albion, where he has no regular work, but supplies each of the pulpits as circumstances require, his eloquence and lucid logic, as well as fervency, making him a welcome speaker on all occasions and to all hearers.

Rev. Mr. Bowen was joined in marriage at Constantine, Mich., May 9, 1872, with Miss Sarah C. Heckman, who was born in Pennsylvania, February 4, 1847, and was a daughter of Aaron Heckman, a farmer. Two children came to bless this union, to-wit: Maggie Belle, born April 14, 1873, is now the wife of Mert Webster, foreman in one of the departments of the rubber factory at Mishawaka; and William Luther, who was born January 2, 1875, and is an employe in the same department.

Mrs. Sarah C. Bowen departed this life February 8, 1901, at the family home in Albion. She was a worthy and exemplary Christian and a true helpmeet. Since her death Mr. Bowen has kept house alone at the old home, although he owns a farm in Green township, which he frequently visits, and this diverts his mind from his sorrows.

Mr. Bowen has affiliated with the Democrats through his mature years, but has not been held down strictly by party discipline, as he is a Prohibitionist in sentiment and an ardent advocate of sobriety. His exalted Christian character commands the respect and admiration of his fellow-citizens, and nowhere more so than in the county of his birth.



HON. EDWIN W. KNEPPER, M. D.

This prominent physician of Noble county, Ind., and honored citizen of the city of Ligonier, was born June 3, 1833, in the town of Edinburg, Portage county, Ohio, and is a son of Jacob and Mary (Morgan) Knepper.

Jacob Knepper was of German ancestry, but was born in Pennsylvania, and his wife was a native of Ohio. They were married in Columbiana county, and afterward resided in Edinburg for a number of years. They later removed to Williams county, Ohio, where the father died at the age of seventy-six years and the mother at the age of sixty-six. They were the parents of seven children; of these Rossanah is the widow of Henry Thomas and now resides with her daughter in Cleveland; Jeremiah M., died in Bryan, Ohio, in 1895, at the age of sixty-three; Edwin W., of this sketch; William M. is a successful farmer of Williams county, Ohio; Selina was the wife of Aaron Brannon and died in 1879; Allen is a farmer, now living in Williams county, Ohio; and an unnamed child died in infancy.

Edwin W. Knepper received his early education in his native state by attending the public schools and the Carroll Academy.

He commenced his professional studies with Dr. H. Cooney, of Bryan, Ohio, and began the practice of his profession at Eden, Ohio, in 1864, where he remained two years, coming to Ligonier in May, 1866, has here remained and is now in the enjoyment of a large and remunerative practice.

The Doctor was married in Ohio, February 7, 1857, to Miss Margaret Jane McQuilkin, a native of Carroll county, Ohio, who was born August 5, 1835. They have become the parents of six children. Two died early in infancy and two died unmarried. The living are Edwin W., Jr., an expert accountant in the employ of the American Steel and Wire Company of Cleveland. He was educated in the high school of Ligonier, took a two-years' course at the State University of Indiana, and completed his studies by a two-years' course with the Commercial College of the Y. M. C. A. of Cleveland. He is still single. The other living child is Mabel Jane, also a graduate of the Ligonier high school. She has taught two terms. Considerable attention was given to her musical education, and she is now an accomplished musician and fine vocalist.

Dr. Knepper, in his political views, is a life-long Republican, having voted for every presidential nominee of the party from the days of John C. Fremont to the present time. In 1897 he was elected to the lower house of the general assembly, representing the joint district of Noble and Dekalb counties, and served two years. He also held city and school offices in Ligonier. In the legislature the Doctor was a member of the committee on claims, mileage and accounts, chairman of the committee on statutes; also member of the committee on forestry, medicine, health and vital statistics,

and state library. He was especially interested in the passage of the medical bill, which became a law.

In the professional societies the Doctor has been a member of the American Medical Association, and of the Indiana Medical Society for thirty years. He is a member and past president of the Northwestern Indiana Medical Association, and has twice served as president of the Noble County Medical Association. He was the legal surgeon of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway for six years, or while its service was maintained at this point. In the fraternal organizations he holds membership in Excelsior Lodge, No. 267, I. O. O. F., and has passed the chairs; also a member of Washington Encampment, No. 89, of which he is past city patriarch. For about twenty years, he held the position of district deputy for subordinate lodges and the encampment. He is also a member of Ligonier Lodge, No. 123, K. of P. Religiously the Doctor and his family are members of the Presbyterian church. Their social relations are of the highest and they enjoy the friendship and esteem of a large circle of friends in the city and county.

JAMES TATE.

One of the most practical and prosperous farmers of Noble county, Ind., is James Tate, who was born February 22, 1822, in Flaxby, parish of Gouldsbrough, county of York, England, and is a son of John and Christine (Cross) Tate. John Tate was born in Lincolnshire, England, September 30, 1786, followed the occupation of farming, meeting with reasonable success, and



James Tate.



Mrs Luthera M Tate

died April 12, 1864, in Flaxby. The mother, Christine (Cross) Tate, was born in Westminster, London, in 1797, and died in Flaxby, January 24, 1877, leaving eleven children, namely: John Henry, Susanna, Thomas, James, Robert, Ann Elizabeth, Phillip, Mary Sarah, Catherine, Martha Jane and Emma.

James Tate was educated "on his native heath" and there engaged in farming and also to some extent in butchering until he was about twenty-eight years old. Being favorably impressed with the reports given of the country across the sea and desirous of trying for himself if the stories were true he sailed for New York in the spring of 1850 and reached port in May of that year. He went at once to Summit county, Ohio, where he was married, April 4, 1854, to Miss Caroline Julia Schofield. Mrs. Tate was born in Tompkins county, N. Y., October 10, 1827, and grew to be an estimable young woman, who took a deep interest in the cause of religion and gave much of her time to its advancement. She died April 20, 1887, leaving five children: Robert Newton, Christine E., Richard Baxter, Rosa Ann, who married J. W. Hunter, of Abingdon, Ill., and Dora Lila, while one child had entered the gates of the Holy City. On April 28, 1890, Mr. Tate was again joined in marriage, the lady of his choice being Mrs. Luthena M. (Gallup) Jones, widow of Pomeroy Jones and daughter of Rufus B. and Abigail (Reynolds) Gallup, of whom further mention is made below. Pomeroy Jones was a native of Mercer county, Penn., born December 7, 1832, but was taken to Dekalb county, Ind., and there grew to manhood. About 1851 he moved to Wayne township, Noble county, where he died April

12, 1880. Luthena M. Gallup was born in Saratoga county, N. Y., January 31, 1838, and is a lady possessing many pleasing attributes of character, which endear her to those who have come within the charmed radius of her acquaintance. Her first union resulted in the birth of three children, namely: Abbie A., who became the wife of S. C. Franks, and died in Kendallville, March 2, 1884; Rufus C. and J. Austin.

Immediately following his first marriage Mr. Tate left Summit county, Ohio, in April, 1854, to locate in Noble county, Ind. He settled in Wayne township, where he was a renter for one year, and then purchased a farm in that township and continued to make that locality his home until 1875, when he moved to his farm in Orange township, where he has since lived. He owns three hundred and twenty acres of as fine land as can be found in the county, in Orange township, and one hundred and seventy acres in Wayne township and is one of the most successful farmers who have been a credit to Noble county. His land is kept in good shape furnished with good, substantial buildings, surrounded by well kept lawns and fields, while his orchard supplies him with fruit that would tempt the appetite of an epicure. It would be impossible to find a man who stands better among his neighbors or who takes greater pleasure in the welfare and prosperity of the community than Mr. Tate, whose residence here of almost half a century has shown him to be an honorable, upright man in every walk of life and one who well deserves the high respect and implicit confidence reposed in him. Both Mr. and Mrs. Tate are zealous members of the Methodist Episcopal church, in which they are untiring workers.

It was in 1888 that he erected his beautiful home, just in the limits of Rome City, Ind., with spacious outbuildings, which are a credit to the township. He is a member of the F. & A. M., lodge No. 451, at Rome City, and Miss Dora is a member of the Eastern Star, No. 232.

HARVEY E. HOAK.

Ligonier, Noble county, Ind., is favored with many notable citizens, and among the foremost stands Harvey E. Hoak, not only as an enterprising farmer but as the inventor and manufacturer of a superior incubator which finds a ready sale in all parts of the country. Mr. Hoak was born March 4, 1867, and is a native of Noble county. His father, Daniel Hoak, was born in Champaign county, Ohio, June 16, 1841, and in 1852 came to Indiana with his parents, who located in Sparta township, one mile northwest of Cromwell. Here he resided until his marriage, in 1866, to Miss Susan Hitler, daughter of Joseph Hitler, when he took possession of the Jane Greene farm, upon which he lived until the purchase of the land now occupied by his son, Harvey E. He died June 20, 1900, leaving two children, Harvey E. and Mary L., the latter of whom was born February 4, 1872, and married Harris P. Tucker, a prosperous young farmer of Sparta township, by whom she has two children, Joyce and Paul.

Harvey E. Hoak attended the schools of Ligonier until he had completed the junior year, when he entered the drug store of his uncle in Ligonier, remaining there three years. He then entered the employ of Dr.

E. L. Watson, of the same village, and was with him two years. On April 25, 1894, he led to the altar of Hymen Miss Blanche Marker, who was born November 20, 1873, and is a daughter of Albert and Sarah (Susie) Marker, both of whom are natives of Indiana. Mr. and Mrs. Marker were married in 1870 and are the parents of three children, viz: Blanche; Charley, born October 24, 1876; and Nettie M., born August 6, 1882, but who died March 22, 1887. Two children have blessed the home of Mr. Hoak, namely: Bernice, who was born November 9, 1895, and who, on October 4, 1897, came to a tragic death, her throat and one side of her face being lacerated by angry swine; and Russell L., who was born November 27, 1898, and is a bright, attractive child.

After his marriage Mr. Hoak engaged in agricultural pursuits and tended the homestead, although his residence was on the Henry Miller farm until after the death of his father, when he moved into the house in July, 1900. He owns one hundred and twenty-six acres of land and is a careful farmer, who looks closely after the details of his work and who does not hesitate to branch out in new lines when he finds the occasion propitious. He makes a specialty of fancy stock, believing, and rightly, that it pays to handle only the best if a raiser wishes for good results, and the animals found on his premises are all thoroughbreds. He raises Shropshire sheep, Poland-China hogs, Barred Plymouth Rock chickens, Pekin ducks and Mammoth Bronze turkeys, and owned the largest turkey exhibited at the Chicago Poultry Show. He cares for his stock in a manner that results in profit as well as satisfaction from them, and

it is a genuine pleasure to look over his flocks.

Mr. Hoak and his family are true Christians, and Mr. Hoak willingly aids financially any organization designed to benefit mankind. Fraternally he is a member of Lodge No. 123, Knights of Pythias, of Ligonier, and is a Democrat in politics, and cast his first vote for Cleveland. Mr. Hoak, although an American-born citizen and non-partisan, will support the measures which will best benefit the masses. Mr. Hoak has musical talent and at one time was a member of the Ligonier Military Band, composed of thirty pieces, and this band took the prize instruments, valued at twenty-five hundred dollars, at the international encampment at Chicago, Ill. He took lessons on the violin from the eminent violinist, Otto Seldon, who had performed before the crowned heads of Europe. The Ligonier Band also took the thirteen-hundred-dollar prize at Peru and also a prize at Findlay.

Mrs. Hoak graduated in the common schools in the class of 1886 and is also a graduate from the Ligonier high school with the class of 1892, and was valedictorian of the class.

The beautiful Hoak farm shows culture and refinement and the home is fraught with the best authors and literature.

JOHN A. LOWER.

Of the personal history of this gentleman much may be learned from the biography of his father, the late Daniel Lower, which will be found on another page of this work and to which the attention of the reader is respectfully invited.

John A. Lower, an agriculturist of Elkhart township, Noble county, Ind., and a gentleman of repute both as a farmer and a public-spirited citizen, was born on his father's farm in this township, November 23, 1852, and here he has always made his home, assisting on the home place until his marriage, April 8, 1877, to Miss Mary A. Pollock, who was born in Noble county, December 10, 1858, and is a daughter of Lance-lot and Nancy (Masters) Pollock. To this congenial union have been born six children, of whom five are still living, and of whom one died in infancy. The names of the survivors are Pearl V., who is the wife of Earnest C. Nichols; Daniel A.; Frederick A.; Ollie M.; and Russell.

In the fall of 1877 Mr. Lower and his bride settled on the farm of one hundred and seventy acres on which he still lives, and which he has improved with a fine dwelling and substantial farm buildings of every needful kind for the care of implements, stock, crops, etc., while the farm itself is cultivated on scientific principles that net to the owner the most profitable returns and is not excelled in good management by any similar tract of land in the township.

The late Daniel Lower, father of the subject of this sketch, was born in Bavaria, Germany, March 22, 1815, and first married Abigail DeLong, who died in Elkhart township, Noble county, the mother of six children, of whom five reached the years of maturity, and were named as follows: Elizabeth, who is the wife of Joseph W. Marshall; William D.; Jacob; Margaret, who died when about twenty years old; and Mary, who is the wife of Frederick Schwab.

The second marriage of Daniel Lower was to Elizabeth Kreglow, who bore him a

large number of children, of whom five reached mature years, viz: Abigail, who is now deceased; John A., the subject of this sketch; Daniel D.; Barbara, the wife of George Domer; and James, who is now also deceased. The mother of this family has also passed away.

John A. Lower, who is classed among the foremost citizens of Elkhart township and as one of its best farmers, counts his friends by the score and is universally respected. He is broad minded and public spirited and is ever ready with his means in aiding any project designed for the public good. Although a popular member of the Democratic party, he has never been an office seeker, although he is ever ready to render his services in forwarding the public welfare when needed. His wife, who is a most amiable lady and a true helpmate, is a consistent member of the Free Baptist church.

ALPHEUS HARDENDORF,

An influential and prosperous citizen of Jefferson township, Noble county, Ind., is the third in a family of twelve children born to John and Lydia (Seeley) Hardendorf. He is a native of Steuben county, N. Y., and was born August 6, 1828. John Hardendorf was born in Montgomery county, N. Y., and spent his entire life in that state, dying in Syracuse, August 12, 1848, when in his fifty-ninth year. His wife was a native of Saratoga and died in June, 1885, in Allegany county, Mich, having attained the advanced age of eighty years.

Alpheus Hardendorf was reared to manhood in Syracuse and engaged in various

pursuits until the year 1849, when he came to Indiana, where he engaged in farming in Steuben county, for three years. He then moved to Walworth county, Wis., but remained only a short time, returning to Indiana in February, 1858, settling in Noble county, near Kendallville, Wayne township. After living there about six and one-half years he moved to Jefferson township, which has since been his place of residence. Here he owns eighty acres of fine farm land, which he has placed in such an excellent state of improvement that it yields an abundant return for the labor expended upon it.

August 30, 1857, in Whitley county, this state, occurred the marriage of Mr. Hardendorf and Miss Celestine Tousley, a daughter of David and Nancy (Noyes) Tousley, the former a native of Vermont and the latter of Rome, N. Y. Mrs. Hardendorf was born in Jefferson county, N. Y., September 15, 1824, and has been an able and willing assistant of her husband during the many years in which they have traveled the checkered pathway of life together. Their union resulted in the birth of four children: Alpheus J.; Anna M., who became the wife of Frank A. Hitchcock, died in New Mexico at the age of thirty-four years; two children died in infancy. Mr. and Mrs. Hardendorf are untiring workers in the Methodist Episcopal church, of which they are members and enjoy the confidence and esteem of all who know them. Mr. Hardendorf was converted and joined the church when but thirteen years of age. Three years afterward, at the age of sixteen, he was appointed steward, and at the age of eighteen he was a class-leader. From that time until now he has been an official member of the church,



MR. AND MRS. A. HARDENDORF.

being steward and class-leader at the same time, with the exception of a few years. He has held all the other offices of the quarterly conference, save two; to one he was elected but did not serve, the other being recording steward, which is conferred by appointment. Mrs. Hardendorf was converted at the age of nineteen years, and has been a member ever since.

WILLIAM H. FRANKS, M. D.

Each calling or business, if honorable, has its place in the scheme of human existence, constituting a part of the plan whereby life's methods are pursued and man reaches his ultimate destiny. While all businesses are needed, the actual importance of each is largely determined by its usefulness. So dependent is man upon his fellow-men that the worth of the individual is largely reckoned by what he has done for humanity. There is no class to whom greater gratitude is due than to those self-sacrificing, noble-minded men whose life work has been the alienation of the burden of suffering that rests upon the world, thus appreciably lengthening the span of human existence. This influence cannot be measured by any human standard; their helpfulness is as broad as the universe and their power goes hand in hand with the beneficent laws of nature that come from the source of life itself. Some one has said, "He serves God best who serves humanity most."

The skilled physician, then, by the exercise of his native talents and acquired ability, is not only performing a service for humanity but is following in the footsteps of the great Teacher who said: "Inasmuch as ye

have done it unto the least of these, my brethren, ye have done it unto me."

A name that stands conspicuously forth in connection with the medical profession of northern Indiana is that of Dr. William H. Franks, the subject of this review, a regular practicing physician and surgeon at Ligonier, Ind. The Franks family was established on American soil by Michael Franks, the grandfather of Dr. William H., who emigrated from Germany and located in Fayette county, Penn., where he reared a large family. The Trader family is of Irish ancestry. The Doctor was born near Uniontown, Fayette county, Penn., on the 26th of April, 1841. He is a son of Samuel and Susan (Trader) Franks, natives also of the same county. Their lives were there spent, the mother dying of cancer at the age of fifty-nine. The father was not remarried, and lived to the ripe old age of eighty-seven years. He was a farmer during his active life and was fairly successful in that calling. Samuel and Susan Franks were the parents of eight children, whose circumstances are as follows: Sarah, the eldest, is the wife of John L. Whetstone, a farmer of Fayette county, Penn.; Amy, the second born, became the wife of Ross Anderson, and both are deceased; Elizabeth H. married John Jaco, who enlisted for service during the Civil war and was killed on the field of battle. She is still a widow and resides in her native county. William H., the subject of this sketch, is next in order of birth. Eliza J. is the wife of Charles Griffin and is now living in Kansas. Her husband served in the army throughout the entire period of the Civil war. Amanda became the wife of Harry Zimmerman and lives in West Virginia, where her husband is an operator and

station agent on the Baltimore & Ohio Southern Railway. Mary C. is the wife of Luther Wheeler, of Deer Park, Md. Susan died of diphtheria at the age of seven years.

Dr. Franks was educated in the public schools of his native state and at George's Creek Academy, Fayette county, Penn. After finishing his common-school studies he began the study of medicine in the office of Dr. F. C. Robinson, at Uniontown, Penn., and remained there three years. He then entered Jefferson Medical College at Philadelphia, and after finishing a course of study in that institution removed to Indiana in 1864, and for eleven years practiced the healing art at Brimfield, Noble county. Desiring to further perfect himself in the science of medicine, he in 1873 entered Rush Medical College, Chicago, completed the course in medicine begun at Jefferson Medical College, and graduated in the spring of 1874. In 1878 Dr. Franks located in Ligonier, and has since remained there, engaged in the constant practice of his profession. Since locating in his present field of endeavor the Doctor has been favored with a liberal share of public favor, his success being but the just reward of his honest efforts to fulfill the exacting demands made upon his skill as a physician. Added to this is a natural geniality and cheerfulness of disposition which not only helps him to make friends but which is so vital an element of success in the sick-room. The Doctor is a member of the Noble County Medical Society and the Indiana State Medical Society.

On September 23, 1866, Dr. Franks was united in marriage with Miss Mary E. Gibson, a native of Noble county, Ind., and a daughter of A. G. and Eliza Gibson, natives of Virginia. The parents were among the

early settlers of the county, coming here when there were but few white people in this part of the state. The marriage of Dr. and Mrs. Franks has been blessed with the birth of four children, two of whom have passed away. Walter E. was afflicted with spinal disease from childhood and died at the age of nineteen. He was a bright and intelligent boy. Earnest G. is in the employ of a railroad company in Colorado. The third born of this family was Arthur, who died of diphtheria at the age of seven years. Haidee May, a young lady, is still under the parental roof, and is a graduate of the high school in the class of 1899. She takes much interest in her musical studies and is a bright young lady of much promise, the idol of loving parents and a favorite among her many friends. Dr. Franks and family have lived upon the same lot in Ligonier for twenty-three years.

Religiously the Doctor is a faithful member of the Baptist church, while Mrs. Franks and daughter Haidee are adherents of the Methodist Episcopal church. Politically Dr. Franks has been a life-long Democrat, though not immovably bound by party ties. His sympathies are with the free-silver movement as advocated by William Jennings Bryan.

Dr. Franks owns a fine farm of one hundred and sixty acres in Elkhart county, adjoining the county line. It is finely improved and well stocked, in the latter line the Doctor making a specialty of thoroughbred Poland-China hogs and Shropshire sheep. He rents the farm but reserves his stock.

The Doctor's friends are legion and the future undoubtedly holds in store for him greater successes than any that have heretofore come to him. The family are occupy-

ing an enviable position in the community and have won by merit the respect and esteem in which they are held.

H. R. CORNELL.

For the past thirty-seven years this gentleman has been a photographer at Ligonier, and is now its leading artist. He is a native of Wayne county, N. Y., his birth occurring March 6, 1836. He is a great-grandson of Zebulon Cornell, a grandson of John and Mahala (Allen) Cornell, and is one in a family of four sons and two daughters born to the marriage of William A. Cornell and Mary E. Case. The family is of Irish-Scotch-Welsh origin, their coming to this country being prior to the establishment of the American colonies as an independent government. Notwithstanding the fact that the family belonged to the religious sect known as Quakers, and consequently opposed to mortal strife, Zebulon Cornell was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and the flintlock gun carried by him is a valued possession of the subject of this sketch. John Cornell came from New York state to Indiana about the year 1850, locating at Lagrange, where he passed the remainder of his days. William A. Cornell was a tanner and shoemaker, and died at Lagrange, Ind., in 1865.

H. R. Cornell lived in his native state until seventeen years of age, his time being passed in going to school, assisting his father and such other occupations incident to the youth of the average American boy. In 1853 he went to Michigan, and after working at such employment as offered for about

two years, served a three years' apprenticeship at the carpenter's trade, and the succeeding three years was engaged in carpentering and contracting, a part of the time being located at Lagrange, Ind. In 1862, in partnership with his brother, Charles G., he engaged in the photographic business at Toledo, Ohio, and thus continued until October, 1864, when he came to Ligonier, where he has since resided, engaged in the same occupation. Mr. Cornell has an established reputation of being one of the best photographers in the state. In 1858 he married Natio Antoinette Bush, who died in February, 1864, leaving two daughters—Matie E. and Nettie B. These children have never known the want of a mother, as the marriage of Mr. Cornell to Miss Ann E. Gould happily supplied their loss. To this marriage one daughter was born, Helen Irene, who died in infancy. Mr. Cornell is a Royal Arch Mason, an encampment degree Odd Fellow and a Knight of Pythias. He is a Republican, served on the old town board and afterward in the city council of Ligonier, and has in all ways lived the life of a law-abiding citizen.

LEN A. BANTA,

Inventor and manufacturer of the Ormas Incubator, is a worthy son of Indiana, having been born in Kendallville, October 27, 1867, a son of John D. and Susan (Blue) Banta, natives of Elkhart township. Albert Banta, grandfather, was one of the pioneers of Noble county, and prominent in bringing about that development of our resources which has made northern Indiana famous

among the middle states. The family of John and Susan Banta comprised seven children: Len, the subject, is the eldest; William; Grace; George F.; Bruce; Jennie; and William, who died in childhood. The youngest three are married; George has been a merchant for some years in Kansas; Bruce is in the employ of his brother Len; Jennie is the wife of Luther Starkey and resides in Wolf Lake.

Len Banta had the usual educational advantages which fell to the lot of the Indiana boy of his day, taking the usual course in the public schools of his district, supplemented by a course in the normal institutes of Noble and Whitley counties for several years. On laying aside his studies to take the responsibilities of life, he taught school in the aforesaid counties for five and a half years, and then went to Oregon and engaged in mining for several years, the hazardous enterprise proving successful. In 1875 he returned to Ligonier and established his present business, which has proved quite remunerative. He is the patentee of the Ormas Incubator, the name indicating the locality where he was living when he worked out the problem involved in its construction. The product is a self-regulating machine for the artificial hatching of eggs. His business of manufacturing gives employment to a number of men, and the annual output is two thousand machines, which find a ready sale among poultry men.

Mr. Banta was married in this county in 1889 to Miss Bertie Mathews, a daughter of Captain E. W. Mathews, now of this city. She received her preparatory education in the public schools of Albion and is a graduate from the high school. No children have blessed this union, but some three

years ago Mr. and Mrs. Banta adopted a little two-year-old girl named Jessie, who receives all the care and loving kindness that would be bestowed on a child of their own.

The parents of Mr. Banta are residents of Ligonier, the father a retired merchant and mechanic in good circumstances. Len Banta is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Religiously he and wife are members of the Free-Will Baptist church, and enjoy the society and friendship of a large circle of friends.

WILLIAM H. HOSLER.

Resides in Orange township in one of the most beautiful and palatial homes found in the rural districts of Noble county, Ind., and is numbered among the prominent men of the county and one of its most successful farmers. Mr. Hosler was born in Morrow county, Ohio, April 22, 1846, to Samuel Rorhbaugh and Barbara (Keifer) Hosler, both natives of Pennsylvania, he of York county, where he was born November 10, 1820, and she of Lebanon county, born August 15, 1823. They resided in what was then Morrow county, Ohio, until the spring of 1850, when they moved to Indiana, stopping in Albion for a short time and then locating in Rome City. While living there the father worked at his trade, which was that of a carpenter, and two years later moved to their farm in Orange township, where they still reside. Five children were born to them, namely: John H., who resides in Reedsburg, Wis.; William W., of this sketch; Mary C., wife of Thomas L. Imes;



MAPLE VILLA.
RESIDENCE OF WILLIAM HOSLER.

Minerva L., who died in infancy; and Ella B., wife of William A. Imes. The paternal grandparents of William H. Hosler were George and Catherine (Rorhbaugh) Hosler, the grandfather being a skilled carpenter. The family is of German descent and the name was originally Hasler.

William H. Hosler was a child of four years when his parents came to Noble county, Ind., where he grew to manhood. He was educated in the common schools and then entered the Eastman Business College, of Chicago, in 1866, where he took a complete business course.; He was pleased with the free, untrammelled life of the farm and chose that vocation as the occupation of his life, meeting with well merited success as a result of his industry and application to the various details which go to form the elements of farming. He remained with his parents until his own marriage, December 10, 1874, to Miss Mary E., daughter of the late William Imes, of Orange township. Mr. Imes was one of the most widely known residents of the township, having resided here for almost fifty years, and entered heartily into all the enterprises of public import. Her mother was Jane (Hafferty) Imes, who survives her husband and lives on the homestead. Mrs. Hosler was one of seven children and was born March 14, 1856, in Orange township, where she was reared and educated. She has presented her husband with two daughters: Nellie, who died at the age of four days, and Mary Maule, who is the wife of Edward H. Rhoades, of Toledo, Ohio. Mrs. Rhoades was the recipient of her diploma at the age of thirteen and then attended the high school at Brimfield one year and at Rome City two years. She then entered the college at Oberlin, Ohio, in 1894,

and took a musical and classical course at this famous institution. Mr. Rhoades is an attorney at law. He graduated from the Oberlin University, is associated with his father, and the style of the firm is Rhoades & Rhoades. Mr. and Mrs. Rhoades have one little son, by name of William Hosler.

Mr. Hosler is both prominent and popular in his county, is an adherent of the Republican party and cast his first vote for Grant. He was trustee of Orange township two terms—from 1884 to 1888—and was one of the first members of the county council appointed after that office was created. Mrs. Hosler is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church at Brimfield, Ind.

HENRY G. ZIMMERMAN.

The Noble county bar has many able and well-known lawyers who enjoy a reputation its citizens refer to with commendable pride, and it with this class that Mr. Zimmerman is known, and to which he has attained by that strict attention to business and honorable dealing which a community requires from those it wishes to refer to as representative men.

Mr. Zimmerman is a Pennsylvanian by birth, and was born in Huntingdon county, October 27, 1842. His parents are descendants of that grand old stock of which William Penn was the most prominent type; whose characteristics can never be obliterated and have had and will continue to have a controlling influence over the life work of her people for all time. His early education was under her broad and liberal public school system, supplemented by an academic

course at the Cassville Seminary and the State Normal School. Graduating with honors at the age of seventeen, he immediately commenced teaching and followed the profession for several years. In 1864 he began the study of law in Hollidaysburg, applying himself with such earnestness that, on July 27, 1867, he was admitted to the bar in his native state. So closely had Mr. Zimmerman applied himself to teaching and to the study of law that his health was much impaired, and it was deemed advisable to seek a different climate wherein to recuperate. After visiting several localities he finally visited Indiana, came to Noble county in 1869, and was so well pleased that he determined to there locate. He secured the position of principal of the schools of Ligonier, Noble county, which he held for one year, and, his health having much improved, he began the practice of his profession. He served four years, 1874-78, as county superintendent of schools, and his wisdom and practical methods are yet recognized throughout the county. In the practice of his profession he has met with flattering and yet substantial success, and none enjoy a higher reputation as a skillful attorney and wise counselor.

In 1877 Mr. Zimmerman was married to Miss Ida E. Loomis, a native of Cleveland, Ohio. She is a lady of superior education, and with cultivation which elevates while it adorns. Two children were born to them: Harry L. and Bayard G. The former is now a prosperous farmer in South Dakota, where Mr. Zimmerman also has large interests, having a fine stock farm of three hundred and twenty acres near Huron. The entire family of Mr. Zimmerman are strong members of the Presbyterian church,

are highly esteemed by the congregation with whom they worship, besides numerous friends who know and appreciate their many virtues.

JESSE L. DUNNING.

This ex-soldier and well-known business man of Ligonier, Noble county, Ind., was born in Fairfield county, Ohio, in 1846, where he lived with his parents on a farm until 1859, when they moved to Ligonier, Ind., where they have since resided. He attended school until the age of sixteen years, when he enlisted in Company A, First Indiana Heavy Artillery, and served three years. The command was assigned to the Department of the Gulf, which embraced Louisiana, Arkansas and Texas, with which he participated in the engagement of Sabine Pass, Tex., under General Franklin; took part in the Red River expedition under General Banks; was in the White River campaign in Arkansas, and engaged in the campaign around Duvall's Bluff, Ark. On the completion of his service in the army he returned home and attended school for two years in the old brick school-house on the public square.

In 1867 Mr. Dunning was married to Miss Rosa B. Mayfield, a native of Ligonier and a daughter of Samuel Mayfield. Three children have been born to them, as follows: Laura, who is at home with her parents; Lewis J., Jr., who married Miss Nellie Cooper, of Grand Rapids, Mich., and is now engaged in business with his father, the firm name being J. L. Dunning & Son; and Blanche became the wife of J. W. Draper, manager of the Ligonier Electric Light Company.

The parents of Jesse L. Dunning were Lewis J. and Anna (Huber) Dunning, residents of Lancaster, Ohio. The father was born in Stillwater, N. Y., in 1815, and the mother in 1824 in Fairfield county, Ohio. Lewis J. Dunning was a school-teacher in early life, and, believing that Indiana offered better opportunities for advancement, moved to Ligonier, Noble county, in 1859, taught school in the old red school-house one winter and then settled on a farm one mile south of Ligonier. In 1861 he again moved to Ligonier and engaged in mercantile business with Captain J. E. Braden. Lewis J. Dunning, Sr., died April 23, 1900, and his widow is now a resident of Ligonier, at the age of seventy-seven years. Their children were: Lucinda, wife of W. A. Jackson, of Goshen; Emma married Frank Jackson, brother of W. A., and they are living at Benton, Ind.; Elizabeth is unmarried and resides with her mother; one brother died in childhood; and Jesse L. is the subject of this biography.

Prior to engaging in business with his father Jesse L. Dunning entered the store of Braden & Company, with whom he remained for two years. In 1869 father and son engaged in business, and the son has occupied the present stand uninterruptedly from that date. They enjoyed the utmost confidence of the public, and the present firm is regarded as very reliable and successful. Jesse L. Dunning has given thirty-five years of his life to the business, and enjoys a high reputation in business circles, as well as with the public in general.

Jesse L. Dunning has held several responsible positions in city, county and state. He served nine years on the city school board, eight of which he was its treasurer

and handled many thousands of dollars. He was appointed to the county board of review by Judge Adair and served for three years. He has recently been appointed postmaster at Ligonier, which appointment gives universal satisfaction. Politically Mr. Dunning is a staunch Republican, and is active and influential in the councils of the party. In his religious views Mr. Dunning is broad and liberal and is not identified with any denomination.

In addition to his general business Mr. Dunning is interested in the Hotel Goldsmith, the principal hostelry in Ligonier. Mr. Dunning is now engaged in erecting the finest business room and flat in the city, being 22x166 feet, two stories and basement and heated throughout by hot water system. His increasing business made it necessary to have more room. His block is pronounced a model of convenience and elegance, being of pressed brick and cut stone, and he will occupy it about December 1, 1901.

Among the fraternal organizations Mr. Dunning holds membership with the Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias, the Macca-bees, Order of Elks and the Grand Army of the Republic, being the present commander of the local post. Taking a lively interest in all matters pertaining to the development and progress of the city, every movement in that direction meets with his hearty approval and earnest support.

JOHN WALKER.

The yeomanry and mechanics of a nation constitute its true greatness; in fact, make it what it is or may be. A body of

men cast upon a desert by shipwreck or other disaster would indeed be helpless were their only hope, in failure of rescue, to rest in the gold or other wealth possessed by any one of their number, as that under such circumstances would prove to be mere dross and utterly worthless toward establishing a commonwealth. But let the unfortunate victims of such a calamity be gifted with a reasonable share of health, strength, mechanical and agricultural skill, and there will in the course of time arise from the desert a blooming and happy community, replete with all the necessities and many of the luxuries of life. It may, then, be said that the subject of this sketch is doubly fortunate, inasmuch that he is both a farmer and mechanic.

John Walker was born in Richland county, or rather that part of Richland now known as Morrow county, Ohio, December 21, 1821, and was there reared to manhood, both as a farmer and a blacksmith.

In May, 1849, he came to Noble county, Ind., and located in York township, where he cleared up a farm, on which he erected a comfortable dwelling and made many other improvements, thus developing from a comparative wilderness a home that was an ornament to the neighborhood and which was a source of pecuniary profit to himself. On this place he lived until early in the 'eighties, when he came to his present home in Albion township, since which time he has retired from all active labor and has been passing his years in quiet serenity and comfort.

Mr. Walker was united in marriage, in Morrow county, Ohio, March 25, 1845, with Miss Miriam Cook, also a native of Richland county, Ohio, and born November

10, 1824, but no children have come to sanctify this union.

In politics Mr. Walker is a Democrat, but while he is interested in the success of his party at the polls, is not a seeker after office, and office-holding is so distasteful to him that, while a resident of York township, he declined to serve after having been elected township trustee.

Mr. Walker, however, has passed his years in useful industry, is very public spirited, and at all times is ready to lend a helping hand in advancing the public welfare and the moral progress of his community as well as its physical condition, and no man in the township is more highly respected by his neighbors.

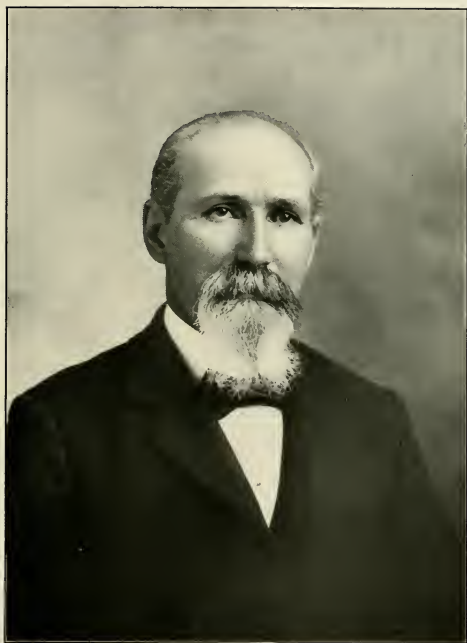
DANIEL L. SOWER.

There are men in this life who face death with impunity and win for themselves as grand a name on the field of war in a few years as they do in the peaceful fields of agriculture in half a lifetime, but happy is the man who secures a reputation in both fields within the span of a quarter of a century, as has done the subject of this sketch.

Daniel L. Sower was born on a farm in Morrow county, Ohio, October 27, 1840, and when ten years of age went with his parents to live in Seneca county, Ohio; four years later he went with his father to Gratiot county, Mich., and located within six miles of Ithaca, in Noth Star township, where he lived about five years and then returned to Morrow county, Ohio, remained there two years, and February 26, 1862, enlisted in Company G, Forty-ninth Ohio Volunteer



Mary S. Sower



Daniel L. Sower

Infantry, in which he served three years. He endured the hardships of a soldier's life most manfully, bravely conducted himself in several sanguinary engagements, and underwent many months of cruel imprisonment with fortitude, if not with patience.

At the commencement of his military career Mr. Sower was overcome by fatigue on a long march and fairly gave out near Perryville, Ky. He was captured by the enemy, but was paroled the next day, and the following spring was exchanged, when he rejoined his regiment at Murfreesboro, Tenn. At the battle of Chickamauga he was wounded, was again taken prisoner, and was sent to Richmond, Va., where he was confined in the Pemberton prison for about two months and then sent to Danville, Va., where he was imprisoned five months or longer, and then taken again to Richmond, where he was paroled a few days later and sent to Camp Parole, Md., having suffered about nine months of rebel imprisonment. After being detained at Camp Parole about six weeks he was transferred to Camp Chase, at Columbus, Ohio, where he was held about five months, when he was exchanged and rejoined his regiment at Huntsville, Ala. He took part in the siege of Corinth, after the battle of Shiloh, and was honorably discharged and mustered out at Huntsville, Ala., February 27, 1865.

Mr. Sower never had the advantages of a good practical education. Whilst a resident of Michigan he had the honor of attending the pioneer school of the early days of Michigan. The building was erected of hewn logs and 22x28 feet in dimension. It was covered with clapboards or "shakes" and the seats were of split saplings or puncheons. He has witnessed the transformation from

the log cabin school-house to the modern school-houses of the twentieth century. He has witnessed threshing done in the good old way, without any separator to clean the grain from the chaff as to-day. When he and his estimable wife became citizens of Noble county, it was almost a wilderness where their home lies. They resided for years in a humble log cabin and a greater part of their beautiful estate of to-day was covered with the unbroken forest. By perseverance and economy, coupled with determination, they have toiled early and late and practiced economy, and to-day, in 1902, they have one of the most beautiful homesteads in the township of Orange. Their beautiful and costly residence was erected in 1887, and besides their large and commodious residence their large barns and out-buildings and well fenced fields, closely kept up, indicate the thrifty farmers. All these years Mr. Sower was ably assisted by his wife, who has nobly and valiantly stood by his side in the building up of their beautiful estate.

As a soldier Mr. Sower has a record which he may well feel proud of. He was a prisoner of war at two different times during his term of service, which was of three years duration. His first capture was in the vicinity of Perryville, Ky. He with others of the boys in blue, had been on a long and weary march at the time when General Buell was in pursuit of the rebel General Bragg. His shoes were worn out and when they came to Louisville, Ky., expecting to rest for a time, orders came to proceed to Frankfort, Ky., and while there he, with some others purchased each a pair of boots. Mr. Sower's boots being rather tight for him on the weary and long march, had to re-

move them and carry them and march in his bare feet. Exhaustion was finally the cause of his falling by the wayside, and whilst resting and there recuperating for the tedious march, he was captured by the Rebel cavalry; but was soon paroled, and was forced, with others of his companions, to make his way to Cincinnati, a distance of one hundred miles, and they were forced to beg food of the people as they passed to their destination. His regiment was at the extreme right at Chickamunga when the actions opened on the morning of the first days fight, but was transferred and at noon was in the advance front in the charge. They took two fields of artillery. The second day's action was on Sunday. General Willich, the commander of their division, made a speech to the soldiers and said:—"Vell, boys, you may expect to have hard fighting to-day, but not too hard for us." It was about 10 A. M., of this day whilst the regiment was in hot action, each man endeavoring to shield himself, which was the order given. Mr. Sower was standing behind a small sapling, when just at his side his comrad, Walter T. Colo, was struck down by a minnie ball—Mr. Sower said, "Walter, are you hurt?" No response came and he never saw his comrade again. At this action Mr. Sower received a graze on the right arm, whilst loading his gun—nothing serious. During the afternoon engagement, whilst his regiment was resting on their guns, near one of their silent batteries, Mr. Sower was struck on the left hand and right forefinger with a cannon ball, or a part of a shell, which disabled his left hand and he carries this wound to this day.

He was not fit to go onward in the action and was ordered to fall back to an old va-

cated house, where a number of the wounded and dying were gathered. Whilst there, amid the groans of the dying and wounded Mr. Sower and his guard and a comrade made their way to a neighboring ravine, with as many canteens as they could carry, to obtain water for the poor fellows. They filled the canteens from pools and when they were taken in charge by a rebel squad. He barely missed the chance by one day of being incarcerated in the terrible Andersonville Prison Pen. His imprisonment in the rebel prison pens was terrible, and no one knows the horrors and ordeals the poor soldiers passed through but those who were really there.

All honor is due the noble men who so valiantly defended the flag, and endured the hardships and vicissitudes of a soldiers life, like the subject of this review.

It may be added that Mr. Sowers was a teacher in Noble county at the early age of sixteen and also taught the year previous to his marriage.

At the conclusion of this long term of valiant army service, Mr. Sower came to Noble county, Ind., and engaged in carpenter work for about two years; he then rented land in Orange township for a year, when he removed to Gratiot county, Mich., and located on land that he had previously purchased, and on which he resided about eighteen months, when he returned to Orange township, Noble county, Ind., rented land for another year, and then purchased one hundred and five acres of his present homestead, all of which he has cleared up, and to which he has added ninety acres by purchase.

Mr. Sower is classed among the foremost of the agriculturists of Orange township, and his farm is one of the finest in his

part of the county. It is improved with an elegant dwelling that is an ornament to the neighborhood, and his farm-buildings are unsurpassed for convenience and substantial construction, while his fields display a scene that indicates to the most careless observer the direction of a master mind fully imbued with agricultural skill and a knowledge of profitable husbandry.

July 2, 1868, Mr. Sower contracted a marriage with one of the most amiable and accomplished young ladies of Orange township—Miss Mary S. Keifer, who was born in Morrow county, Ohio, July 2, 1847, and this happy union has been crowned with two children, Corinna and Harry.

Elias Sower, the father of Daniel L. Sower, was born in York county, Penn., April 5, 1810, was a physician and also a clergyman of the Methodist Episcopal church. He married Margaret Bitner, a highly respected lady and a native of Pennsylvania. To this marriage were born ten children, eight of whom grew to maturity. George Keifer, the father of Mr. Mary S. (Keifer) Sower, was born in Long Channel, Germany, May 24, 1815, and married Mary M. Sower, who was born in Center county, Pennsylvania, January 19, 1819, and is a descendant of one of the most prominent families of the Keystone state. Mrs. Elias Sower was called away August 1, 1851, but Elias himself survived until September 10, 1887, when he expired in Gratiot county, Mich.

George Keifer and wife came from Morrow county, Ohio, to Noble county, Ind., and settled in Orange township, where he passed the remainder of his days, and died November 18, 1898. Of their two children, Mrs. Sower was the younger. George Keifer

came from Germany with his parents in 1819 and was reared in Lebanon and Lancaster counties, Penn., until about twenty years old, and then located in Morrow county, Ohio, where his marriage took place. He was reared to shoemaking, but after coming to Noble county, Ind., gave the greater part of his attention to farming after the first ten years of his residence here, having realized quite a competence at his trade in the meanwhile.

Mr. Sower is a Republican in politics and is always ready to perform his duties as a citizen at the behest of his party, but is not an habitual office-seeker. He has served for five years as assessor of Orange township and for one year a deputy assessor, in which office he performed his duties so impartially as to gain the approbation of the entire community. He has in fact taken an active part in all local affairs, and, being a broad-minded and public-spirited citizen, has gained the undying approbation of his fellow citizens. Mr. and Mrs. Sower are most liberal in their contributions and to all benevolences worthy their consideration.

JOHN T. POLLOCK.

This gentleman is widely known as one of the honored citizens of Noble county, where for many years he has been prominently identified with the varied interests of his community. His well-directed efforts in the practical affairs of life, his capable management of his business interests and his sound judgment have brought to him prosperity, and his life demonstrates what may be accomplished by the man of energy and ambition.

John T. Pollock was born March 12, 1841, in Richland county, Ohio, and is a son of William and Mary (Barker) Pollock, the former a native of Pennsylvania, while the latter came from Ohio. William Pollock came to Indiana in 1848 and located in the vicinity of Cromwell, where he engaged in the pursuit of agriculture. He remained at this place until 1867, in which year he located near Goshen, Elkhart county, this state, where he remained until his death, at the ripe old age of eighty-seven years. To William and Mary Pollock were born the following named children: Thomas A., Elsie A., Elizabeth, Simon, John T., Eli J., Margaret M., Lousetta and Lovisa.

John T. Pollock received as good an education as the common schools of Sparta township afforded, but any further advance in this direction was interrupted by the advent of war. The clamor of civil strife was resounding through the land, and young Pollock, then just assuming his majority, realized that he owed a duty to his country. On February 20, 1862, he donned the blue and went to the front, where he served faithfully and well almost four years, being honorably discharged November 25, 1865, after having endured all the hardships and privations which fell to the lot of the soldiers during that terrible struggle, and having been wounded in the leg, September 2, 1864, at Lovejoy Station, Ga., when he came near bleeding to death.

Upon his return from the army he took hold of the work upon the home farm, remaining there until his marriage, in 1868, when he began renting land. He farmed in that way for twenty years, when, in 1888, he was appointed postmaster of Cromwell under President Harrison's administration,

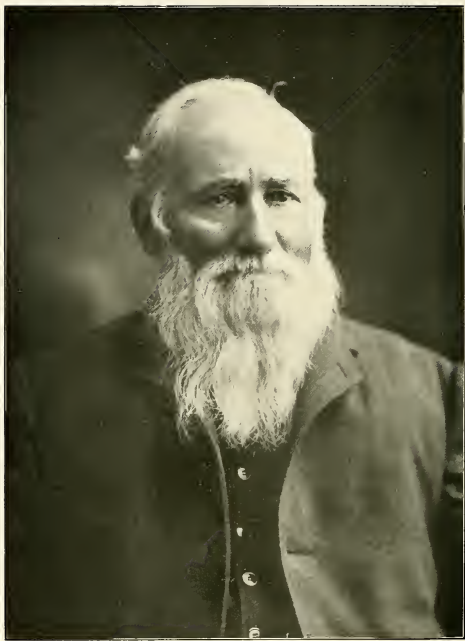
and held that office four years, making an enviable record for efficiency in that office. Upon retiring from the postoffice Mr. Pollock purchased a farm south of Cromwell, but remained there only a little more than a year, when he moved into the place where he now lives, known as the William Hitler farm. The tract now contains eighty acres.

On March 1, 1868, Mr. Pollock took unto himself a helpmate in the person of Miss Mary A. Ohlwine, daughter of Samuel Ohlwine. Their marriage has been blessed by the birth of two children. The eldest, Hattie A., was born December 7, 1868, and became the wife of Thomas Adams, a farmer of Whitley county. They have two children living—Cedric and Andrew T. Their second child, Milton, was born February 5, 1870, and died February 28, 1888.

In politics Mr. Pollock is a staunch Republican. Religiously he is a member of the Universalist church in Cromwell, while the other members of the family belong to the New Light Christian church. In all the relations of life he has commanded the respect and confidence of those with whom he has been brought in contact, and the history of this locality would be incomplete without a record of his career.

DAVID S. LONGFELLOW.

This valiant ex-soldier, who, it may be said in passing, bears a striking resemblance to his illustrious namesake, the poet, Henry W. Longfellow, ranks as one of the old and honored as well as honorable pioneers of the part of the country in which he now lives. The world judges the character of



David S. Longfellow.



Sarah E. Longfellow

a community largely by those of its representative citizens and yields its tributes of admiration and respect to those whose works and actions constitute the record of that community's prosperity and pride. Among the prominent citizens of Washington township, Noble county, Ind., who are so well known by reason of the prominent part they have taken in public affairs is David S. Longfellow.

Mr. Longfellow was born April 16, 1832, in Champaign county, Ohio. His parents were Joseph and Martha (Hull-Crow) Longfellow, the former a native of Maryland, who died in 1865, at the ripe old age of ninety-nine years, and the latter was a native of Virginia. The original progenitor of this family was William Longfellow, who emigrated to America in 1673. Joseph Longfellow and Mrs. Martha Crow were united in marriage in Champaign county, Ohio, settled down to an agricultural life and lived there until death—the long period of sixty years—from 1805 to 1865, Joseph Longfellow becoming a veteran of the war of 1812. To this union with Martha Crow were born the following children: Lemuel V., who is a resident of Iowa; William, who died in infancy; Nathan M., who was a Baptist minister and died about 1896; David S., subject of this sketch; Silas N., who is now living on the old home place; and Amos M., who died in Kosciusko county, Ind., in 1884.

David S. Longfellow attended the common schools of Champaign county, Ohio, and afterward a select school in Greene county, that state. He attended these institutions until he was twenty years old, after which time he attended two terms in Delaware College. He taught school seventeen

terms, but afterward went back for another term at college. In 1853 he came to Indiana and engaged in teaching school during the winters, going back to Ohio in the summer, for two years. In 1855 he began a long career as a school-teacher in Indiana, continuing at this occupation during sixteen consecutive terms. In the meantime, during the summer seasons, he industriously cleared and farmed the property on which he now lives. He bought this farm in 1856, and is now the owner of one hundred and sixty acres of fine land.

On February 17, 1865, Mr. Longfellow enlisted in Company B, One Hundred and Fifty-second Indiana Volunteer Infantry, at Kendallville. The regiment was assigned to the Army of the Potomac in the Shenandoah valley, and Mr. Longfellow was commissioned first lieutenant of his company and fought under General Hancock in the Reserve Corps until his honorable discharge, August 30, 1865.

Mr. Longfellow has been twice married. The first time, on August 16, 1855, he was wedded to Miss Barbara Greider, who was born in 1834, a daughter of Henry Greider. After his marriage he spent one year in Ohio, and after the death of this wife in 1858 he resided with his father-in-law. To this union were born two children: Martha E., who became the wife of Jacob Gilbert and bore him six children—David E., Charles A., Arla G., Hazel, Mabel, and Ellis, the last named a citizen of Kosciusko county, Ind.; Barbara, married to William C. Cook, and they have two children—Jennie L., and Leroy L., the latter deceased. Mrs. Cook attended Valparaiso Normal School one year and taught five terms in Noble county.

For his second wife Mr. Longfellow married, on October 8, 1868, Miss Sarah E. Hindbaugh. She was born on May 6, 1844, a daughter of John S. and Mary (Moore) Hindbaugh. To this union have been born ten children, of whom seven are living. A brief enumeration of these children is as follows: Ida M. resides at home and was a student for one year at Delaware College, Noble county, Ind.; Howard C. received his diploma from the common schools and attended one term at Delaware College; he married Cora Arnold, and they have two children, Irene and John Bryon. He is a farmer of Washington. Homer, after finishing his duties in the common schools, spent six years in Delaware College, graduating in the classical course. He took first honors in the contest of the Central Oratorical League, including colleges in the states of Illinois, Indiana, Ohio and New York. He was superintendent of schools at Forgy, Clark county Ohio, from September, 1898, to January, 1899, but his health failing at this time, he was compelled to relinquish his educational work and has not taken it up since. He anticipates entering Ann Arbor Law School. The fourth child was Hadley K., who is now deceased. Matthew L., now a resident of Fort Wayne, has taught two terms of school, and is now a student in his sophomore year at Delaware College. Sarah V. is unmarried; Grace O., deceased; Chlce M., and Iva Z.; John J., deceased. Chloe is a teacher of Washington township and Iva Z. is taking the normal course at Ada, Ohio.

John S. Hindbaugh traced his lineage to the German and was born in Pennsylvania, was a farmer, was a Republican in politics, and a member of the Christian

church. His wife was of Scotch-Irish extraction, and of her ancestry there is being compiled a genealogical tree running back a century.

Mrs. Longfellow was reared in Noble county, Ind., and was but fourteen years of age when brought here in a wagon from Ohio by her parents. She was educated in the common schools and was herself a teacher in Kosciusko, Whitley and Noble counties.

Mr. Longfellow has been an active Republican ever since casting his first ballot, and has been honored at various times with public office. He served five years as a justice of the peace, two years as assessor, and four years as township trustee. He was also four years postmaster at Wilmot, Ind. He has at all times and in all positions proven his efficiency and firmness for offices of public trust.

Religiously Mr. and Mrs. Longfellow are members of the Methodist Episcopal church at North Webster, Ind., while socially they are popular with a host of warm personal friends. Their record in this community has been a worthy one and they rightly merit the honor and respect which is paid them.

SAMUEL M. SMITH.

Agriculture has many old and experienced followers in the township of Elkhart, Noble county, Ind., but none more so than Samuel M. Smith, the subject of this sketch. Mr. Smith was born in Bowling Green township, Licking county, Ohio, April 22, 1822, and there lived until 1853, when he came to Noble county, Ind., and here made

his home with his father until he thought fit to take to himself a life partner, and to the father and mother reference will be made further on.

The first land purchased by Mr. Smith was a tract of eighty acres of woods, the greater part of which he at once cleared up and on which he erected good, substantial and commodious buildings for dwelling and farm purposes, but this tract he has since increased to three hundred and twenty acres, and has now one of the best farms in Elkhart township.

Mr. Smith was joined in matrimony, in Delaware county, Ohio, January 2, 1859, with Miss Elizabeth Brown, who was born in Harlem township, Delaware county, Ohio, January 20, 1833, and this marriage was crowned by the birth of two children—Mary E. and Joseph W. The younger of these, Joseph W., was born in Elkhart township, August 14, 1869, and was here reared and educated and was married, November 7, 1889, to Miss Myra E. Smalley, who was born in Mound Creek, Miami county, Kans., October 3, 1869, and is a daughter of Lewis and Sarah (White) Smalley. This happy marriage was blessed with one boy and girl, Coy M. and Charles L., who are the pets and admiration of all who are acquainted with the amiable parents. Mrs. Samuel M. Smith, the grandmother of these two interesting young children, was called away March 10, 1897, greatly deplored by the family and the entire community, by whom she had been held in the highest possible esteem.

John A. Smith, the father of Samuel M., was a native of Shenandoah county, Va., and was born in 1894. He married Miss Mary Wilson, who was born probably in

Pennsylvania, the marriage taking place in Muskingum county, Ohio, and the newly-married couple coming to Noble county, Ind., in 1853. Here they settled in Elkhart township, where they passed the remainder of their lives, Mrs. Smith being upwards of sixty years of age at the time of her death and Mr. Smith nearly seventy. They were among the most respected residents of the township and their memory will long be cherished by those who survive them. They have had a family of ten children, and of these Samuel M., the subject of this sketch, was the fourth child in order of birth.

Joseph W. Smith and his accomplished and amiable wife are worthy representatives of their respective ancestors, and occupy a high position in the regard of their many friends and in that of all their neighbors.

JOHN COOK.

The foreign-born citizens of the United States constitute an important element of population and are, as a rule, among the most industrious and thrifty of our agricultural classes, and one of these citizens is John Cook, a farmer of Elkhart township, Noble county, Ind., and the subject proper of this notice.

The parents of John Cook, Henry and Sophia Cook, were natives of Mecklenberg, Germany, who came to America in 1866 and settled in Elkhart township, Noble county, Ind., where the father died in 1873, when sixty-seven years old, and the mother in March, 1897, at the age of eighty-four. Of their ten children, John, the subject of this sketch, was the second child in order of birth.

John Cook, also a native of Mecklenburg, Germany, was born August 12, 1833, and was in his twenty-first year when he came to America. For three years he worked out as a farm hand in various places, and then located in Henry county, Ohio, where he married for his first wife Catherine Rhodes, a native of Seneca county, in the same state. For seven and a half years he continued residence in Henry county, and then came to Indiana and lived in Elkhart county from the fall of 1862 until his coming to Elkhart township, Noble county, in 1882, and here he now owns two hundred and twenty nine and one-half acres of choice land, and has one of the best improved and cultivated farms in the township.

To the first marriage of Mr. Cook were born five children, viz: Mary, Ella, Ida B., Ada B. and Amanda. Mrs. Catherine died in Elkhart county, Ind., in 1868, and Mr. Cook next married, in 1871, Angeline Klink, who bore him four children, who were named Charles, Bert, Julia and Edward. Mrs. Angeline Cook was called away in Elkhart county, when about thirty-two years old, and Mr. Cook was again married, choosing for his third bride Miss Sarah C. Dull, who was born in Stark county, Ohio, September 13, 1850, and this union has been graced with one child, Cora S.

Mr. Cook has been a steady-going, industrious and careful farmer, and through these habits has secured a competence that makes him contented with his lot in life. He has been a moral man and a model citizen, and he and wife are members of the German M. E. church, while in politics he is a Republican. His walk through life has been such as to win the respect of all who have known him, wherever he has resided, and

no man is better thought of in Elkhart township.

John Dull, the father of Mrs. Sarah C. (Dull) Cook, was born in Somerset county, Penn., in 1805, and his wife, Catherine (Hountein) Dull, was a native of Westmoreland county, in the same state, born in 1823. They were married in Westmoreland county, Penn., and thence moved to Stark county, Ohio, from where they came to Noble county, Ind., in 1859, and lived in Washington township until 1865, when they moved to York township, where the mother passed away in 1883 and the father in December, 1885. They had a family of eleven children, of whom Mrs. Cook was the sixth in order of birth, and no more respected family ever lived in York township.

PETER SCHLOTTERBACK.

The subject of this brief biographical outline, who bears the distinction of having been the first white child born within the confines of Noble county, Ind., is an ex-soldier, and a prominent shoe man of the town of Ligonier. Peter Schlotterback was born February 26, 1833, on the southern edge of Perry's Prairie, a son of Gideon and Mary (Engle) Schlotterback. Gideon Schlotterback was a native of Pennsylvania and at the age of nine years accompanied his parents upon their removal to Ohio. He remained in the Buckeye state a number of years and then, in 1832, came to Indiana and settled on Perry's Prairie, where he remained until his death. His wife, Mary, was the daughter of Adam Engle. The union of Gideon and Mary Schlotterback was blessed with a large family, twelve



Peter Schlatterback Rosetta Schlatterback

children having been born to them, seven of whom are living. Their names are as follows: Peter, the subject; Henry; Susan, deceased; Eli; Lucinda, deceased; Malinda, deceased; Millie; Adam; Mary, deceased; Ira; Emma, and a daughter who died in infancy.

Peter Schlotterback pursued his studies in the public schools of Ligonier until about the age of twenty-one years. At this time he commenced working by the month, and spent two years with Andrew Ingle. He then settled at Rochester, Ind., where for about eighteen months he engaged in farming. Then, for two years, he lived on the farm which is his present home, afterwards moving two miles south of Rochester, remaining at the last location about fifteen years. It was while living on this farm in the fall of 1864, that he enlisted for service in the Union army, and for almost a year served his country faithfully, receiving his final discharge on July 4, 1865. In 1879 Mr. Schlotterback went to Texas and remained there thirteen years, engaged in the shoe business. However, finding that the old Hoosier state still had for him superior attractions, he returned to his old home in Ligonier and has since remained here, conducting a well-stocked shoe store and retaining a large share of the public patronage.

On August 1, 1857, Peter Schlotterback was united in marriage with Miss Rosetta Flowers, a daughter of Aaron and Phoebe (Sills) Flowers. The latter couple were both natives of Ohio, and about 1853 came to Indiana and settled upon the farm where Mr. Schlotterback now lives, the mother dying there at the advanced age of eighty-nine years. To their union were born two children, Rosetta and Michael, the latter de-

ceased. The marriage of Mr. Schlotterback and wife was blessed with the advent of twelve children, nine of whom are living, as follows: Harriet A., born May 19, 1859, became the wife of Jefferson Johns, and to them were born five children, Winifred, Carrie, Daisy, Thomas and an infant daughter, deceased; Milton H. married Ricki Zimmerman, and they have one child, Iva; Cassius M. married Sarah Miller; Lincoln P. is now living in California; Mary E. is the wife of Alonzo Irion; Gideon E. married Lucretia Defenbaugh; Phoebe J. became the wife of Jacob L. Albright; Iva L. is the wife of Edward E. Hutton; Aaron E. is deceased; Carlotta I. married Jacob E. Huffman; Irma W. died in infancy, and Lizzie Clara is also deceased.

Politically Mr. Schlotterback is not bound by any party ties, but votes at all times for principle rather than party, giving his support to those men whom he considers most worthy of the public confidence. In all matters affecting the public welfare Mr. Schlotterback takes a keen and active interest, and invariably throws his influence in the direction of the higher moral, social and commercial standing of his community. His business efforts have been crowned with a large degree of success, richly merited, and now in his advanced years he is enjoying the reward of his former toil and honest endeavor.

DAVID JOURDAN.

David Jourdan, a biographical review of whose life becomes a part of the memoirs of Noble county's prominent citizens, is a

native of Columbiana county, Ohio, was born December 17, 1841, and is a son of William and Catherine (Wolf) Jourdan, both natives of Germany, the father coming from Baden. They were married in Columbiana county, and in 1846, when David was a lad of six years of age, moved with their family to Noble county, Ind., settling on a farm in Wayne township. Here the mother died at the age of fifty-two years, her consort following her to the grave a few years later, at the age of sixty years. They were the parents of seven children, David, the subject, being the eldest.

David Jourdan passed his youthful days upon his father's farm, located about three miles from Kendallville, on what was known as "Long Marsh." There he received his education through the medium of the district school, and assisted his father in reclaiming a home farm from the wild lands out of which some of the finest farms of the country have been made. At the early age of fourteen he began working for farmers of the neighborhood and in what was then known as the "Sawyer Settlement."

When the Civil war broke out in 1861, David Jourdan was early enthused with the patriotic spirit which burst forth in all parts of the country. The first call was soon filled, and strong belief was held that the trouble would soon be overcome. It was not until October, 1862, therefore, that Mr. Jourdan entered the service, enlisting in Company M, First Indiana Sharpshooters, serving one year. He was in the engagement at Island No. 10, that at Pea Ridge, and the battle at Helena, Ark. The enlistment being for one year, he returned home at the expiration of his term, going to Noble county, where he engaged in working on

a farm and in a sawmill for about ten years. He then bought twenty acres of land in Wayne township, which he improved, and whereon he settled and lived for two years. Selling this piece of property for a fair sum, he purchased one hundred acres in Elkhart township, located near the town of Cosperville. He cleared and settled on this farm, making valuable improvements and erecting good and substantial buildings. This fine piece of property became his home for twenty years. Desiring to retire from the arduous duties incident to farm life, he rented the place and engaged as a traveling salesman for the Fleming Manufacturing Company, of Fort Wayne, remaining with the company for six years, making his home in that city. After severing his connection with the company he returned to Cosperville and engaged in the hardware business, meeting with the same general success which had rewarded his efforts in all previous lines.

November 25, 1863, shortly after his return from the army, Mr. Jourdan married Miss Sarah Iddings, who was born in Kendallville, Ind., July 26, 1846. They are the parents of two children, namely: Waldo and Georgia, the latter of whom is married to James Milner, of Ligonier.

The father of Mrs. Jourdan was Jackson Iddings, a native of Seneca county, Ohio, and the mother was Barbara Dingman, who was born in Shelby county, Ohio. After marriage they moved to Indiana and settled in Wayne township, where they died, she at the age of sixty years, and he at the ripe old age of seventy-nine. They were the parents of thirteen children, Mrs. Jourdan being the sixth in order of birth. Among the fraternal organizations Mr. Jourdan holds membership with the A. F. & A. M.,

of Ligonier. For religious purposes he and his estimable wife attend the Freewill Baptist church.

JOHN PANCAKE (DECEASED).

The settlers of Noble county, Ind., of over half a century ago might with strict propriety have been designated as pioneers, as the country was at that time quite a wilderness and in many parts awaiting the first stroke of the sturdy woodman's ax in laying low the giant monarchs of the forests for the purpose of making way for the onward march of a fast-approaching civilization, as was the case with Elkhart township when the late John Pancake came here from the Buckeye state in 1846.

The pioneer's life, as even modern readers know through tradition and otherwise, was one of self-sacrifice, hard toil and unwavering courage in facing the inevitable dangers attendant upon life in the depths of the mysterious forests infested with wild beasts of prey and men of equally wild propensities, and with these it was the lot of the subject of this sketch, of reverend memory, largely to contend.

John Pancake, the founder of the greatly respected family bearing that surname in Noble county at this day, was born in Pickaway county, Ohio, on the old Pancake homestead, July 9, 1818, and was reared to farming. He was first married in his native county, in 1846, to Miss Effie A. Radcliff, who was also a native of the Buckeye state and a daughter of Job and Martha Radcliff, who were born in Virginia. John Pancake and his bride came to Indiana the same year

of their marriage and settled in Noble county on land which had been entered in 1838 in Elkhart township by his father, John Pancake, and on which he later erected the fine residence which is still the pride of the township. Here Mrs. Effie A. Pancake was called from earth in 1847, leaving one child, Elias Douglass Pancake, who died in Wichita, Kans., December 19, 1883, of pneumonia.

The second marriage of John Pancake took place March 4, 1849, in Pickaway county, Ohio, to Miss Susan Cornell, a native of Virginia, born October 6, 1818 and a daughter of Daniel and Elizabeth (Parker) Cornell, also natives of the Old Dominion, but who died in McLean county, Ill. To this second marriage were born two children, viz.: Mary E., the widow of Elza J. Thompson, who died in Perry township, Noble county, Ind., May 3, 1899; and Margaret E.

It was on his wedding day, March 4, 1849, that John Pancake and his newly-wedded wife started on horseback from Ohio for their home in Noble county, Ind., taking eleven days to make the journey, and took up their residence on a well-appointed farm. Like his elegant brick dwelling, this farm was a model in neatness and was cultivated in the most scientific and effective manner. His crops were always sure and reliable and consequently profitable. His farm buildings were commodious and substantial, and supplied with every convenience, and his live stock of the highest strains and best pedigrees. He thoroughly understood his vocation, and had but few, if any, equals in its practice.

Mr. Pancake was broad minded and liberal in his political views, was active in local affairs, and did much toward directing the course of public events. His advice was

sought on all questions of public investment in works of utility, and his foresightedness a marvel to his fellow citizens, as he never made a mistake in his forecast of results. He was a God-fearing man, incorruptible in love of truth and unswerving in his integrity.

This noble old pioneer died on his estate of three hundred and eighty acres in Noble county, January 6, 1892, and his loss was a deep sorrow to his friends and neighborhood, who felt that one of the best and wisest men of the township had been taken from their midst and that his equal would not soon be found.

EPHRAIM HARTING.

An influential agriculturist and prominent citizen of Noble county, Ind., was born in Summit county, Ohio, August 30, 1843, and is a son of Richard and Anna M. (Click) Harting, both of whom were natives of Pennsylvania. The father was born March 18, 1810, and was a child of two years when his parents moved into Ohio, which was his home until 1854, when he came to Noble county, Ind., and later to Elkhart county, where he died June 28, 1888, at the age of seventy-eight years. Twelve children composed his family: Richard, Jr., Samuel, Hezekiah, Simon, Manassa and Sarah died in early life, while Maria, Valentine, Eliza, Hannah, Ephraim and Franklin grew to adult years. Maria was the wife of William J. Miller and died in September, 1890. Valentine, now deceased, married Miss Rebecca Streby. Eliza is the widow of Joel Raber. Hannah is the wife of William Shroyer, and Franklin was united with Miss Della Hassinger.

Ephraim Harting received his education in the public schools of Wolcottville and adopted the pursuit of husbandry as the vocation of his life. On March 17, 1887, he took up his residence on the farm he now occupies and has given his entire attention to its cultivation. He owns one hundred and sixty acres of land in Noble county and eighty acres in Elkhart, which is kept in a high state of cultivation and shows the careful, painstaking farmer. Mr. Harting was joined in marriage with Miss Rebecca R. Newman, a daughter of Asbury and Margaret (Cochran) Newnam. The father died in January, 1867. Mrs. Harting was one of the seven children, viz: Nancy, wife of Levi Eshelman; Rebecca, Mrs. Harting; Melvina E., Mrs. Morton Whitmer, a widow; William H., who died in childhood; Francis; Margaret J., deceased; and Charles, who died in infancy. Six children have blessed the home of Ephraim Harting, namely: John F., who was born May 22, 1867; Clara A., who was born in 1869 and died in infancy; Ida M. and Homer, who were twins and were born November 3, 1871. Ida lived but a short time, but Homer has grown to manhood and is the father of two bright children, Lela M. and Lulu O. His wife was popular in the days of her maidenhood as Miss Luella Case; Cora E., who was born July 13, 1876, married M. R. Click, a farmer of St. Joseph county, this state; and Nellie E., who was born August 15, 1886. Mr. Harting was a member of the organization known as the Indiana Regulators and entered the Civil war in 1862, serving faithfully until he received his discharge about one year later on account of disability. He is an honored member of the Grand Army Post, No. 320, at Millers-



EPHRAIM HARTING GROUP.

burg, has served as commander and is now senior vice, and is a man whose upright character has won him a warm place in the esteem of those who know him.

ISAAC NEWTON PANCAKE.

One of the foremost agricultural families of Elkhart township, Noble county, Ind., is that of the late Isaac Pancake, who was born in Licking county, Ohio, in 1813, and who married Miss Eve Smith, also a native of Licking county, and born in 1827.

Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Pancake were married in the county of their nativity, whence they came to Noble county, Ind., in the spring of 1845 and settled in Elkhart township, where they passed the remainder of their lives, honored and respected by all who knew them, the father dying July 26, 1879, in his sixty-sixth year, and the mother on the 14th day of September, 1881, when fifty-eight years old. They had born to them a family of seven children, who were named in order of birth as follows: John, Joseph L., Isaac N. (the subject of this sketch), Mary, William, Geneva V. and Cora.

Isaac Newton Pancake was born in Elkhart township, Noble county, Ind., January 10, 1847, and was reared to practical agricultural work on his father's homestead, on which he still has his residence and which he has materially assisted in developing. On September 23, 1874, he was most happily joined in marriage with Miss Eva C. Mawhorter, who was born in Elkhart township December 21, 1858, and is the accomplished daughter of Aaron and Rebecca A. Mawhorter, of whom a full biographical sketch is

given on another page of this volume. To the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Pancake have been born four children, who are still living to brighten the home circle with their cheerful countenances and winning ways, save the eldest, Warren, who died in infancy. The three survivors are named in order of birth as follows: Marion L., Harvey A. and Ethel M., the latter being the wife of Abraham Gage.

Mr. and Mrs. Pancake are devoted members of the Free Will Baptist church, to the support of which they are most liberal contributors and in the good work of which they are active and willing helpers.

The home farm of Mr. Pancake comprises eighty acres, which he keeps under a profitable state of cultivation, raising all the crops usual to this latitude. His dwelling is of modern construction and is a model of neatness exteriorly and interiorly, the latter being the special care of his amiable helpmate. In politics Mr. Pancake is a Democrat.

JOHN E. PANCAKE.

A representative of one of the best known families of Elkhart township, Noble county, Ind., is a native of Pickaway county, Ohio, and was born July 22, 1848. His father, Joseph Pancake, was also a native of Pickaway county, was born May 22, 1822, was reared to farming on the old Pancake homestead, and was married in his native county to Ruann Halstead, who was born in the same county, and there died at the early age of twenty-three, or even before she had completed her twenty-third year. Joseph Pancake died in Ottawa, Kans., January 8,

1871, having an only son, John E., subject of this sketch and the sole offspring of this marriage.

John E. Pancake was reared on the old home farm in Wayne township, Pickaway county, and was there educated in the common schools primarily, and then attended the Union Christian College at Merom, Sullivan county, Ind., from which he was graduated with honors. After leaving college Mr. Pancake returned to Pickaway county, Ohio, and for three terms taught school. In the summer of 1870 he left the Buckeye state and went to Franklin county, Kans., where he was employed in farming one year before he entered a homestead in Wilson county, which farm he cleared up and later sold. In the spring of 1872 he came to Noble county, Ind., and for seven years was employed by the month by his uncle, the late John Pancake, and also taught school for six winters.

After leaving the monthly employ of his uncle Mr. Pancake took sole charge of the farm, being thoroughly practical in every agricultural detail and with all the minutiae of this particular estate. He performed his duties in so satisfactory a manner to all concerned that he was appointed, at the death of his uncle, sole administrator by the latter and is still acting in that capacity, the functions of which he is carrying on with laudable conscientiousness. He is the owner of one hundred and forty acres of good farming land in his own right, which he cultivates assiduously and skillfully, and is at all times one of the busiest of men.

Mr. Pancake is in politics a Democrat, but although very popular has never condescended to accept of public office; yet he always interests himself, and that effect-

ally, in local affairs, giving to them the attention that he feels every good citizen should bestow when called upon or when they present themselves in such a manner as to attract unavoidable notice uncalled for.

Mr. Pancake is still unmarried, but has a home that any woman would be proud to share. His dwelling is a model of comfort and coziness and taste, his farm buildings commodious and substantial, and his farm itself under the highest possible state of cultivation, his long experience in this vocation making him unexcelled in its practice. Although not a member of any church, he is liberal in his contributions to all in his township and to many elsewhere, being never niggardly in this or any other respect.

Hospitable to a marked degree and genial in disposition and affable in demeanor, he entertains his friends most lavishly as well as courteously and pleasingly. His wit and humor overflow spontaneously, while his logical mind is quick in its apprehension of the merits of such questions as he and his friends may for the time being have under discussion. He is a friend of truth, and never wastes his time and breath in an argument simply for the purpose of carrying his point, right or wrong, but discusses a subject with the pure and simple desire to arrive at its true merits and intrinsic value. He is not a man to raise false hopes in the breasts of his friends and acquaintances by promising favors which he never intends to grant. He is honest and sound to the core, and what he says he means.

It were well indeed if Elkhart township had inside its limits a few more such citizens as Mr. Pancake to take an intelligent interest in shaping its public policy and guiding its progress, for it is to such as he the

true advancement of any community is due, and that community is a fortunate one in which such men as he have residence.

JOHN J. WITTMER.

Among the skilled and prosperous agriculturists of York township, Noble county, Ind., John J. Wittmer holds a foremost position. He is a son of John C. and Mary (Hare) Wittmer, the former of whom was a native of Niagara county, N. Y., and was born March 7, 1801, was reared a farmer and passed all his life in his native county.

Benjamin Wittmer, the father of John C., was born in Switzerland, and died in Niagara county, N. Y., at a very advanced age, and Mary (Hare) Wittmer was born in Niagara county, N. Y., March 22, 1807, of German parentage.

To the marriage of John C. and Mary (Hare) Wittmer were born a family of six sons and five daughters, and of these John J. was the ninth in order of birth, and had his nativity near Millersburg, Elkhart county, Ind., November 11, 1843, and was reared in Elkhart county until about fourteen years of age, and then in Noble county, Ind., until August, 1862, when he enlisted in Company E, Seventeenth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, to serve this country in the suppression of the war of the Rebellion; and he performed his duty courageously and faithfully until February 10, 1863, when he was honorably discharged on account of sickness, or, as the expression is used in the service, "on account of physical disability." He then returned to his father's farm in Elkhart county and assisted in its cultivation until his marriage, in 1865.

John J. Wittmer was joined in matri-

mony at Albion, Ind., April 9, in the year mentioned above, with Miss Cornelia C. Norris, a daughter of William and Catherine (Deck) Norris, the former of whom was born in Pennsylvania, September 15, 1810, and died September 14, 1868, and his wife, also a native of Pennsylvania, born July 3, 1813, died in York township April 7, 1882. William Norris was a minister of the German Baptist church, of which his wife was also a member. To Mr. and Mrs. Norris were born eight sons and six daughters, and of these Mrs. Wittmer was the ninth in order of birth.

After marriage Mr. and Mrs. John J. Wittmer located in Elkhart county, but since April, 1875, have been residents of York township, Noble county, where Mr. Wittmer owns a fertile farm of forty acres, on which he has erected a comfortable dwelling and commodious barns and all other necessary outbuildings. This farm is well located, and through Mr. Wittmer's excellent management produces abundantly the various cereals grown in this latitude. It impresses the observer with an idea of skill and thrift on the part of the owner, and this impression is fully justified by Mr. Wittmer's excellent management.

To Mr. and Mrs. Wittmer have been born a family of four children, but of these, through the fiat of an all-wise and overruling power, but one has been left to gladden the hearts of her parents and that of her husband—Susanna, now the wife of Edward DePew and the mother of four children—Olive J., Letha C., John C. and Greeley C. M. The three deceased children born to Mr. and Mrs. Wittmer were named Frances E., Katie E. and Hattie N., who all died in infancy.

John J. Wittmer and wife are devout members of and hearty co-workers in the German Baptist church, to which they contribute in maintaining freely from their means financially and by their moral influence and participation in its good work on every available occasion. Of this church John J. Wittmer and wife were also members. Their home is the abode of true hospitality, and their social standing is with the best people of York township.

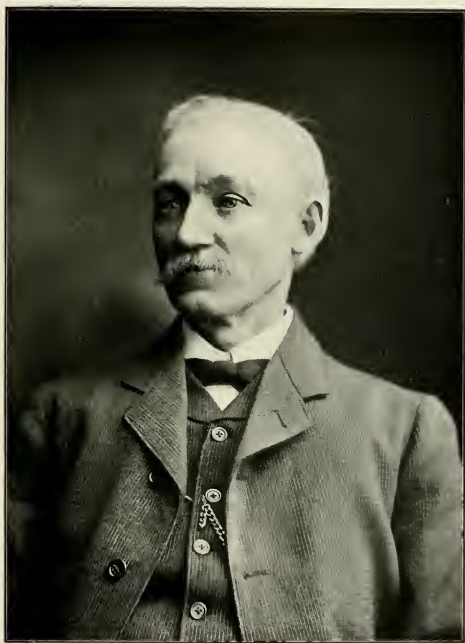
JOSEPH R. DRAIN.

Joseph R. Drain, ex-soldier of the war of the Rebellion, was born in Belfast, Ireland, about fifty-four years ago, and five years later was brought to America, his home for the past forty years having been in the state of Indiana, one of Noble county's most honored residents. He is a son of John and achel (Brown) Drain, both natives of Belfast, where they were married in 1837, and where John Drain followed the vocation of stock-dealing. Ten children were born to them, six of whom were laid to rest in the land of their birth. Those who survived came to America in 1852, married and have reared families. These children are: Margaret, who married Joseph Pasco, a cabinet-maker of Brooklyn, to whom she bore four children, one of whom, Elizabeth, is the wife of Samuel Nathan of Chicago; John and Jasper, who reside in Brooklyn; and Joseph R., whose name opens this paragraph.

Reaching New York when he was five years old, Mr. Drain remained in that state until 1860, when he was in his thirteenth

year, at which time he came to Indiana. A few years later, when the Rebellion spread its dark cloud over the land, he enlisted in Company I, One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Indiana Volunteers, February 10, 1864, and went to the front, taking his part in many encounters of that bloody struggle, and carrying away a memento in the shape of a bayonet wound received at Charlotte, N. C. His regiment was first assigned to General Henry's regiment, General Schofield's Army Corps, and in the Army of the Cumberland, and he entered at the age of sixteen. He participated in the battles of Resaca, Ga., Lookout Mountain, Pumpkin Vine Creek, Strawberry Plains, Kenesaw Mountain, Decatur, Peach Tree Creek and Lovejoy Station. He was in the one hundred days' campaign around Atlanta. At Lovejoy Station his regiment was changed and put under command of General "Pap" Thomas, and at Franklin, Tenn., he received a close call for his life. He was on the picket line at this terrible battle where many of his comrades fell. Mr. Drain was about the only survivor who got back to his regiment. He served faithfully his country, about twenty months.

August 6, 1864, Scott Gard, one of Mr. Drain's comrades, a resident of Elkhart, was shot in the leg and dropped, when Mr. Drain and a comrade caught him in their arms, and at this time was shot again in one of his arms. He is living to-day. Mr. Drain was honorably discharged September 13, 1865. Some of the principal battles he participated in were: Nashville, Tenn., Wise's Forks, surrender of General J. E. Johnston at Greensboro, N. C., and he was close to the battle of Bentonville, N. C., the last action. He was close to Goldsboro,



Joseph R. Drain

N. C., when the boys received the joyful intelligence of Lee's surrender, and five days subsequent received the sad news of Lincoln's assassination.

Returning to the quiet of private life he, for the first time, entered the great army of wage-earners—his first salary having been received as a soldier in the Union army. He first engaged with a Mr. Reeves till about 1882, as a butcher, then in 1885 he bought his present farm, which consists of one hundred and ten acres of fertile land in Perry township. This has been cultivated and improved by Mr. Drain and is one of the valuable properties of Noble county.

August 20, 1868, Mr. Drain was joined in matrimony to Miss Catherine Cochran, who was a devoted wife and mother for thirty years, when she was called to her long rest, August 13, 1898. Four children, with the husband, were left to mourn her, viz: John, born June 19, 1869, resides in Chicago, and is assistant buyer in the mammoth establishment of Seigel, Cooper & Co.; Isabella, who was born April 16, 1878, married Nimon Smith, a farmer of Elkhart township, this county; Charles, who was born June 21, 1881; and Joseph E., born September 10, 1887, who resides with his parents.

Mr. Drain was married, January 31, 1900, to Miss Jennie S. Lee, his present wife. Mrs. Drain is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church at Ligonier. In politics Mr. Drain is a Republican, but the emoluments of office have never appealed to him. He is an honored member of Grand Army Post, No. 125, at Ligonier, Ind., and is a man who stands well with the entire community.

Mrs. Drain can trace her ancestry to old

English stock running back to the year 1634. She has a genealogy of the Lee family, a volume of 527 pages, which is the most complete volume of genealogy in the county of Noble. They came originally from England directly after the landing of the Pilgrim Fathers and driving their flocks and herds on farther west settled on what is now the site of Farmington, Conn. This family of Lees is one of the five distinct families of the United States, and are a family of warriors; they have figured in all the large wars of the United States, from the Revolution down to the recent Cuban contest, and were mostly of religious sentiment.

Mrs. Drain is a well educated lady and was a student at the Fort Wayne College, afterwards the Taylor University. She was a teacher sixteen years, fourteen years in Indiana and two years in Washington.

JOSEPH L. PANCAKE.

Joseph L. Pancake, of Elkhart township, Noble county, Ind., and a skillful and prosperous farmer, is a son of Isaac N. and Eve (Smith) Pancake, sketches of various members of whose family appear on other pages of this work and are worthy of a careful perusal in conjunction with this biography, but a portion of which is repeated here.

Joseph L. Pancake was born in Linn county, Iowa, December 10, 1844, and in the spring of 1845 was brought by his parents to Elkhart township, Noble county, Ind., where his father died July 26, 1879, in his sixty-sixth year, and his mother September 14, 1881, in her fifty-eighth year, and were

the parents of seven children, viz: John, Joseph L. (the subject of this sketch), Isaac Newton, Mary, William, Geneva V. and Cora.

Reared to farming on the paternal homestead, Joseph L. Pancake has fully maintained the enviable reputation of his forefathers as an agriculturist. He was a willing and able assistant to his father, and remained on the home farm until some years after he had attained his own majority, when, on December 22, 1870, he married, in Clear Spring township, Lagrange county, Ind., Miss Olive Peck, a native of the township last named and born July 31, 1848. On marrying he settled on the farm which is still his homestead and which now comprises one hundred and sixty acres. This land he has cleared up and improved with a dwelling equal in beauty to any other in the township, and his farm buildings are unsurpassed for convenience and sheltering and storage purposes.

Mr. and Mrs. Pancake and their two children, Verne L. and Grace, attend the English Lutheran church, and strictly adhere to its teachings, as well as take an active part in the prosecution of its work of well doing.

In politics Mr. Pancake is a Democrat, but has never condescended to seek public office at his party's hands, being satisfied to pursue the even tenor of his way as a farmer, and is doing good in a quiet and unostentatious manner, when opportunity offers itself. He finds in his home and in the society of his amiable wife and children a solace for all the cares and ills of life, which, happily for him, are few, and those few, under the circumstances, quite easily endured.

Silas Burton Peck, the father of Mrs.

Olive Pancake, was born in Fairfield county, Conn., April 30, 1813, and his wife bore the maiden name of Sarah G. Hastings—a surname memorable in the history of England. This lady was born in Junius, Seneca county, N. Y., August 19, 1816, and came with her husband from that country to Indiana and settled in Clear Spring township, Lagrange county, early in the 'forties. There her father died June 18, 1889, in his seventy-seventh year, and her mother July 25, 1890, in her seventy-fourth year. This venerable couple were among the best known and most respected of the residents of Clear Spring township, and their memory is still tenderly and affectionately cherished by many of the old-time residents. Their children were six in number and were named in order of birth as follows: Esther, Olive, John, Charles, George and Emily.

The home of Mr. and Mrs. Pancake is one of the most pleasant in Elkhart township, and is widely known for its genial hospitality, its portals being ever open to friends and strangers alike. The needy are never turned away unprovided for, and the name of Joseph L. Pancake is as a household word throughout Elkhart township, while that of his wife is always uttered with profound respect.

THOMAS A. HUSTON.

Thomas A. Huston, auditor of Noble county, Ind., a native of Mount Vernon, Ohio, was born December 27, 1855, and is a son of John and Rebecca (McCumsey) Huston, also natives of Mount Vernon, who both expired at their birthplace, the father at sixty-one and the mother at seventy-two.

years of age. Of the nine children born to these parents seven are still living and are named as follows: Elizabeth, now Mrs. Thomas Simpson, of Mount Vernon; Eliza, wife of Farrington Maxfield, of Abbeyville, La.; Mary married George W. Simpson, of Delaware, Ohio; Sarah is now Mrs. D. M. Craig, of Mount Vernon, Ohio; William W. is a farmer in Noble county, Ind.; Thomas A., the subject of this biography; and Emma, wife of J. P. Molen, of Tiffin, Ohio.

Thomas A. Huston received his preliminary education in the public schools of Mount Vernon, and in 1874 entered the College of Pharmacy in Philadelphia, from which he graduated in 1876. He was united in matrimony at Philadelphia, April 24, 1882, to Miss Lucy Allen, who was also educated in the city of Brotherly Love. This lady was born in New Jersey, and is a daughter of Franklin and Eliza Allen, the former of whom is now a resident of Philadelphia, and the latter deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Huston, however, have no children.

After his graduation Mr. Huston engaged in the drug business in Philadelphia for nine years, and April 24, 1883, came to Albion, Ind., and purchased the pharmacy of James Hamlin, which he has since conducted with flattering success, the business being now carried on under the firm name of Huston & Beck, the junior partner having been identified with the business for the past ten years as either clerk or partner.

Mr. Huston was a candidate before the primary of the Republican party of his county in 1894 as nominee for the office of county auditor, but met defeat; but four years later he secured the nomination and was triumphant at the ensuing election, having given the people of Albion unequivocal sat-

isfaction as town treasurer in 1888 and 1889. Fraternally Mr. Huston is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and of the Knights of the Maccabees, and religiously he and his wife are Presbyterians, a denomination they most liberally aid to support.

Mrs. Huston is descended from Quaker stock, of English and Irish extraction, while Mr. Huston's paternal great-grandfather came from County Antrim, Ireland, in 1750. Mr. Huston's mother's family came from Scotland in 1754, the founder in America being Robert McCumsey. Both families were identified with the patriots of the American Revolution. Mr. Huston is the owner of a fine tract of eighty acres located in Green township, which is all under a high state of cultivation, and his residence property in Albion is pleasantly situated on Piety Hill.

WILLIAM W. HUSTON.

From the paths of mercantile life there sometimes wanders an individual into the more ennobling field of agriculture, which later, as a rule, affords a surer means of fortune-making through the investment of capital and the exercise of industry than that secured by the former, to say nothing of the invaluable consideration of good health and physical development usually found through exercise in the open air, as has been exemplified in the life of the subject of this sketch and that of thousands of others.

William W. Huston, a thriving farmer of Elkhart township, Noble county, Ind., was born in Mount Vernon, Knox county, Ohio, December 5, 1853, was there reared to

manhood, and for ten years followed clerking for a livelihood. In the spring of 1879 he came to Noble county, Ind., and purchased the farm on which he still lives in Elkhart township, and which now comprises one hundred and sixty-five acres. This farm he has improved with buildings of the most modern construction, and he has also placed the soil under the most approved methods of cultivation, reaping from it crops of the kind that rejoice the soul of the husbandman, inasmuch that they repay his skill and labor with satisfactory financial returns and present to the eye of the passerby a view suggestive not only of moral beauty but of solid thrift and palpable prosperity.

Mr. Huston was united in marriage, in Elkhart township, January 24, 1876, with Miss Alfarata Gibson, who was born in this township, November 28, 1853, and to this felicitous union have been born several children, three of whom still survive, viz: Jennie R., Thomas W. and Donald G. The others died in infancy.

John Huston, father of William W., a very prominent man in his day, was also a native of Knox county, Ohio, and died at Mount Vernon, in that county, in 1883, when sixty-one years of age. His wife, who had borne the maiden name of Rebecca McCumsey, was also a native of Knox county, Ohio, but died in Tiffin, Seneca county, in the same state, when seventy-one years old. They had a family of nine children. William W., the subject of this sketch, was the fifth in the order of birth.

Adam G. Gibson, the father of Mrs. W. W. Huston, was a native of West Virginia, who married Miss Eliza Tibbet, who was born in Indiana and who died in Elkhart township, Noble county, in August, 1895.

Of their six children, Mrs. Huston was the fifth. Adam Gibson is greatly venerated by his fellow-citizens as one of the oldest settlers of Elkhart township.

It may here be mentioned that Thomas A. Huston, a brother of W. W. Huston, is county auditor of Noble county, Ind., and is a gentleman distinguished, like all the family, for his politeness and unswerving sense of honor and attention to his official duties.

In politics W. W. Huston is independent, and has ever taken a keen interest in the success of his party and an equally active interest in the welfare of his fellow-citizens and all local affairs of a public nature. Socially he and wife are very highly respected and mingled with the best people of Elkhart township.

EBENEZER C. PIERCE.

Although past the allotted three-score-and-ten period, this prominent and influential representative of Noble county's pioneer citizens still retains much of the elastic vigor of his youth, while his mental faculties have developed into the richness which increases with the lapse of years, the constant study of those questions which come to the front from time to time and the lessons of studious thought with their practical solution in the crucible of experience. Mr. Pierce is a pioneer of Indiana in its broadest possible term, and much of the early history of the state of his adoption is familiar to him from actual experience.

Born November 15, 1831, on a farm in Oswego county, N. Y., he was of that particular age when the early impressions of



E. C. Pierce.

Mrs E C Pierce

new scenes and newer conditions surrounded him, being but six years of age when his father moved with his family to Noble county, Ind., in 1837, and settled in Orange township on a farm near Wolcottville. Here he grew to manhood, and lived with his parents on the old homestead until the age of twenty-four, when he married and settled on a farm in Bloomfield township, Lagrange county. Nine years were spent on that farm, about which time his father died, and he then purchased the old homestead where his boyhood days had been passed and moved his family thereto. Here he remained until the fall of 1872, when he traded the home place for a farm in Clay township, Lagrange county, remaining there, however, but three years. Selling the farm in 1875, he purchased his present home of two hundred and fifty acres located in Orange township. While it has been partially improved, its present fine condition is largely due to his clear perception of its needs and that energy which characterized him as boy and man—the fine buildings, well-tilled fields and exceptional fences evidencing that thrift and progressive spirit which comes from wide experience and intelligent application.

Ebenezer C. Pierce was first married to Miss Christina Raber, a daughter of Daniel Raber, Sr., who came to Noble county in the spring of 1851, and settled in Orange township. She was born in Summit county, Ohio, November 10, 1835, and passed away at their home in Orange township, May 13, 1870. They were the parents of five children as follows: Frank H.; Ida O., who died in her fifth year; Tillie M., who is the wife of William Diggins, a resident of Wayne township; Owen C.; and Elsie A., who died when about three years old. Mr.

Pierce was again married June 6, 1872, to Mrs. Margaret (Boyd) Lukins, a daughter of William S. Boyd, of Lagrange county. She died after a brief union of nearly two years, March 10, 1874. On August 4, 1874, Mr. Pierce married Miss Sarah J. Snyder, a daughter of Thomas Snyder, an old settler of Clay township, Lagrange county, who was born in Wayne county, Ohio, July 24, 1845. She came with her parents to Lagrange county when a young girl and there grew to womanhood. By this marriage have been born seven children, namely: Merritt G.; Jay C.; Lora D. and Flora B., twins; Charles L., who died when two years of age; Fred E., who also died at the age of two years; and Pansy V.

Mr. Pierce is, as above stated, one of the representative men of Noble county, and takes an active part in all matters pertaining to the public good and especially the advanced and improved methods of education. While he is active in all matters of a political character, he is ready and able to discuss those questions which deal with the national prosperity or measures touching the industrial development and agricultural resources of the country, and is firm in his opinion that the best interest of the country can be served through the policy of the Republican party.

In his religious views Mr. Pierce is a Baptist, and a member of the Wolcottville congregation of that faith, which has known him as a consistent and devout worshiper for nearly fifty years. Mrs. Pierce is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church in Lagrange.

The father of Ebenezer C. Pierce was Ebenezer Pierce, Sr., who was born in Onondaga county, N. Y., October 19, 1801. His mother was a Miss Rachel McQueen,

who was born in Montgomery county, N. Y., November, 1801; she passed to the great beyond September 15, 1832. They were the parents of four children, of whom Ebenezer C. was the youngest. The father afterward married Julia A. Collins, a native of Vermont, who was born May 25, 1816. By this second marriage six children were born. The father, as formerly stated, passed away in Noble county, January 20, 1865.

It is to this class of citizens that Noble county owes so much for the development which has been made within her borders, and the historian who would truthfully give to future generations the salient features of a country's progress must not forget that the pioneer of the then frontier possessed qualities it would be well for to emulate.

Merrit G. Pierce was a teacher in Noble and Lagrange counties. At present he is taking a course at Huntington, Ind. He wedded Miss Emma Nichols, who has borne him one daughter, Marjorie, a little rosebud.

Jay C. Pierce is an agriculturist. He received his diploma in 1893 in the common school and wedded Miss Elea Lamp, who has borne him one son, Harold, and they are residents of Orange township.

Lora D. and Flora B. Pierce are twins, and graduated from the common schools in 1894, and also graduated in the class of 1897 at Rome City. They are members of the Rathbone Sisters, No. 186. Miss Flora wedded George F. Diggins, who is a contractor and builder in Kendallville, Ind. Both daughters are members of the Baptist church at Wolcottville.

Pansy V. Pierce is in the second year of high school, and loves mathematics. Mrs. Pierce is the fourth in a family of six children—one son and five daughters—born to

Thomas and Mary (Carothers) Snyder. There are four living, all residents of Indiana. She was educated in the early schools of the pioneer days of Indiana, same as her husband.

Mr. Pierce tells of a school-house of 16x16 logs built up in cob style, with a "shake roof" and also heated by the old-fashioned fireplace; the seats were slabs on blocks, and there was no desk in this school-house, so primitive it was, and his text-book was the old Elementary Spelling-book or English Reader. The school was kept up by private and public funds. The teacher boarded around amongst the pupils and had only a slight command of the three R's.

Mr. Pierce has witnessed the remarkable growth of education from the little primitive log cabin to the modern school-house of today, as well as the high schools, colleges, and universities for which old Indiana is so famous. Mr. Pierce is a Republican, can feel proud in the fact that he cast his first vote for the first Free-soil candidate, Gen. John C. Fremont, and he has always supported the true policy of the Republican party, the legitimate offspring of the parent Free-soilers. For over a quarter of a century has he and his wife traveled the journey of life together. She has ably assisted her husband in all the details of life, and they have reared a family in which they may well feel a pride, for they have educated the children and fitted them for high walks in life.

HENRY SCHLOTTERBACK.

The gentleman of whom the biographer now essays to write is an honored and prominent citizen of Ligonier, Noble county, Ind.

His father was Gideon Schlotterback, a native of Selinsgrove, Penn., born May 23, 1811. His father was Peter Schlotterback, and his great-grandfather's name was George Schlotterback. The latter, accompanied by four of his brothers, migrated to America some time before the war of the Revolution, and three of the brothers were lost during that struggle. Gideon Schlotterback removed from Pennsylvania to Ohio, and later, about 1832, the time of the Black Hawk war, located in Indiana, settling on Perry's Prairie. After a few years' residence here he moved onto the Adam Engle farm, and remained there until his death, August 22, 1892. His wife, whose maiden name was Mary Engle, was born November 20, 1810, in Circleville, Pickaway county, Ohio, and passed away January 23, 1856. To her marriage with Gideon Schlotterback, which took place April 12, 1833, there were born twelve children, five of whom died in infancy. The names of those who reached years of maturity are as follows: Peter, Henry (subject), Eli, Amelia, Adam, Ira and Emma.

Henry Schlotterback, the immediate subject of this sketch, was born October 30, 1834. He received his early education in the public schools of Ligonier, having learned the multiplication table and finished fractions at his eighteenth year. He continued his studies until he was twenty-three years old, and then taught school one term. He was engaged at the Woods school-house, where he received one dollar a day and had to cut his own wood. During all this time he had been farming for his father and continued to work there until he was thirty years old. In 1865 Mr. Schlotterback located at Brush College, Perry township, and

remained there for ten years. At the end of this time he removed onto his father-in-law's old place, the farm on which he now resides, and is the owner of two hundred and twenty-four acres of fertile and well-tilled land.

The marriage of Henry Schlotterback took place on the 7th of May, 1865, the lady of his choice being Miss Sarah E. Davis. She was born November 17, 1842, and was a daughter of John and Elizabeth A. (Atkins) Davis, and was educated in the old-fashioned school-house of unhewn logs. John Davis was born May 28, 1807, at Washington Court House, Fayette county, Ohio, and died May 7, 1876. Elizabeth Atkins was born October 4, 1824, in Brown county, Ohio, and passed away September 20, 1850. The father came to Indiana June 20, 1828. To their union were born four children, as follows: Sarah E., wife of Henry Schotterback, subject; Erastus; Elizabeth, wife of William Pearce; and Eliza, deceased. Sarah E. Davis, at the age of nine years, was by the death of her mother left to care for the home. Bravely she took up the burden thus laid upon her, and worked hard to the end that the home might be one in fact as well as name. At twelve years of age she did all the cooking for the men who were employed in the erection of her father's house. At the age of sixteen years she commenced teaching school and followed that occupation for three years in Sparta township.

The marriage of Henry and Sarah Schlotterback was blessed with the birth of seven children, brief mention of whom is as follows: Eden H., born March 14, 1866, is unmarried; Anna, born May 7, 1867, became the wife of William S. LeCount, an agricul-

turist of Sparta township, and they have five children, Effie, Harry (deceased), Vassy, Millard, and Lena F.; Harry B., born March 26, 1870, married Lizzie Pollock, and they became the parents of one child, Marion L.; Emma, born January 20, 1873, became the wife of Albert L. Deardorff, a farmer of Kosciusko county, Ind., and they have one child, Freda M.; John M., born October 15, 1874, married Lura Salts, and they have one child; Walter E.; Jesse E., born April 30, 1876; and Lewis E., born November 22, 1880, graduated from the Cromwell public school in the class of April 22, 1898, and was valedictorian of his class.

Politically Mr. Schlotterback has always been a staunch and unswerving Republican, though the honors or emoluments of office have held no inducements for him. He has done well his part in life and to-day is held in the highest respect and esteem by the community in which he lives. He has reared a family of worthy sons and daughters and now, in the evening of a long and eminently useful life, is resting in the enjoyment of the fruits of his early toil.

JOHN H. WILSON.

The honored subject of this sketch, a successful agriculturist of Washington township, Noble county, Ind., has obtained an enviable reputation throughout his community as a man of shrewdness and sagacity, and also as a man who has obtained his present eminence, not by any questionable methods, but by persistent application, indomitable perseverance and unquestioned integrity. A firm believer in the great truth

of the brotherhood of man, he has ever been guided by the principle laid down in the golden rule, and his life has been so ordered that no shadow of wrong or suspicion of evil has ever rested upon him.

John H. Wilson was born on the 20th of March, 1862, in Washington township, Noble county, Ind., a son of Thomas J. and Nancy (Rider) Wilson, both also natives of Noble county. The paternal grandfather's name was Thomas H. Wilson, though he was familiarly known as "Judge" Wilson. Thomas J. Wilson was also a tiller of the soil and died December 5, 1892, on the farm now occupied by his widow. He was the father of three children, as follows: John H., whose name opens this biography; Jacob Willard, who died in infancy; Mary E., who is married to John Beezley, a farmer of Washington township, this county, and they have two children—Opal L. and James O.

John H. Wilson attended the public schools of Washington township until he was twenty-one years of age. For two years longer he remained on the home farm, working for his father. At this time he took control of the place and operated it on his own account. In 1885, about the time of his marriage, he settled on the farm where he now lives and has farmed this tract continuously since. He is now the owner of two hundred and fifty-nine acres of as fine agricultural property as can be found in this part of the county. He does not confine himself exclusively to the tilling of the soil, but also devotes considerable attention to the breeding and raising of stock, in which industry he has been fairly successful.

On the 11th of October, 1885, Mr. Wil-



John H. Wilson

Mrs J H Wilson

son was united in marriage to Miss Barbara Huber, a daughter of Tiry and Nancy (Black) Huber, early settlers of Washington township. Tiry Huber was the father of six children, as follows: Lewis, Nancy, Barbara, Adeline and two who died in infancy. John W. Wilson and wife became the parents of one child, Mary Edith, who was born October 3, 1886, and died July 4, 1900. She was a bright and interesting child and her death was a severe loss to her parents.

Tiry Huber, one of the old residents of Washington township, and a well-known citizen of the county, died on the 24th day of January, 1881, at the age of fifty-seven years. A correspondent of the Banner, in speaking of the death of this honored citizen, says that his affliction was almost past bearing during several weeks prior to his death, which was caused by indigestion. In his death Washington township loses one of her most substantial citizens, a man of sound judgment whose knowledge was extensive and composed of all general topics, and whose counsel and decision were considered law. He had filled the office of justice for some twenty odd years, up to last spring, when he was re-elected but refused to qualify, thinking he had served the people long enough. He leaves a family of five—wife and four children—to mourn their loss, but well provided for. His remains were interred at Salem by the Free Masons, of which order he was a member. Rev. Jabez Shaffer officiated. Peace to his ashes.

Politically Mr. Wilson was reared a Democrat, but has not been a strict partisan in the sense that he votes for party rather than principle. To the contrary, he has

ever felt that he owed his first duty to his fellow citizens and has made it a rule to vote only for those men whom he considered best qualified to fill the offices, regardless of the party. Mr. Wilson has served one term as a member of the township advisory board. Religiously Mr. and Mrs. Wilson are both active and consistent members of the denomination known as the Church of God, and as stated in the opening paragraph of this sketch, their system of ethics is in accord with the teachings of that great Master whom they serve.

Socially they have always had a large circle of warm friends and their hospitable home is the center of a coterie of genial companions who find in Mr. and Mrs. Wilson two of their most worthy members.

DANIEL LOWER (DECEASED).

Agriculture, or the art of cultivating the soil, is so necessary in order to aid it in more prolifically producing its fruits, indigenous and exotic, so necessary for the sustenance of animal life, is probably co-existent with man himself, and its development from the days of primeval man until the present time has been continuous and uninterrupted until at last it may almost be claimed that the climax of perfection has been reached with the aid of modern implements and machinery, and steam and electric motors, although this was not altogether the condition of farming operations in the days of the deceased gentleman whose name stands at the opening of this biographical notice.

The late Daniel Lower, at one time an

extensive land owner and farmer of Elkhart township, Noble county, Ind., was born in Bavaria, Germany, March 22, 1815, where he resided until he was about twenty years of age, but had apparently been reared to no special trade or profession, and the supposition is that his earlier years had been passed in rural pursuits or farm labor. About the year 1835 he came to America and landed in New York City, then as now the commercial metropolis of the Union and chief seaport at which immigrants were debarked on reaching the new world, although it was not the only port of entry, either north or south.

The first employment the then young Mr. Lower found was as a laborer in Wall street, the great monetary center of the country; he had no money, however, with which to buy stocks or to invest in speculation, but he had plenty of muscle, determination and ambition with which to make his way in the new world, and these he employed in their legitimate function of making money. At the end of six months he had acquired sufficient cash and the necessary information touching American ways or customs and conditions to justify a conclusion he had reached to try his luck as a rural laborer in the then far west—a calling for which he was well fitted. He accordingly chose Ohio as his place of destination, and in due time reached Seneca county, that state, easily found employment as a farm laborer, and while thus engaged met and married Miss Abigail DeLong, a native of the Buckeye state. He continued his residence with his bride in Ohio until about 1837 or 1838, when he brought her to Noble county, Ind., in an ox-team.

On arriving in Noble county Mr. Lower

found employment as a laborer on the canal then in course of construction at Rome City. He worked industriously and he and his wife (who was indeed a helpmate) lived frugally for some time, until he had acquired the means with which to enter forty acres of government land in Elkhart township. This land he cleared up from its growth of timber and improved with the ordinary log dwelling and other necessary structures common in that day, and began his life as a farmer in the true sense of the word. He labored hard, early and late, for many years, with indomitable industry and perseverance, and with one great object in view—that of adding to his estate and providing a competency for his declining years and those of his beloved wife, as well as the providing of the means for rearing and educating his children and of providing for the latter capital sufficiently for a moderately fair start in business. His industry and good management were rewarded to the full, and at the time of his lamented death, which occurred in December, 1897, he was the owner of seven hundred acres at least, most of which was situated in Elkhart township.

Daniel Lower was thrice married. To his first union—that with Abigail DeLong, as alluded to above—there were born six children, viz: Elizabeth C., who is the wife of Joseph W. Marshall, whose biography appears in full on another page; William D.; Jacob N.; Margaret, who died when about twenty years of age; Mary A., who is the wife of Frederick Schwab, and one deceased.

Mrs. Abigail (DeLong) Lower passed away in the fall of 1846, and Mr. Lower married in March, one and one-half years later, Elizabeth Kreglow, who bore him sev-

eral children, of whom four lived to mature years and one to reach girlhood, viz: Abigail, who died when she was about fourteen years old; John A.; Daniel D.; Barbara, who is the wife of George Dorner; and Jane, who died when nineteen years of age.

Mrs. Elizabeth (Kreglow) Lower died in April, 1871, and the third marriage of Mr. Lower was to Mrs. Emily L. Grogg, who still survives.

The career through life of Daniel Lower furnished another example of the grand opportunities offered in America to the industrious and frugal youth of any nation who comes here with a pure heart and healthy constitution, and with a desire to better, through an upright life, his worldly condition. This gentleman landed in the country a poor boy, but through his personal exertions rose to a position of influence and died an honored citizen, after having filled all the duties that devolved upon him, and he left to his descendants not only great wealth, but what is of greater intrinsic value by far—an unsullied name.

JAMES N. HARVEY.

For honesty and thrift the Americans turn to Scotland. A man with Scotch blood in his veins is almost invariably trusted by everybody. His work is sure to be honestly and faithfully done; his word is as good as his bond.

James N. Harvey was born on a farm in Ashland county, Ohio, December 8, 1842. His parents were both born in Scotland—his father, George Harvey, June 21, 1807, and his mother, Mary (Bremner) Harvey, July 21, 1807—and were married May 25,

1830. Six years later they emigrated to America, sailing from Aberdeen June 11 and landing in New York August 8, 1836. They settled on a farm in Ashland county, Ohio, where they continued to live for nearly seventeen years, when they moved to Noble county, Ind., and settled on a farm in Jefferson township, April 11, 1853. Here they resided nearly twenty years, when they moved to Albion, where they spent the remaining years of their lives. Mrs. Harvey died March 6, 1886, in the seventy-ninth year of her age, and Mr. Harvey died September 22, 1893, having attained the age of eighty-six years.

They were the parents of eight children, of whom six grew to manhood and womanhood, to-wit: Jane L. and Alexander D. C., born in Scotland, and John W., James N., Robert and Charles Levi W., born in Ohio. Jane L. is the wife of Thomas Beymer, of Jefferson township.

George Harvey and his son, A. D. C. Harvey, for many years were engaged in contract work. Of the buildings in which the people of Noble county were interested—erected by them—were the old brick courthouse, built in 1860, the county infirmary and county jail, all of them splendid evidences of good, substantial, honest and faithful work, fully sustaining the reputation of their Scotch ancestry, education and training for honesty, faithfulness and good work of the contractors.

James N. Harvey, the subject of this sketch, moved with his parents to the new farm in Noble county in 1853, received the education afforded by the common schools, and at his majority spent several terms at Adrian College, Mich., then graduated at a commercial college in Oberlin, Ohio. He

was married February 2, 1870, to Miss Isabella Johnston, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Tyler) Johnston. They were of Scotch nativity, and had born to them four children: James T., William M., Mary M. and Isabella, who, with their parents, came to America in 1854, and settled in Richland county, Ohio, where Mr. Johnston died in May, 1881. The youngest daughter, Isabella, was born September 10, 1847, and became the wife of James N. Harvey. They have one son, John W. Harvey.

In 1870 James N. settled on a farm in Jefferson township, near the old homestead, where he has continued to live for more than thirty years, his farm consisting of one hundred and twenty acres, well stocked, well improved and operated by all of the latest, best and most improved farm machinery.

Becoming a resident of the county in his boyhood, Mr. Harvey is thoroughly conversant with its affairs, in which he has always taken an active interest, and in the progressive advancement of his township and neighborhood he has given his influence and encouragement.

A Republican in politics from the first organization of that party, he has been a constant and hard worker in support of its principles. Mr. and Mrs. Harvey are both members of the United Brethren in Christ's church, where their sturdy Scotch qualities shine forth to good advantage.

JOHN T. GRAVES.

The census taken in Canada in the spring of 1901 showed several things that greatly surprised the Canadians themselves. They had confidently expected that the cen-

sus would show a large growth in the population of the new Dominion. Instead, however, the population in the older parts showed a decrease, or at best an increase that was too small to measure. The reason for this strange condition of affairs is to be found not in the large death rate in Canada, but in a large emigration rate from Canada, where winters are long and the soil less productive, to the United States, where the winters are shorter and the soil more productive. The number of Canadians who have cast their lot in with Americans is very large, and almost without exception they are our best, most progressive and thoroughly loyal citizens.

Among the many excellent Canadians who have crossed the imaginary line into the United States is John T. Graves. He was born in Toronto, Canada, December 3, 1854. His father, who bore the same name as his son, John T. Graves, died when the latter was two years old. His mother, Martha Belfer Graves, married as her second husband Josiah Jenkins. In November, 1865, the whole family moved to Noble county, Ind., and settled in Rome City. Mr. Jenkins was in the employ of the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad Company.

But John T. Graves, of this biography, felt the need of getting to work. He was unwilling to grow up in idleness or in a state of dependence upon others. At the early age of thirteen he left home and went to work as a day laborer on a farm. So thoroughly had he mastered the intricacies of farming that by the time he was nineteen years of age he rented a farm in Jefferson township.

Five years later, in 1879, by careful saving and attention to details he had ac-

cumulated enough to buy for himself a farm of eighty acres on section 4 in Jefferson township. This was not land that had been worked over by others and had been bereft of a part of its fertility. It was virgin soil in the heart of a wilderness. Slowly Mr. Graves cleared this land, and with his savings bought more till at the present time he owns two hundred and eighty acres, all in an excellent state of cultivation. The farm is dotted by several neat, tasty and pretty buildings.

But Mr. Graves has not confined his attention entirely to farming. He has dealt largely in stock and in buying and shipping hay. He was married in Jefferson township, March 16, 1880, to Miss Jeannette Beymer, a daughter of Thomas Beymer, of Jefferson township, and to the assistance he has received from her is undoubtedly due much of his success in life. They have had three children: George T., Clarence B. and Thaddeus S. George T. is a young man of excellent education. He graduated from the Albion high school in the class of 1901, and at present time is a student in old Purdue, taking a course in pharmacy. Clarence B. is in the second year's work in Albion high school. He is an all-round student, especially in mathematics and history.

Mr. Graves is interested in the political questions of the day and studies carefully the movements of the two principal political parties of the country. Though not a politician in any sense in which the word is generally used, he nevertheless is sufficiently interested in local affairs to be willing to be one of the ditch commissioners of Noble county, a position of considerable responsibility and of very little emoluments.

Mrs. Graves was born in Jefferson township, Noble county, October 29, 1857, and a daughter of Thomas and Jane L. (Harvey) Beymer. There were four daughters, all still living, born to this union. Mrs. Graves was educated in the common schools, crude at that time, and also for a term in the high school at Rome City, Ind.

Thomas Beymer was born in Huron county, Ohio, August 9, 1823, and was reared to farming. He came to Noble county, October 11, 1851, and began life in a log cabin home, but had very little cash. Mr. Beymer's father came from Germany.

Mr. Beymer cast his first vote for the first Republican candidate, Gen. John C. Fremont, and was an admirer of McKinley. Mr. and Mrs. Beymer are members of the Wesleyan Methodist church.

Mrs. Beymer was born in Aberdeenshire, Scotland, March 10, 1813. She was a little girl of five years when she came with her family to America, and was educated in Ohio. Mr. Graves cast his first presidential vote for R. B. Hayes, and has always upheld the Republican banner.

AARON E. MAWHORTER.

The brave ex-soldiers of the late Civil war, like the hardy agriculturists of Noble county, Ind., are deserving of special mention in a volume of this nature, and to this class of honorable citizens does the subject of this sketch belong. He was born in Elkhart township, Noble county, Ind., and this has been his home since his birth, which took place February 11, 1838, his only absence having been during his service in the army

of his country while protecting the honor and integrity of his nation's flag. His parents were the late William and Prudence (Pierson) Mawhorter, who had a family of ten children and were among the most respected of Noble county's residents. Of their ten children seven attained the years of maturity, and Aaron E. was the eldest of the family.

Aaron E. Mawhorter was reared on the home farm, and agriculture has been his life vocation. He aided in the cultivation of the homestead until his marriage, March 22, 1856, to Miss Rebecca Ann Kesler, who was born in Morrow county, Ohio, April 4, 1841, and is a daughter of Andrew and Maria (Bowyer) Kesler, natives respectively of Pennsylvania and Ohio, who came from Morrow county, Ohio, to Noble county, Ind., in 1854, and settled in Orange township, where they passed the remainder of their lives, the mother dying when about sixty-one years old and the father when about seventy-two. Mr. and Mrs. Kesler were the parents of thirteen children—seven sons and six daughters—of whom Mrs. Mawhorter was the third child in order of birth. She came to Noble county, Ind., with her parents, and more may be read of this large and interesting family in the sketch of T. P. Kesler, of Orange township, to be found on another page of this volume.

To Mr. and Mrs. Aaron E. Mawhorter have been born three children, viz: Eva C., who is the wife of Newton Pancake; Prudence M., who died in childhood, and William A.

Mr. Mawhorter's military record is most praiseworthy. He enlisted February 14, 1865, in Company F, One Hundred and Fifty-second Indiana Volunteer Infantry,

and faithfully served until September, 1866, when he was honorably discharged and then returned to his farm in Elkhart township, where agriculture has occupied his attention ever since. This farm consists of about ninety-three acres of excellent land, is improved with modern structures of all descriptions necessary for use, and is cultivated under the best methods known to practice and to science, all under the supervising eye of the owner.

Mr. and Mrs. Mawhorter are consistent members of the Free Will Baptist church, contributing freely to its support as well as aiding in its work for good.

In politics Mr. Mawhorter is a Democrat, and has served two terms as constable in Elkhart township; fraternally he is a member of the Independent Order of Temperance and the G. A. R. He was also a member of the Noble County Regulators in 1857 and 1858. Socially he and his family are classed with the best people of the township, as it is proper that a native-born farmer and soldier and his family should be.

The reader's attention is also respectfully called to the sketch of Rev. T. J. Mawhorter, which will be found on another page.

SHELDON W. GREEN.

Sheldon W. Green is one of the substantial citizens of Sparta township, Noble county, Ind., and a farmer of excellent reputation, whose success as a stock-raiser alone has made his name a familiar one throughout the surrounding country. He was born May 18, 1860, on the farm which is now his home and which was entered by his parents, Porter and Nancy (Kreagger) Green.



J C Green



Mrs J. C. Green.

Porter Green was born in Licking county, Ohio, October 22, 1822, and grew to manhood in that state, marrying there Miss Nancy Kragger, who was born in Delaware county, Ohio, May 18, 1821. In 1848 they came to Noble county, Ind., and entered the land now owned by their son, Sheldon W.—then raw land, on which not a stick of timber had been cut. Here he lived and reared his family while he cleared the land, converting it from an unbroken forest into a productive and profitable farm. The ten children who were born to Porter and Nancy Green are: Newton, who was born August 8, 1846, and is a prosperous farmer residing two and one-half miles west of Millersburg; Jasper, born January 16, 1848, who is engaged in the hardware business in Cromwell; Evaline; Adaline, who died in childhood; Angeline; Martha; Harriet; Sheldon; Laura; Alice, and subject.

Sheldon W. Green was a student in the public schools of Sparta until he was seventeen when he left the school-room for the sterner duties of life. He helped his father with the farm work until 1880, when he took entire charge of the farm until 1885, tending it for himself with such good results that in 1885 he was enabled to purchase an interest in a hardware store in Cromwell. Two years later he bought a half interest in an undertaking business in the same village, but a year later, in 1888, he traded his interest in both these enterprises for a farm. In 1891, having an opportunity to purchase the old homestead, he sold his farm and invested the proceeds in the home of his childhood, where he has since resided. This property contains one hundred and fifty acres, while he owns an additional tract of forty-four acres, which lies in Washington township,

all of which is under the highest cultivation. Mr. Green is a great lover of fine stock and has given his hobby, if it may be so called, full sway in breeding only the best of each particular line of stock. And in this particular business he is a public benefactor in that he is a potent factor in educating the people up to being content only with the best that is to be obtained.

Mr. Green was married, October 22, 1883, to Miss Rose B. Wiley, whose parents, Austin and Ellen (Scott) Wiley, are residents of Washington township, this county. They are attendants of the Broadway Christian church, in which they take a lively interest. Mr. Green is one of the influential Republicans of Noble county and a prominent member of the Knights of Pythias Lodge, No. 408, of Cromwell.

JAMES C. GREEN.

The gentleman to whose life-record the following paragraphs are devoted is yet young in years, but has already attained an enviable standing among those with whom he is associated. James C. Green was born on the 25th of October, 1876. He is a son of Allen and Sarah (Bartley) Green, the former a native of Ohio, who died January 4, 1881. At about the age of twenty years Allen Green came to Sparta township, Noble county, Ind., and at the time of his death he was worth probably thirty thousand dollars. His wife was a native of Kosciusko county, Ind., and by her union with Allen Green she became the mother of three children, two of whom are yet living.

James C. Green is indebted to the public

schools of Cromwell for his early mental training. He laid aside his books at the age of seventeen years, and has ever since followed successfully the honorable calling of an agriculturist. He owns three hundred and twenty acres of land, one hundred and sixty of which are in Kosciusko county. This is a fine tract, the rich and fertile land yielding an abundant harvest in return for the care and labor bestowed upon it. He does not confine himself exclusively to the tilling of the soil, however, but is also largely interested in the breeding and raising of live stock. He is now improving his property by the erection of a fine, new residence at a cost of about twenty-two hundred dollars. This house is being built according to the latest ideas in architecture, and will be provided with all the latest and most modern improvements.

In 1897 Mr. Green took unto himself a helpmeet in the person of Miss Leona Rarick, a daughter of Newton and Anna (Baker) Rarick. This marriage has been blessed with the birth of a son—Carlyle, born January 2, 1901. Mr. and Mrs. Green are to-day occupying an enviable standing in their community—a standing richly merited by their courteous manner, genial dispositions and genuine worth. Mr. Green's time is given almost entirely to his farming interests, and the excellent condition of his fields and farm-buildings indicates his care and supervision. He is both practical and progressive in his methods, and to his energy and perseverance is attributed the gratifying success which has attended his efforts.

Fidelity is one of his chief characteristics—such fidelity as is manifest in his devotion to family and friends and in his faithful discharge of all the varied duties of life,

and has won him high regard wherever he is known.

He is a Democrat and voted for William J. Bryan.

WILLIAM A. COCHRAN.

This gentleman is well known as the progressive agriculturist throughout Noble and surrounding counties in Indiana, but it is as a breeder of fine horses that he has gained an extended and enviable reputation. Born in this vicinity, August 9, 1857, the seventh child of Alfred and Cynthia (Hays) Cochran, his life has become so closely identified with Perry township as to make him a leading factor in all questions of importance that have to do with township affairs.

Alfred Cochran was born in Perry county, Ohio, in 1822, and there grew to manhood. May 25, 1843, he was joined in marriage to Miss Cynthia Hays, who was born in Perry county, Ohio, December 1, 1821. The marriage was celebrated in Jackson county Ohio, and they continued to make that state their home for six years, the young husband engaging in farming and mechanical work. In 1849 they came to Indiana and located in Perry township, Noble county, where they purchased land and carried on farming operations until the death of the father in 1862. Eight children were born to them, namely: Sarah, who was born May 6, 1844, became the wife of Jason Ramsby, a farmer of this vicinity, but she died in February, 1867, leaving one child, Effie L.; Mary Elizabeth, who was born December 17, 1846, became the wife of George W. Vedder, a farmer of Lagrange county, Ind., and became the mother



WILLIAM COCHRAN GROUP.

of seven children—Nettie, Ida, Eva, Wel-den, Brenton, Lena and Malissa; Mahala, who was born November 27, 1848, married A. J. Ramsby, a farmer and stock-dealer of Lagrange county, and is the mother of six children—Myra, Schuyler D., Casper, Custer, Lulu M. and Hazel D.; Harvey H., who was born April 15, 1851, was taken home April 24, 1869; Andrew J., who was born August 9, 1853, passed away September 8, 1869, about eight months after his brother Harvey; Melissa, who was born February 22, 1856, is the wife of J. A. Denny, of Lagrange county; William A., our subject; and John W., who was born November 4, 1860.

William A. Cochran attended the school of his native township and also the Ligonier high school, receiving a practical education which has been supplemented by study and observation in later life. He was reared to the life of an agriculturist, finding congenial employment in the occupation and conducting it in a business-like manner which has compelled success. Having a fondness for horses, he has made a specialty of buying, feeding and selling the very best, and is now erecting a barn which will be the finest in Noble county, and will be used exclusively for his horses, same being 50 by 160 feet, with basement 8 feet high and capacity for 170 tons of hay. He can feed about thirty-five head of horses and has adequate space for buggies and carriages and a nice commodious office. The water is forced into this large barn by gasoline engine and windmill power, and tanked in the barn. The first shipment of horses he made was sixteen head, September 27, 1901, and up to December 3 he has shipped eighty-one head. Since September 27 till

December 3 the value of his business has been at the rate of twelve thousand and six hundred dollars annually. He has been thrifty and keenly alive to a good bargain and has succeeded in accumulating five hundred and fifty acres of land which is situated in Noble, Lagrange and Kosciusko counties, this state, and comprise some of the best farming land in this section. He is progressive in his methods, being quick to adopt new ideas that will facilitate his work, and is one of the wide-awake farmers who lead in work they have chosen.

On March 7, 1878, Mr. Cochran led to the altar Miss Luella Hays, daughter of W. D. Hays, a prominent and prosperous farmer of Perry township, whose biography appears elsewhere in this volume. Mrs. Cochran was born August 17, 1858, and is also a native of this neighborhood. She has presented her husband with three children, Edith (Mrs. Charles R. Stage) being the eldest. Mrs. Stage was born August 25, 1878, was educated in Ligonier high school and well instructed in piano music. Chester Deane, the second child, was born July 8, 1880, attended high school three years, and has also taken a course in the commercial college at Big Rapids, Mich.; he now resides with his parents, as does his sister, Florence Jessie, who was born November 16, 1883. Jessie has likewise attended high school two years, and has received lessons in instrumental music and voice culture.

Mr. Cochran and his family are devoted members of the United Brethren church at Ligonier and take an active interest in the work of the organization. They are among the most respected and esteemed citizens of the township, and are foremost in all good works. Mr. Cochran has been chorister for

twenty-five years, is president of the building committee and also president of the board of trustees. In politics Mr. Cochran is a stalwart Republican and cast his first presidential vote for the lamented Garfield. He has served as delegate to the U. B. conference at various times, to represent his church society.

REUBEN C. GERVER.

Time in its flight will soon leave the early history of Indiana's pioneer days to the memory of the children of that grand type of American citizens who rescued the forests and glades from the domination of the Indian and transferred the inhospitable region into thriving cities and fertile farms. While much of that early period is now woven into the pages of history made famous by the deeds of the hardy frontiersmen, the pioneers of a substantial civilization who followed in his footsteps are the ones on whom has fallen the task of giving the world much of the data of Indiana's history. And yet the story is not complete, save in that traditional lore transmitted from generation to generation which affords additional interest as the years go by.

Reuben C. Gerver, the subject of this review, is a native of Stark county, Ohio, born July 5, 1883, a son of Jacob and Anna A. (Harvey) Gerver, the father a native of Little York, Penn., and the mother of Bedford county, same state. Shortly after their marriage they moved to Ohio, first located in Stark county, then removed to Tuscarawas county, where they remained about five years, thence to Richland county. In Decem-

ber, 1842, they came to Noble county, Ind., and settled on a tract of land in Elkhart township. Here Reuben C., then about nine years of age, passed his youthful days, assisting his father in clearing the farm and preparing the soil for cultivation, until he reached the years of manhood. Early imbued with the determination to become a landed proprietor, he married, August 16, 1855, Miss Julia Ann Long, a native of Logan, Hocking county, Ohio, born July 6, 1838. When she was about ten years of age her parents had migrated from Ohio, settling in Elkhart township. The lives of Mr. and Mrs. Gerver have been almost wholly spent in Elkhart township, and the success in life which is theirs to-day results from that steady application of their combined energies and determination to make for themselves a home where the declining years of life can be comfortably and happily spent. That they have been amply rewarded is in evidence to the visitor at their delightful home, which contains one hundred and sixteen acres of splendid land, graced with fine residence, excellent barns and out-buildings with all modern appurtenances made necessary for the successful operation of farming along progressive and up-to-date lines. They are the parents of eleven children, namely: Eugenia A., the wife of Emery McMillen; Willis A.; Elemine A., married to Norman Mawhorter; Mary Jane, wife of William Jourdan; Delilah G., wife of Charles Price; Albert; Stella, who died in her thirteenth year; Cora D., wife of Charles Reed; Charles C.; Mable A., and Ethel May.

The parents of Reuben C. Gerver reared a family of seven children, Reuben C. being the fifth in order of birth. The father died at the age of seventy-six years, and the

mother passed away at the age of fifty years. The father of Mrs. Gerver was Alex Long, a native of Pennsylvania, her mother being Nancy Nelson, a native of Ohio. On moving to the great west they first located in Hocking county, Ohio, but in 1848 moved to Indiana and located on a farm in Elkhart township, Noble county, where they lived for many years. Both parents died in Iroquois county, Ill., the father at the age of seventy-two and the mother at seventy-five years. They, also, were the parents of seven children—Mrs. Gerver being the eldest.

The religious sentiments of Reuben C. Gerver and his estimable wife are exemplified in the teachings of the Free Will Baptist church. Mrs. Gerver is one of the most active members of the congregation with which she worships, and there is no worthy object in which the church is interested that fails to receive her hearty support. Her worthy husband is no luke-warm member, and his earnest co-operation in advancing the church influence on the line of Christian duty and the spreading of the gospel is in harmony with the injunction of the Master, who saith—"Love thy neighbor as thyself." In public affairs, touching the township and county interests, he displays those qualities of careful thought and just discrimination which make his opinion valuable and endears him to a large circle of friends.

JOSEPH C. KIMMELL.

It is with a large degree of satisfaction that the biographer takes up the life history of the gentleman whose name forms the caption of this article, a man widely known as

one of the honored citizens of Noble county, and who, though a comparatively young man, has already become prominently identified with the varied interests of his community. His well-directed efforts in the practical affairs of life, his capable management of his business interests and his sound judgment have brought to him prosperity, and his life demonstrates what may be accomplished by the man of energy and ambition, who is not afraid to work. In all the relations of life he has commanded the respect and confidence of all with whom he has been brought in contact, and the history of Noble county would be incomplete without a record of his career.

Joseph C. Kimmell was born April 28, 1872, a son of Cyrus and Ellen (Lane) Kimmell. Cyrus Kimmell was born August 13, 1826, a son of Joseph and Catherine (Amich) Kimmell, the former a native of Pennsylvania; Nancy Griffith, his first wife, was born in Stark county, Ohio, and was married to Cyrus Kimmell in November, 1849. The latter came to Indiana in 1851 and located in York township, Noble county, on what is known as the old Bender place. There he remained for sixteen years, and then went into the hardware business in Brimfield in partnership with Caleb McMeans, remaining there one year. In 1869 he purchased a farm in Orange township, this county, and after remaining there for a period of four years he bought and moved onto the place where he now resides.

Mr. Kimmell's first wife died in March, 1865, and on August 30, 1866, he was united in marriage to Mrs. Ellen (Lane) Earnhart, the fruit of this union being one child, Joseph C., the subject of this sketch. Ellen Earnhart was the daughter of Vinson

and Sarah (Hitler) Lane, natives of Pickaway county, Ohio, who came to York township, Noble county, in 1837. Cyrus Kimmell's sole capital when he came to Indiana was \$230, but this was supplemented by a liberal equipment of energy, ambition and determination, and though he experienced many hard knocks, and at times was surrounded by circumstances that would have discouraged many other men, he purchased and finally became the possessor of a fine farm of one hundred and sixty acres.

Joseph C. Kimmell received his instructions in the common English branches in the public schools of Sparta township, which he attended until he was seventeen years old. He then went to Angola, Steuben county, and took a course of study in a commercial college. Upon graduating from that institution he devoted a year to the study of literature. At the age of nineteen he received a license to teach and for four years followed that occupation in Noble county. Since 1893, Mr. Kimmell has been engaged in cultivating his father's farm. His interests on the farm are somewhat varied, he not confining himself to one line of work. Besides the tilling of the soil, he is successfully engaged in stock raising and also pays some attention to fruit culture.

On May 18, 1893, Mr. Kimmell was united in marriage to Miss Lena A. Keehn, a daughter of Jonathan and Harriet (Shobe) Keehn. Jonathan Keehn was a native of Stark county, Ohio, while his wife was born in Indiana. To the union of Joseph C. Kimmell and wife have been born five children, as follows: Lera E., born March 6, 1895; Verlie M., born January 19, 1897; Joseph K., born October 25, 1898; Harriet

E., born September 29, 1900; and Chester Virgil, born September 26, 1901.

In politics Mr. Kimmell is a staunch Democrat, believing fully in the policies and principles advocated by that party as represented by that peerless leader, William Jennings Bryan. He has been active in all party work, though he never has been inclined to accept public office. Because of his interest in fruit culture, he identified himself with the Noble County Horticultural Society, and has been president of that association ever since its organization in 1897, and a delegate to the Indiana State Horticultural Society. He has also been secretary to the Noble County Farmers' Institute. Religiously Mr. Kimmell and family are faithful and consistent members of the Disciple or Christian church at Ligonier. They are popular members of a large social circle and because of their many qualities of worth are held in high esteem by all with whom they come in contact.

DANIEL H. MUSSER.

Daniel H. Musser was born in Ashland, Ohio, May 19, 1847, a son of Jacob and Sarah A. (Hypsman) Musser. Jacob Musser was formerly a resident of Ohio, but later of Allen county, Ind., his wife a native of Ohio. To their union were born three children, as follows: Daniel, the subject; George, who was a member of the Thirtieth Indiana Cavalry, died in Indianapolis in 1864; and Mary died in fancy.

Daniel H. Musser is indebted to the common schools of Pleasant township, Allen



RESIDENCE OF D. H. MUSSER.

county, for his education. He was not permitted to finish his studies, however, as the sounds of the terrible conflict in the south-land were reverberating through the nation, and Mr. Musser, though then but fifteen years of age, felt that it was his duty to respond to his country's call for defenders. He enlisted May 30, 1862, in Company A, Second Battalion, Seventeenth Regiment United States Infantry. He proved a faithful and efficient soldier, uncomplainingly bearing his full share of the hardships and privations, and unflinchingly followed the old flag on many a bloody battle field. After a highly meritorious career as a soldier, lasting over three years, he received an honorable discharge, June 23, 1865, and returned again to peaceful pursuits, engaging in farming with his father in Marion township, Allen county, Ind. He remained on this place until 1867. He then removed to Washington township, same county, staying there about two years. From there he went to Madison township, that county, where he remained until 1890, and then for a short time lived in Adams county, this state. Again he moved, this time to Noble county, where he continued the occupation of farming.

Daniel H. Musser was first married in 1867, the lady of his choice being Miss Sarah A. Mock, a daughter of Jacob Mock, of Allen county, Ind. Four children blessed this union, their names, with the years of their birth, being as follows: Ida A., January 11, 1869; Emma S., August 3, 1870; George F., February 2, 1872; and Lemuel J., August 3, 1874. June 6, 1895, Mr. Musser wedded, for his second wife, Miss Elizabeth E. R. Asman, a daughter of Henry C. and Rebecca (Kettleborough)

Asman. The father was born in Lincoln, Lincolnshire, England, on the 25th of April, 1820. He emigrated to America in 1846, settled in Ridgeway, Orleans county, N. Y., there engaging in farming for five years. He then went to Illinois and engaged in railroad work. After working there about one year he located near Fort Wayne, Ind., where he continued at the same line of work. In October, 1854, he moved to Noble township, Noble county, Ind., and engaged in farming there for eight years. Then he came to Sparta township, this county, locating on the farm where Daniel H. Musser now resides, and died there in June, 1894. Rebecca (Kettleborough) Asman was also a native of Lincolnshire, England, was born in 1818, a daughter of John Kettleborough. To her union with Henry C. Asman were born two children, Joseph H., born October 12, 1848, died in childhood, and Elizabeth E. R., born February 27, 1851, wife of Mr. Musser. The marriage of Daniel and Elizabeth Musser was blessed with the birth of one child, Mary Asman, who was born May 3, 1896.

Politically Mr. Musser is nominally a Republican, but has ever placed principle above party. Fraternally he is affiliated with Stansbury Post, No. 125, G. A. R., at Ligonier, while the religious inclinations of himself and his wife are toward the doctrines of the Methodist Episcopal church. He is a public-spirited and progressive citizen, deeply interested in the welfare of the community and all that contributes to its educational and moral advancement. His business efforts have been crowned with a degree of success richly merited. Socially he and his wife are popular and by all are highly esteemed for their genuine worth.

GEORGE W. ROOF.

The gentleman to whom the following lines are devoted has spent many years in Noble county and earned much more than local repute as a journalist and man of letters. He was born of Scotch-Irish parentage, June 1, 1838, in East Palestine, Ohio, and at the age of sixteen entered upon an apprenticeship to learn the trade of letterpress printing at Bryan, in his native state. He became an expert workman with High & Rumrill, publishers of the Fountain City News, and subsequently was connected with Mr. A. B. Crissey, a deaf mute, in the establishment of the True Free Soiler, at Montpelier, Ohio. Severing his connection with that paper Mr. Roof came to Indiana and for some time published The Truth Seeker, at Angola, Ind., which, under his editorial management, became a very popular sheet and obtained a liberal patronage. In the year 1857 he changed his residence to Noble county, from which date until 1859 he published with marked success the Noble County Democrat, at Albion. This was, and is still, the recognized official organ of the local Democracy. Under his editorial control it was given an impetus which made it one of the leading party papers in the northern part of the state and the measure of public favor the sheet to-day enjoys is largely attributable to the character and high standing given it while Mr. Roof occupied the sanctum.

In the year 1859 Mr. Roof was joined in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Skeels, of Noble county, daughter of William Skeels, one of the early pioneers of this part of the state. In 1860 Mr. Roof assisted in establishing at Kendallville The Noble County Journal, and later became its editor and publisher.

Subsequently, about the year 1872, in partnership with a brother, A. J. Roof, he published The Record of the Times, and at the same time was mechanically connected with the establishment of The New Era, at Albion. In the columns of the latter paper he illustrated the principal works in the construction of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad through Noble county, and with his pen did much to awaken and keep alive an interest in behalf of that enterprise. Additional to his labors in the field of journalism Mr. Roof has written and published a number of meritorious works, nearly all of which have been extensively read and widely quoted. He is a clear, vigorous and incisive writer; his diction as well as the subject matter of much he has written eliciting favorable comments from a number of the leading literary men of Indiana and other states. The following from his pen have won wide and favorable recognition: "Historical Romance of Columbiana County, Ohio," "Historical Romance of Noble County, Ind.," "The Relief Engraver," "Art of Wood Engraving," "Book of Processes," "How to Sketch Buildings," a popular sketch under the caption of the "Early Press of Noble County," besides many early reminiscences, popular tales, sketches and other contributions to the local and state press, several of which have appeared in book form. For several years past he has devoted his time in the interest of printing and engraving in Chicago, Ottawa, Peoria, Ill., Cleveland, Youngstown, Lima, Bucyrus, East Palestine, and Ohio cities; Fort Wayne, Albion, Milford, Bremen, and various other towns and cities in Indiana; St. Joseph, Three Rivers, and a number of the principal places in Michigan. When completed the work will prove of ab-

sorbing interest, especially to the newspaper fraternity, many of the craft looking forward to its publication with great expectancy.

For some years Mr. Roof was engaged in educational work in Noble county, having taught for eight successive terms during the 'sixties in the schools at Wolf Lake, Burr Oak and Green Center. Sometime during the decade between 1860 and 1870 he was elected a justice of the peace, and later held the same office for several years in the town of Albion, discharging the duties of the position creditably to himself and satisfactorily to the public. During the year 1859-60 he served as deputy of Noble county circuit court under S. E. Alvord, and in various other capacities proved his efficiency as a faithful and conscientious public servant. He was also secretary and biographer of the Noble County Pioneer Society for a number of years.

Mr. Roof was an enthusiastic supporter of the Union during the dark days of the Rebellion, and exerted his influence continually to induce young men to take up arms and do battle for its perpetuity. Equally loyal and enthusiastic for the success of the American arms in the late war with Spain, he did much to enlighten the people as to the cause and merits of that struggle and its probable results as affecting the future policy of the government.

Mr. Roof takes a pardonable pride in the growth and development of Albion, and has contributed not a little to its material prosperity in the way of erecting buildings among which are the beautiful cottage he now occupies and the store room in which for some time past he has carried on business in the mercantile line. A friend of educa-

tion, he manifests a lively interest in behalf of the public schools and a general dissemination of knowledge among the people, and in the most liberal acceptance of the term he is also a politician. He is a friend of labor in all its phases, and has written much and well upon economic and industrial topics; also on the great questions growing out of the almost irrepressible conflict between labor and capital. He has long been an earnest advocate for the advancement of our great agricultural interests; and upon the social problems of the day few men are as widely read or as deeply informed. Indeed, he is an all-around man, well versed in the world's best literature, a profound student of history, a journalist of recognized ability, an artist, an inventor, and an intelligent, broad-minded man of affairs. Among his contributions to the present utilitarian age is the standard stereotyper, which he invented some years ago; he also has patents for the blackboard engraving process and the portrait machine engraver. He also originated and published a system of a unicycle railroad, which appeared in the Noble County Democrat in 1887, two years prior to Boynton's first experiments in Boston. The article gained wide publicity and brought his name prominently to the notice of the leading inventors and railroad men throughout the Union. He has led a very busy life, fruitful of much benefit to his race, and the city of Albion is proud to claim him as a citizen. After a long and close application to journalism and literary work, he practically retired from the printing business in 1899, since which date the greater portion of his time and attention have been devoted to mercantile pursuits. He still works with his pen, however, and from time to time appear

articles upon a variety of subjects, which are always eagerly read by the public. His investigations along certain lines of research have led him into fields rarely explored, and his discoveries as well as his literary productions mark him as possessing ability and genius such as few attain. With his varied accomplishments Mr. Roof is a gentleman of sterling worth with a high sense of honor, modest in imparting the ripe results of his experiences, but ever ready to assist his fellow-men by any means within his power. Believing in a high grade of citizenship, he is an advocate of all movements with that object in view, and his name and influence are invariably found upon the moral side of every great question. His strong and alert mentality, broad and general information and mature judgment make him a valued member of society, and his fellow citizens of Noble county have not been slow in appreciating his true worth to the community.

SIMON W. BUSZ.

Among the thrifty, energetic farmers who have contributed largely to the present prosperity of Noble county, Ind., none are more deserving of especial mention than he whose name appears above. Mr. Busz was born in this vicinity January 30, 1836, and has always lived in our midst from boyhood to youth, and from youth to manhood, winning his way by pluck and unabated industry to wealth and an honorable place in the esteem of his fellow-men. Jacob Busz, his father, was a native of Switzerland, born October 24, 1796, and when yet a young man set sail for free America, where he met

and married Miss Catherine Reddinger, who was born in Lancaster county, Penn., April 25, 1810. In August, 1833, they came to Indiana and located in Noble township, Noble county, where they carried on the occupation of farming until death cut short their career of usefulness—the father entering his long rest March 7, 1855, and the wife April 15, 1863. They were the parents of six children—John N., Simon W., Henry L., Elizabeth, Jesse and Mary Ann.

Simon W. Busz has been a farmer from boyhood, finding in that occupation a charm which could never be equalled in the close confinement of the city. He has grown up with the work and knows how best to go to work to obtain a desired result, and few farmers can beat him in keeping up the fertility of his soil and securing abundant crops. He owns eighty acres of land, every foot of which is under cultivation, and if there is such a thing as intensive farming, it is carried on by Mr. Busz. He has built only the most substantial structures on his premises, such as will promote the comfort and convenience of those who have the work to do, and it is a noteworthy fact that, although in his sixty-sixth year, Mr. Busz can outwork most of the men who are employed by him.

February 20, 1865, he enlisted in Company E, One Hundred and Fifty-second Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and served six months, until the cessation of hostilities allowed the soldiers to receive their discharge and return home. Mr. Busz was married in Green township, this county, September 26, 1858, to Miss Minerva Herendeen, who was born in Geauga county, Ohio, January 12, 1839, and is a daughter of George A. and Dillana (Crouthers) Herendeen.



Simon W Bug Manera Bug

George A. Herendeen was born in Massachusetts and his wife in the state of New York. They came to Noble county, Ind., in 1847, settling in Green township, where they were well and favorably known for many years and where they died, he at the age of seventy-four years and his wife at the age of sixty-two. They had six children, Minerva, Alsina, Ellen, Wealthy A., Henry and James. Two of the older children died in infancy and four grew to adult years and are filling honorable places in life.

Mr. Busz took his young bride to the farm which has since been their home and which has become endeared to them by many tender memories, and together they have labored to make it what a home should be. Two bright children were sent to cheer and bless their fireside and inspire their hearts to fresh effort. Henry A., the elder, is a prosperous young farmer living in Noble township, who promises to become noted as a leading agriculturist, his shrewdness and sound common sense enabling him to plan and perform an amount of work which would be impossible to a less energetic and capable man. He married Lilly Lee, and has a pleasant home not far from his father's. Alsina D., the younger and beloved daughter of the household, was spared her parents but a few short years. On January, 20, 1877, at the age of fifteen, and just as she was budding into a sweet and beautiful womanhood, she heard the silver trumpet which sounded her recall and entered into the joys of a better, higher world, there to await the coming of her loved ones. She was a young girl of much grace of character and in her short life had bound to herself many friends.

PROF. EDWIN L. ADAIR.

The history of Noble county would be incomplete without specific mention of Prof. Edwin L. Adair, who for a number of years has been actively identified with its educational interests, and since 1895 has held the responsible position of superintendent of public schools. The position which America occupies among the nations of the world is attributable to the superiority of her educational institutions. What other country provides such excellent school privileges for the youths of the land, thereby fitting them for the responsibilities and important duties of life, and preparing them for those activities which come as they win advancement in their various callings? Among her sister states Indiana has long taken distinctive precedence by reason of the efficiency of her public school system and the high standing of her colleges, universities and educational institutions in general. The schools of Noble county rank with the best in the state, and their efficiency is attributable in no small degree to the progressive efforts of Professor Adair, who, in the position he now occupies, has been untiring in behalf of their interests. Noble county numbers him among the distinguished sons who have conferred honor and dignity upon the mother state. He was born July 21, 1865, in the township of Washington, and is the son of John N. and Christina (Bashford) Adair, both parents natives of Ohio. The father was brought to Noble county in childhood and spent the greater part of his life within its limits, dying November 16, 1890, in Washington township. He was a successful farmer and an exemplary citizen, and impressed his personality upon the community in

which for so many years he was a prominent and forceful factor. He reared a family of four children, namely: William, a farmer and stock-raiser of Noble township; Thomas, also a farmer, residing in the township of York; Edwin L., whose name introduces this article; and John W., who is engaged in the pursuit of agriculture in Noble township.

Edwin L. Adair is indebted to the public schools of Whitley county for his preliminary education. After mastering the branches constituting the common school course he entered, when but thirteen years old, the Columbia City high school, from which he was graduated at the early age of seventeen. He then taught one term in the county of Whitley and later accompanied his parents to Wisconsin, where he pursued his scholastic work in the normal school of that state. On completing the scientific and classical courses at the above institution Mr. Adair returned to Noble county and engaged in teaching. He soon took high rank as an educator, earning a reputation as one of the ablest and most conscientious instructors in the county. In recognition of his professional standing he was elected in June, 1895, to the office of county superintendent, the duties of which he has since discharged in a manner highly creditable to himself, satisfactory to the teachers under him and to the public at large. His re-election at the expiration of his first term is not only a compliment to his ability as an official, but attests his great popularity with the people who have learned to place a proper estimate upon his value as the custodian of one of their most sacred trusts.

Professor Adair is a man of great force of character, possesses executive ability of a

high order, and under his able supervision the public school system of the county has been brought to its present state of efficiency. Through his instrumentality many important improvements have been introduced, a class of teachers of exceptional professional ability has been secured, and the present standard attained by the schools will compare favorably with that of any other in the state. As a school official the professor is widely and favorably known throughout northern Indiana, and his suggestions pertaining to matters educational command the respectful attention of institutes, associations and superintendents' conventions which he attends. He is now in the prime of vigorous manhood, possesses genial manners, is ripe in scholarship, superior professional ability; and over twenty years' practical experience in educational work from the country school to the superintendency which bespeak for him a future of still greater efficiency and usefulness. Politically he is a Republican, and as such wields a potent influence for his party in Noble county. Fraternally belongs to the Knights of Pythias, of Wolf Lake; he is also a Mason of high standing, having taken a number of degrees in this old historic order. He belongs to the Blue Lodge at Albion, the Chapter at Kendallville, and takes an active interest in all the work of the various degrees which have been conferred upon him.

As a citizen, interested in every movement having for its object the public welfare, Professor Adair is popular and numbers his friends by the score in Albion and throughout the county. He is a gentleman of pleasing personality, widely read and well informed on all important topics, and liberal in his views of men and affairs. His char-

acter is open and transparent; his sense of honor strong and decided, and to the best of his ability he discharges worthily every trust committed to him and is justly classed with Noble county's most intelligent and worthy citizens. Professor Adair was married September 27, 1893, to Miss Alice Prickett, daughter of J. V. and Anna (Starkey) Prickett, a union blessed with one child, Vance Nelson, whose birth occurred on the 21st day of May, 1900. Professor and Mrs. Adair are members of the Freewill Baptist church, belonging to the congregation worshipping at Ormas. They are earnest Christian workers and aim to harmonize their lives with the faith they profess.

JEREMIAH B. NOE.

The gallant ex-soldier of this brief biographical outline is a native of Sparta township, Noble county, his birth having taken place February 7, 1844. He is a son of Aaron and Sarah (Beem) Noe, the former a native of New Jersey, and the latter of Maryland.

Aaron Noe was one of the early settlers of Indiana, having migrated from New Jersey to the Hoosier state in 1834. He started and for some time conducted the first blacksmith shop in Sparta township. Aaron and Sarah Noe were the parents of fifteen children, all but two of whom have passed away. Those living are Jeremiah B., our subject, and Jesse, who became a preacher of the Campbellite faith and is now serving a congregation in Iowa.

Jeremiah B. Noe received his education in the common schools of his native town-

ship, but his studies were interrupted by the calls of his country for volunteers to aid in suppressing the insurrection at the south. When but nineteen years old he offered his life, if need be, in defense of his beloved country, and enlisted in Company I, Thirtieth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry. He served his country faithfully for three years, enduring all the hardships and privations which fell to the lot of the brave boys in the field. He participated in a large number of battles and skirmishes, in one of which, Stone River, he was badly wounded in the right ankle by a minie ball, and lay for three days on the battlefield before he was removed and cared for. A part of the bullet still lies in his ankle. At the close of his army service he returned home and brought with him a shred of the old flag from Stone River, and, anxious to further complete his education, which had been so rudely interrupted, entered school and continued his studies for a short time. He then, in 1869, moved to his old home place, remaining there until 1894, at which time he moved into the town of Kimmell. During the past five years he has been engaged in the grain business, also being connected with the lumber trade. For twenty-seven years he has been buying and selling stock, and has, since coming to Kimmell, dealt some in real estate. He is now the owner of two hundred and forty-five acres of fine land, also possessing two houses and six vacant lots in Kimmell.

On August 19, 1866, Mr. Noe was united in marriage with Miss Rebeca Surface, a daughter of Adam and Experience (Fonner) Surface. This union was blessed with the birth of five children, viz: Ella, Elsworth, Milton, Grace and Marshall N.

Politically Mr. Noe is a staunch adherent of Republican principles, and, though he has never been a seeker after office, he was chosen by electors of Sparta township to the office of township trustee, and so efficiently did he discharge the duties of this responsible position that he was re-elected to the office, serving in all two terms. Religiously Mr. Noe affiliates with the Methodist Episcopal church, for which congregation he served on the committee having in charge the construction of the new edifice at Kimmell, Ind., to the erection of which he contributed most liberally. The other members of the family belong to the Christian church, and all are faithful and consistent adherents to the churches of their choice.

Mr. Noe has all his life been favored with remarkably good health, and, with the exception of aid rendered by a surgeon during his army experience, he has never required the services of a physician.

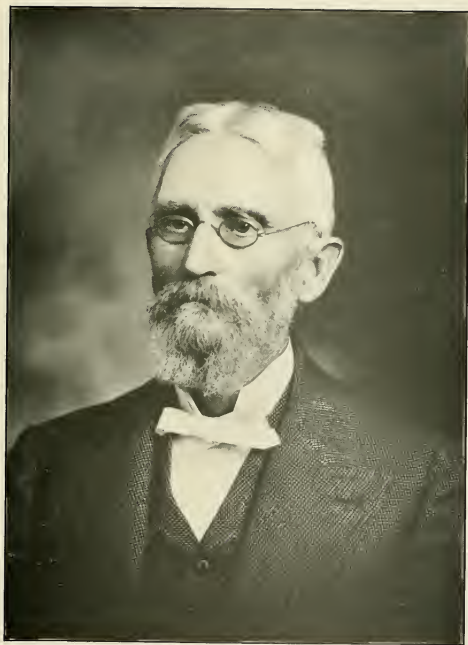
Mr. Noe has an old flint-lock musket in his possession which was carried by his grandfather, Abram Noe, in the war of the Revolution and which has been handed down to the youngest son in each generation. Mr. Noe has, by a well-ordered life and an honest effort to serve well his community, obtained and retained the respect and esteem of his neighbors, regardless of political opinion.

ASHER S. PARKER, M. D.

Distinguished as a physician and journalist, the name of Dr. A. S. Parker is a familiar sound to nearly every man and woman in Noble county. Professionally he

has long occupied a conspicuous place in a city noted for the high order of its medical talent, while as a forcible and elegant writer and successful manager of one of the leading local papers of northern Indiana, his career in the field of journalism has long been memorable.

The Doctor comes from a state productive of great and useful men. He was born March 31, 1831, in Huron county, Ohio, and, like the majority of men who have won distinction, grew to maturity amid the quiet scenes of the farm. He is indebted to the public schools of his native county for his educational training, and at the age of twenty-one he took up the study of medicine, which he prosecuted successfully under the direction of competent instructors until entering the Homeopathic Medical College in the city of Cleveland. After securing his degree, the Doctor began practicing his profession in August, 1857, in Kendallville, where his abilities soon won him a large and lucrative patronage. After ministering to the ills of suffering humanity at this place for five years, he went to Iowa, where he pursued the practice for two years, at the end of which time he returned to Noble county, and engaged in the hardware trade in Ligonier. The Doctor's residence in that city covered a period of seven years, during which he did a very satisfactory business. Disposing of his interests in Ligonier at the expiration of the time mentioned, he again took up his residence in Kendallville where he again entered practice with encouraging results until 1875, when he once more discontinued his profession temporarily and established the Garrett News. Removing to the town of Garrett, he published the News there for about two years and then trans-



Asher S Parker

ferred the office to Kendallville, where the paper has since continued to make its periodical appearance under his editorial control and business management. The News is one of the oldest and most successfully conducted papers in Noble county, an exponent of orthodox Democracy and a model of typographic art. It is bright and newsy, filled with the best quality of general reading matter obtainable, and its clear-cut, incisive editorials upon political issues and the great questions of the day make it the equal of any local party organ in the northern part of the State. Dr. Parker has filled his office with many of the latest mechanical devices in the art of printing, and spares no pains nor reasonable expense to make the "News" worthy the large and constantly increasing patronage it now enjoys. As a family paper it is greatly appreciated by the more than one thousand subscribers by whom it is received every week, and with a liberal share of advertising business and a steady advance in public favor, it is destined to continue in the future, as it has been in the past, a potential factor in directing political opinion and molding thought.

Dr. Parker is one of the Democratic leaders in Noble county and by his personal exertions, as well as through the medium of his paper, has exerted great influence in the councils of his party. In the discussion of political questions he is fearless and aggressive, though manly and dignified. He has contributed much to the strength of Democratic tickets, and as a campaigner is tactful and effective, sacrificing his personal feeling for the good of the party when such a course is deemed best for all concerned.

The Doctor was married in Kendallville,

May 18, 1859, to Miss Chloe Wadsworth, daughter of Elihu and Phoebe (Ulmer) Wadsworth. These parents moved from Ohio to Noble county as early as 1836 and settled in the township of Allen where they lived the remainder of their days. Of their five children, the Doctor's wife is the only daughter; her birth occurred in August, 1836, in Allen township, and she has borne her husband children as follows: Ivern, who died at the age of seven; Maud, also deceased, was the wife of Byron Iddings; Wadsworth A., a resident of New York City, is employed by the Bruce Type Foundry; Mary and Thomas W. B. Mary has gained almost national distinction as a singer, being a vocalist of rare power and ability. She received her musical education in Chicago under the direction of some of the most competent artists in America, and has appeared before many select and critical audiences in a number of the largest cities. She has won encomiums from many masters and the musical world generally, and has before her a bright and promising future. She was married in November, 1901, to George E. Walling, of this city. Thomas W. B. Parker is a journalist of recognized talent, and for some years edited the South Milford Help, which paper he also founded. At the present time his home is in this city.

Dr. Parker belongs to Kendallville Lodge, No. 109, K. of P., and is also a member of the Uniform Rank of the order. In his religious belief he subscribes to the Episcopal creed, being a leading member of Trinity church, Kendallville, in which he holds the position of vestryman. His professional career is replete with service faith-

fully and efficiently performed for suffering humanity, while personally few have as high standing in the esteem and confidence of the people of Kendallville and the county of Noble.

The Doctor has never entertained ambition in the direction of public office, but, at the earnest solicitation of his party friends, he one time permitted the use of his name as candidate for county treasurer. The opposition having an overwhelming majority, he failed of election, although carrying his township by two hundred and fifty, when it usually went about that much in favor of the Republican ticket. The large vote was a flattering compliment to his great personal popularity, a fact which he appreciated quite as much as a victory under more favorable circumstances. The Doctor is a man of the people and has ever had their interests at heart. In many ways he has promoted the prosperity of his city, and in his capacity as editor he has done much to combat error and direct the young into correct ways of living. His personal character is unsullied and his name will always be accorded a place on the roster of Noble county's eminent public and professional men.

Dr. Parker's father was Rial Parker, a native of Cayuga county, N. Y., where his birth occurred in the year 1800. He married in the above state Achsah Snow, and about 1824 moved to Huron county, Ohio, where they both passed the remaining years of their lives. Rial and Achsah Parker were the parents of three children: Phoebe, wife of W. W. Redfield, editor of the *Norwalk* (Ohio) *Exponent*; George W., a prominent florist of the above city, and Asher S., whose biography is presented in the foregoing lines.

SAMUEL JOURDAN.

No more beautiful sight can be presented to the eye than the well-tilled fields whose ripening crops bend to the refreshing breeze, and the lowland meadows whereon graze in sweet content fine herds of cattle. Northern Indiana is blessed with many such delightful scenes, and Elkhart township, Noble county, is well to the front among those entitled to special prominence.

Samuel Jourdan, by the energy and thrift which has characterized his efforts, well deserves a place in the memoirs of Noble county, and this brief sketch of his life will be but a just tribute to his memory in the years to come and serve to stimulate others to follow the path toward a competency he has trod with unfaltering determination, and guided by those principles of honor which mark the true man. A native of Ohio, born March 17, 1844, he was seven years of age when his parents moved to Noble county and settled in Wayne township, where he grew to manhood. He remained upon his father's farm until his marriage June 16, 1866, when he led to the altar Miss Catherine Ridenbaugh, who was born in Elkhart township, October 24, 1845, a daughter of Philip and Catherine Ridenbaugh. After their marriage Mr. Jourdan and his young consort settled in Jefferson township, where they remained about three years, and moved thence to Dekalb county, living there for seven years. He then settled on his present farm in Elkhart township. Here he determined to undertake the task of making such a home as his ambition had long coveted. To accomplish such a task requires those qualities of perseverance and careful economy more essen-

tial in farming than any other occupation. How well he has succeeded in his laudable undertaking is in evidence by the fine home and commodious outbuildings which adorn his place, and the rich fields and careful farming which inclose the various tracts set apart for crops, meadow and pasturage. Mr. Jourdan does not confine himself strictly to raising crops for revenue, but gives attention to the raising of cattle and hogs, which materially increase the profits arising from his cereal products, and the one hundred and twenty acres, tilled under his careful management, present a delightful picture to the lover of rural beauty. Mr. and Mrs. Jourdan are the parents of one child—Viola M. Squires.

In their religious views Mr. and Mrs. Jourdan are consistent members of the German Methodist church, and are ever active in all good work which tends to the amelioration of the unfortunate, and generously assist, according to their means, toward the advancement of the church along those lines of endeavor which tend to the spreading of the civilizing influences of Christianity.

The parents of Mr. Jourdan were Stephen and Dora (Everlee) Jourdan, both natives of Germany, the former born in Baden, April 8, 1807. They were early settlers in America, the father having emigrated from the fatherland in 1837; he came to Ohio in 1839, where he was married, and moved to Noble county, Ind., when his son, the subject, was a lad of seven years. They were the parents of seven children, of whom Samuel was the third. The father died in Noble county, Ohio, July 19, 1883, and the mother November 11, 1901.

The parents of Mrs. Samuel (Riden-

baugh) Jourdan were also natives of Germany, the father having been born in Hesse-Darmstadt, October 9, 1820, and the mother on May 7, 1820, and were married in Ohio. In 1844 they came to Noble county, settling in Elkhart township, where they both passed away, the father on October 18, 1881, and the mother November 4, 1895. They were the parents of nine children, of whom Mrs. Jourdan was the oldest daughter and second in order of birth.

Mr. and Mrs. Jourdan are highly regarded by those who have the pleasure of their acquaintance and their hospitality is frequently enjoyed.

CHARLES W. GILL.

When a gentleman becomes prominent enough in his township to be chosen an official in the management of those affairs where all are specially interested, he must possess qualities that specially recommend him to the consideration of his neighbors and fellow-townsmen, as it is well-known that politics have but little influence in the selection of town and county officers. This is eminently wise, and it would be better for the country at large did the large and populous cities exercise the same care. It is from his special fitness and excellent standing in the community that Charles W. Gill was chosen trustee for the township of Elkhart, Noble county, Ind. He was born October 2, 1859, in the county of Wells, a son of Abraham and Mary (McDaniel) Gill, the former a native of Pennsylvania, born February 19, 1818, and the latter born December 29, 1819, in Stark county, Ohio. In

1864 his parents moved to Noble county and settled in Sparta township, where they lived until 1876, and thence removed to Elkhart township and settled on the present homestead, where the father died, June 10, 1892.

Charles W. Gill was preliminarily educated in the common schools of the district and finished his studies at the Normal Institute at Ligonier. He remained on the farm, assisting in its cultivation, until he reached the age of nineteen, when he returned to Wells county, worked on a farm for one summer, and April 1, 1878, led to the altar Miss Nettie B. Myers, of Bluffton, who was born in Wells county, January 21, 1860. Taking his bride to his old home he there remained for one year, and in 1880 went to Montcalm county, Mich., where he was employed in a store for two years, and thence to Ionia county, in the same state, where he was employed in a refrigerator factory for one year. The next four years were spent as a sawyer in a mill at Altoona, Mich., which was relinquished to accept a clerkship in a general store. He finally determined to return to his native state, and located in Marion, Ind., and engaged in the laundry business for one year; thence came to Elkhart township, where he followed farming from the fall of 1891 until June, 1901, when he retired to Wawaka, having met with that success which ever rewards persistent effort. In November, 1900, he was elected trustee on the Democratic ticket for Elkhart township; he was also assessor for five years. In all local matters he has taken an active part and his influence and work have ever been toward the advancement and prosperity of the township and county.

Mr. and Mrs. Gill are the parents of three children, namely: Rudolph E.; Pearl died when about fourteen years of age; and Mary B. when a child of about two years.

The parents of Charles W. Gill had a large family of children, as follows: Ann, the wife of John Stites; Leah J. became the wife of Chase Stites; Joseph; Elizabeth died in infancy; Mary E. married Calvin Cutchaw; Franklin; Amos; David; Adam; Almeda is the wife of Edwin Potter; Charles W.; and John G.

Fraternally Mr. Gill is a member of the Masonic lodge since 1900, and also holds membership in Wawaka Lodge, No. 432, K. of P., and enjoys the warm and hearty esteem of his fraternal brethren and the entire community wherein he has made his home.

EDWARD B. SPENCER.

No intelligent student of the rise and progress of the great state of Indiana will deny that the pioneer element, with their descendants, constitutes the back-bone and the mainstay of civilization. Taking their lives to their own hands and bidding farewell to the familiar scenes of their childhood, they boldly entered the wilderness, encountered its hardships, dangers and privations and carved out new homes and new destinies.

Edward B. Spencer is one of those substantial citizens of long residence in the community where he resides and a son of one of the earliest pioneers of northern Indiana. His family history is long and interesting and contains much of value to his descendants. From the most reliable infor-



E. B. SPENCER.



MRS. EMILY M. SPENCER.

mation at his command it appears that the American branch of the family is descended from one John Spencer, an Englishman, who died in Bedfordshire, June 9, 1558. Among the sons of John Spencer was Samuel Spencer, whose descendants came to America in the time of the colonies and settled in various parts of New England. One of the early representatives of the family in the United States was Samuel Spencer, whose birth occurred February 21, 1763, in Bradford, Conn., and who died in Greenfield, Ohio, at the advanced age of ninety-five years. Samuel C. Spencer, son of the above Samuel, was born in New Haven, Conn., but grew to manhood in Ohio, where he married Nancy Woodworth, a native of Massachusetts. Samuel C. and Nancy Spencer were the parents of nine children, whose names are as follows: Fanny, Maria, Samuel, Edward B. (subject of this sketch), Sally, Luther, Allen, Timothy and Frederick.

In June, 1838, Samuel C. Spencer and family, with their household goods loaded upon a wagon drawn by a yoke of oxen, made the trip from their home in Huron county, Ohio, to Noble county, Indiana. The journey of three weeks' duration was beset with many trials and hardships, and on reaching his destination Mr. Spencer settled in Jefferson township and purchased one hundred and sixty acres of land in section number 9. He also purchased another quarter section one and a half miles southeast of Albion, upon which he built one of the first saw-mills ever operated in that part of the country. He became a large land owner and a thrifty farmer and lived to see his children well settled in life. He was a good man, faithful to every obligation, and

in a quiet and unobtrusive way did much to promote the growth and development of the community which he helped to found. He died at his home in Jefferson township at the age of seventy-nine; his wife had preceded him to the silent grave, dying September, 1860, when seventy years old.

Edward B. Spencer, whose name forms the heading of this article, was born in Greenfield, Huron county, Ohio, May 10, 1823. At the age of fifteen he assisted the family in their removal by ox team to Noble county, and until his twenty-first year assisted his father in clearing and farming the place where the original settlement was made. Meanwhile, in the subscription schools, which he attended at intervals during his minority, he received a rudimentary education, and in his twenty-first year assisted his father in building a saw-mill near the town of Albion. He assisted in the manufacture of lumber until twenty-seven years of age, meantime, on the 5th day of February, 1850, being united in marriage, in the town of Avilla, to Miss Emily M. Wheeler, who came with her parents to Noble county in 1844.

Mr. and Mrs. Spencer set up their domestic establishment on the quarter section near Albion which his father had formerly purchased, and after living there one year removed to an eighty-acre farm in section 9, Jefferson township, which he received in return for his six years of labor in the mill. Mr. Spencer erected a comfortable dwelling and otherwise greatly improved the place and made it his home for two years. He then disposed of the farm to good advantage and purchased one hundred acres in section 36, Allen township, only a part of which was under cultivation. After working dili-

gently and bringing the remainder to a state of tillage and making it his place of residence until 1870, he sold the farm for a liberal sum and invested the proceeds in land in section 31, which he had formerly owned. On the latter place he built the largest, and finest rural dwelling at the time in Noble county, and, supplying it with the latest modern conveniences, lived the life of a prosperous country gentleman for nearly if not quite fifteen years.

Mr. Spencer's predilection for real-estate transactions led him to make a further and still larger purchase during the above period, whereby he came into possession of a large tract of valuable land which he had formerly sold to Nehemiah Brooks. By subsequent purchases he accumulated other lands until at one time he was the owner of over seven hundred acres in different parts of the county. All of this land was valuable and well adapted for agricultural purposes, and from it he derived a large income. He continued his real-estate dealing until 1887, in August of which year he disposed of the greater part of his possessions and removed to Kendallville, where he has since lived a life of retirement.

During his long period of residence in Noble county Mr. Spencer, by judicious investments and fortunate land trades, acquired much wealth, and now, in the evening of a well spent life, he is enjoying some of the fruits of his well-directed labors. His home is noted for its hospitality, and around his hearthstone, surrounded by his companions and friends, he shuts out dull care and renews his youth by enjoyable social converse.

Mrs. Spencer was born March 22, 1826, in Wayne county, Penn., and came with her

parents to Steuben county, Ind., in the year 1841. Three years later she became a resident of Allen township, Noble county, where she taught school until her marriage in 1850. She was also engaged in educational work prior to moving to Noble county, and to her belongs the distinction of teaching the first school on the present site of Kendallville. Her father, Truman Wheeler, was born in Berkshire county, Mass., December 26, 1783, being the son of Seth Wheeler, a descendant of one of the early Puritan families of New England. Hannah Carr, her mother, was born January 28, 1784, in Kent county, R. I., and was a daughter of Caleb Carr. It is also thought that Caleb Carr was born in Rhode Island at an early period in the history of the colony, his parents having been among the better class of English immigrants to that part of the country. Truman Wheeler and Hannah Carr were married in Wayne county, Penn., December 31, 1803, and, as already stated, moved to Steuben county, Ind., in 1841. He died in Allen township, Noble county, April 18, 1868, and on the 20th of November, 1880, the good wife also passed into the other life.

Mr. and Mrs. Wheeler were the parents of twelve children, namely: Flora A., Charles T., Adaline D. M., Mary M., William W., Lydia C., Roba A., Henry H., Helen H., Phoebe Ann, Heman H. and Emily M.

Not blessed with any offspring of their own, Mr. and Mrs. Spencer opened their hearts and home to seven children, whom they reared to manhood and womanhood and upon whom they lavished all the love and affection which parents could bestow. Three of these were children of Mrs. Roba

Wheeler Munford, a sister of Mrs. Spencer, and widow of the late Jirah Munford. For a number of years prior to her marriage, Mrs. Munford was a teacher in the schools of Noble county, and since the death of her husband she has made Mrs. Spencer's house her home. The oldest of the children, Frances A., who married Hiram King, of Allen township, died in the latter part of the 'seventies. Emily M. married Abel Flint, a government engineer, and died in Detroit, Mich., in the year 1883. Alice, the youngest, is now the wife of William Hooper. Two other foster children were George and Sarah Bailey, the former now Mrs. David Ray, of Albion. They were reared from childhood and owe all they have in life to the kind benefactions of Mr. and Mrs. Spencer, who spared neither pains nor expense in rearing them to careers of usefulness. The remaining children of the adopted household are Henry M. and Alice M. Flint, whose parents were Abel and Emily (Munford) Flint. These also received kind attention and loving regard, and, like the others, were reared and educated with the object in view of making them useful members of society and blessings to the world. Henry is now a prosperous manufacturer of Kendallville, and Alice holds an important clerical position in the Campbell & Fetter Bank of this city.

Mr. Spencer has always been a wide-awake business man and has the reputation of one of the most successful and reliable financiers of Noble county. He has contributed much to the material prosperity of Kendallville by erecting a number of buildings, among which is the Spencer Opera House, one of the most beautiful and substantial structures in the city. He has also

put up several fine dwellings, a number of barns and other buildings in the townships of Jefferson and Allen, besides taking the lead in many enterprises for the advancement of the city and county in various ways. He is a progressive man, believing in internal improvements, and is in hearty sympathy with any movement having for its object the development of the country's resources. He has great faith in the future possibilities of Noble county and his energies have been exercised in advertising this fertile region as a safe place for investment for those desiring homes where every accessory of an advanced civilization is available.

In politics Mr. Spencer was originally an old-line Whig, and cast his first presidential ballot for the eloquent and popular "Mill Boy of the Slashes," Henry Clay. Upon the disintegration of the Whig party he cast his political fortunes with its successor, the Republican party, of which he has ever since been an earnest supporter. While in no sense an aspirant for office, he was induced by his many friends, a few years ago, to accept an appointment as a member of the county council. He served two years as a member of the council and retired at the expiration of his term with a very creditable record. Religiously he believes that God's great love is sufficient to save to the uttermost all his children, and that when finally purged from sin, humanity without the loss of a single soul will be eternally redeemed.

Entertaining this and similar views, he subscribes to the liberal creed of Universalism. His wife is also a member of the same church, and both are highly esteemed for the good lives they lead and for the whole-

some moral influence they exert in the community.

Edward B. Spencer's life has been protracted beyond the allotted period, and his career may be studied with profit by those who come after him. He possesses strong and positive traits of character, which, while producing some antagonisms, have in the end won for him a high place in public esteem. He is a man of strong attachments for friends, bearing the truest and deepest affection toward those who have kindred rights or claims of gratitude upon him, and to every obligation he has been faithful. He has always endeavored to be just, and such has been his record. His deeds are the best line with which to measure his life, and his good works and beneficent influence will make his enduring monument.

DAVID L. CAMPBELL.

Of the younger citizens of Noble county, Ind., David L. Campbell is one who takes an active interest in all subjects pertaining to the welfare or general good of the public and who has taken up the vocation of an agriculturist and is destined to become a leading farmer in this community. Mr. Campbell was born August 18, 1873, and is one of seven children born to Isaiah and Lavina (Pollock) Campbell, namely: Mary E.; Viola E.; Samuel T.; David L.; Wellington E.; and Elhora and Sendora, twins. The parents were natives of Ohio, but came to Indiana soon after their marriage, settling in York township, where the father worked at his trade, which was that of a carpenter. Later he followed his craft

at Cromwell, Nappanee and at Albion, where numerous buildings are monuments of his handiwork.

The childhood and early youth of David L. Campbell were spent in Nappanee, where he obtained his primary training in the public schools. This was supplemented by two years in the printing office of Mr. Murray, of Nappanee, with whom he learned the trade, but as the confinement necessary to this business did not meet his requirements, he determined to give his attention to a more congenial employment. Being offered the position of brakeman on a passenger train, he closed a bargain with the company, the Baltimore & Ohio, and was in their employ four years, but after his marriage the danger attaching to the work and the necessity of his absence from home caused him to hand in his resignation and turn to other channels of employment.

He was married, January 28, 1896, to Miss Rosa J. Green, who is a daughter of the late Allan Green and his wife, whose maiden name was Agnes Bartley. Mrs. Campbell was born October 6, 1878, and is one of three children, of whom the eldest, Jennie, died at the interesting age of four years. Her brother, James C. Green, married Miss Leona Rerick and has one child, Carl J. After his marriage Mr. Campbell located in Cromwell and embarked in the livery business, which he conducted for three years, when he turned his attention to farming, taking up his residence on one of the finest farms in this section of the state. He is the fortunate possessor of three hundred and eighty-five acres of splendid farmland, seventy-three acres of which is located in Whitley county, Ind. Mr. Campbell is an exemplary young man, a strong ad-



D. L. Campbell.

Mrs. D. L. Campbell.

herent of the Republican party and a member of Lodge No. 408, Knights of Pythias, of Cromwell.

WILLIAM WALDRON.

One of the ancient agriculturists of Elkhart township, Noble county, Ind., and one of the most highly respected is William Waldron, who was born in Haverstraw, Rockland county, N. Y., June 18, 1816, and has been a resident of Noble county, Ind., since June, 1836. At the age of one year he was brought west by his parents, who first located in Delaware county, Ohio, where they lived on a farm until the son, William, reached his twentieth year, when the family came to Noble county, Ind., and here William lived with his parents until his marriage, in August, 1845, to Miss Leah Wendell, who was born in Cayuga county, N. Y., August 29, 1822.

At his marriage, Mr. Waldron settled on the farm which he still occupies, and here were born to him a family of eight children, five of whom are still living, viz: Huldah F., who is married to James Johnson; Cynthia J., the wife of Elias Schlicktenmyer; Hester E., widow of Homer Squires; Sylvester E., and Wesley W. The three children deceased were named Theresa, Alexander and Zylphia, who were all called away in infancy.

Jacob Waldron, father of William, was also a native of Rockland county, N. Y., and was one of the brave men who gallantly fought in the war of 1812-15 against the tyrannical invasion of the British soldiery in an attempt to wrest from America

the dearly-bought rights acquired through the war of the Revolution. He married Miss Fatima Phillips, a native of his own county, and on coming west in June, 1836, settled in Elkhart township, Noble county, Ind., where both expired when about seventy-six years of age, having had born to them a family of eight children, of whom William, the subject of this sketch, was the second child in order of birth.

Abraham Wendell, the father of Mrs. Leah Waldron, married Miss Huldah Green, and both of whom were natives of New York. To this marriage there were born six children, of whom Mrs. Waldron was the third. Mr. Wendell died in Cayuga county, N. Y., and Mrs. Wendell in Decatur, Ill., and both were greatly respected in their respective places of residence.

When Mr. Waldron became a pioneer of Noble county, Ind., he entered eighty acres of land from the government, which he cleared up from the wilderness with exceeding toil, improved it with the usual log buildings of the backwoods of that early day, increased its dimensions to one hundred and twenty acres, and still occupies this farm, being one of the most revered citizens of Elkhart township, an honor which is equally shared by his faithful helpmate. Mr. and Mrs. Waldron have for many years been members of the Free Will Baptist church and have so lived as to manifest to the world the sincerity of their religious convictions.

Mr. Waldron and wife, as will have been seen from the foregoing, are among the oldest of Noble county's pioneers, and have seen the wilderness yield before the march of civilization. They have been important factors in bringing about this desirable re-

sult, having undergone all the hardships of backwoods life. They have witnessed all the seemingly magical changes that have taken place in the county within the past sixty-five years—a period in itself almost covering the span of an ordinary life-time—and have seen that which but few of their fellow-citizens have ever dreamed of. Over a wild territory, through which not even a rough corduroy road penetrated, to say nothing of railroads, Mr. and Mrs. Waldron now traverse with ease, speed and safety over iron rails and in velvet lined coaches. Log structures have given way to magnificent frame and brick farm-dwellings, and thriving villages and towns dot the entire expanse of the county. All these great changes are in a measure due to the patient toil of just such citizens as William Waldron. The generation of today can enjoy no conception of what is due to the pioneer whose ax cleared away the forest and whose plow turned the early furrows that produced the wealth that brought about these grand results.

CHARLES A. WOODRUFF, M. D.

Among the members of the medical profession of Ligonier and Noble county which is so well favored with some of the ablest talent of northern Indiana is the very promising gentleman above mentioned, and a most worthy son of a worthy father, long and favorably known to the people of Ligonier and adjacent territory.

Charles A. Woodruff, M. D., was born in Ligonier, Ind., April 28, 1876, the son of Dr. George S. Woodruff, a pioneer physician of Noble county, the latter a native

of Ohio, who came to Ligonier when a child with his parents. He was educated for the profession at Ann Arbor Medical College and rounded out his course by a term at the Cincinnati Eclectic Medical College. He engaged in practice about the year 1870 in Ligonier, where his labors in behalf of suffering humanity were successful, and, from a financial standpoint, rewarded with ample returns up to the time of his death, which took place in this city, October 17, 1900.

Charles Woodruff, the paternal grandfather of Dr. Woodruff, was a descendant of the family which first located and became established in Connecticut. Charles Woodruff was a native of New York, moving thence to Ohio, where the father of the Doctor was born. The mother of Dr. Woodruff, our subject, was Eleanor Smith, a daughter of Rev. John W. Smith, a pioneer minister of the Methodist Episcopal church in Noble county. His profession naturally carried him into various fields of labor, although he made his home in Noble county, of which he was a pioneer, where he died.

Dr. Woodruff has an elder brother, Earnest R. Woodruff, a machinist, now living in Ligonier, who married Miss Jessie King, and they are the parents of two children, William and George. Mrs. Woodruff was born in Ligonier, a daughter of Frank King. Dr. Woodruff was educated in the Ligonier city schools, and graduated from the high school with the class of 1896. He had studied medicine under his father for several years, and while still in the public schools, and after a few months' close application after his school days, was enabled to matriculate in the Medical College of Indiana at Indianapolis, completing a four-years course in the spring of 1900. At

the competitive examination the Doctor was appointed to a position in the City Hospital of Indianapolis for a one-year term, but the serious illness of his father and subsequent death compelled him to resign and return home. After paying the last sad rites to his revered parents, he applied himself to the duties of his profession, taking up his father's practice in November, 1900, and has conducted the same with remarkable success and a skill which comes from a close application to the advanced thought and scientific development in all branches of materia medica and surgery. Dr. Woodruff makes his home with his mother at the old residence in Ligonier.

Faternally the Doctor is a member of the Maccabees. He is the medical examiner for the Modern Woodmen of America, the Ladies of the Maccabees, the Home Mutual Benefit Association of South Bend, and other societies. He was reared in the faith of the Methodist Episcopal church, being chorister in the First church of Ligonier. He and his brother are both fine natural musicians, and their talents have been cultivated by study and practice, his brother being a composer of considerable local prominence.

Being a young man, the world is still before the Doctor, but with his exceptional ability there can be no question but a bright future awaits him in his professional career.

THOMAS W. SMITH.

The life history of him whose name heads this sketch is closely identified with the more recent history of Noble county,

Ind. His life has been one of untiring activity, and has been crowned with a degree of success attained by those only who devote themselves indefatigably to the work before them. He is of a high type of business man and none more than he deserves a fitting recognition among the men whose genius and abilities have achieved results that are enviable and commendable. He is a native son of the Hoosier state, having been born in Sparta township, Noble county, Ind., July 5, 1867.

Simeon Smith, father of Thomas W., was born May 28, 1813, in Champaign county, Ohio. Upon reaching mature years Simeon Smith engaged in carpenter work, continuing at that occupation until 1858. In the latter year he came to Sparta township, this county, and bought the John Pollock farm, the property on which he now lives. He continued to operate this place until about fifteen years ago, during this time also doing more or less carpenter work. Since then he has lived a retired life, and now, at the ripe old age of eighty-eight years, is spending his days in rest from toil, enjoying the fruits of an active and energetic life. He is still in possession of his mental and physical powers to a remarkable degree. His first wife, whose maiden name was Mary Brown, was a native of St. Paris, Champaign county, Ohio, having been born in November, 1841. She passed away in 1862, after having given birth to the following eight children: Daniel died September 5, 1850; Mary C., born October 24, 1853, died June 26, 1861; John, born January 30, 1842, is also deceased; Susan, born June 9, 1843, became the wife of Thomas J. Brown and to their union were born two children, Rosetta and William;

Nancy, born May 3, 1845, is the wife of William Tarpenning and the mother of three children; James, born February 2, 1847, married Alice Apple, and they have six children; Rachael, born November 13, 1850, became the wife of Perry Lung, and their union has been blessed with five children; Joseph E., born July 29, 1854, married Eddy Copeland, and they have two children.

For his second wife Mr. Smith married, in 1863, Miss Elizabeth Miller, with whom he enjoyed a happy wedded life of thirty-five years. She died November 21, 1898, aged seventy-six years, two months and eleven days. To this union there was born one child, Thomas W., subject of this sketch.

Thomas W. Smith attended the public schools of his native township until he was eighteen years of age. He then gave his attention to his father's farm, working on shares, and has continued this work ever since with the exception of the interval from 1895 to April, 1898, when he was engaged in conducting a meat market in Syracuse, Kosciusko county. He is the owner of forty acres of land, besides which he has a partnership interest with his father in another tract of one hundred acres.

Mr. Smith has been twice married. His first wife was Miss Leona Lane, whom he married in 1888, and who died on the 16th of July, 1893. To this union one child was born, Ermine E., who died January 11, 1893. For his second wife Mr. Smith wedded Miss Clara Koher, on January 27, 1901. She is a daughter of Christian Koher, of Kosciusko county.

Fraternally Mr. Smith is affiliated with the Masonic fraternity, in which order he has taken ten degrees. His membership in

Ligonier Lodge, No. 185. He also belongs to Cromwell Lodge, No. 408, K. of P. Politically he is a staunch and unswerving Democrat. Socially Mr. Smith and family are very popular in the community, and are held in high esteem by their large circle of acquaintances.

JOHN M. KITT.

The true spirit of western progress and enterprise is strikingly exemplified in the life of John M. Kitt, the present popular and efficient clerk of the Noble county court, a man whose energetic nature and laudable ambition has enabled him to conquer many adverse circumstances and advance steadily to one of the most important official positions within the power of the people of his county to bestow. Mr. Kitt's father, John P. Kitt, is a native of Clark county, Ohio, but since the year 1847 has been engaged in agricultural pursuits in Noble county, Ind. The mother, whose maiden name was Elizabeth Hively, is also a native of the Buckeye state and with her husband still lives on the old homestead in the township of Noble, both having reached a ripe old age. These parents were married about the year 1851, and were the parents of ten children, seven now living, namely: George M., John M., David T., James H., Charles W., Della M. and Ida B. The deceased children all died in their infancy.

John M. Kitt was born on the home farm in Noble township, June 23, 1855, and until the age of sixteen attended the district schools, obtaining a fair knowledge of the branches constituting the curriculum. Mean-

time he learned by practical experience the definition of hard work, and from the time he was old enough until his seventeenth year he assisted his father in conducting the farm. In 1872 he started out for himself, and for one summer labored as a farm-hand in the neighborhood of his home. The following November he went to the pineries of Michigan, where he worked in a lumber camp until January 1, 1873, when he returned to Noble county and again took service as a farm-hand. During the succeeding summer and the fall he was employed by one James Tuttle, a well-to-do agriculturist; the next winter he worked by the day for different parties at different vocations. In March following Mr. Kitt went to Champaign county, Ill., where he remained four months, at the expiration of which time, in the company of several friends, he drove through Missouri to Little Rock, Ark. Selling their team and outfit at that place the young men pressed further westward, finally reaching Cloud county, Kan., where Mr. Kitt remained for a little period. Becoming tired of the west and longing for the familiar scenes of his childhood he returned to Noble county and for four months thereafter held a clerkship in a grocery house at Albion. Severing his connection with his employer he next made a visit to his father's old home in Clark county, Ohio, and upon his return went, in the spring of 1876, to Iowa, where he worked for the greater part of the next six years as a farmer.

On April 17, 1878, Mr. Kitt married Miss Emma Marsh, a daughter of George and Charlotte Marsh, both parents natives of England, but Mrs. Kitt was born near Waukegan, Ill. They were married at Lehigh, Ia., at the home of her parents. Re-

turning to Noble county in 1882, Mr. Kitt engaged in the pursuit of agriculture in Noble township, and to this he devoted his time and attention until 1893, when he purchased a stock of goods and embarked in the mercantile business at the town of Wolf Lake, in partnership with his brother, James H. Kitt. In 1898 Mr. Kitt was nominated and elected clerk of the Noble county circuit court, but did not qualify and take charge until November 1, 1900. He still retains an interest in the mercantile business with his brother, the latter, however, having sole charge. Mr. Kitt has been an active political worker for a number of years, and it was in recognition of his valuable services to the party, as well as on account of his great personal popularity, that he was nominated for the office which he now so ably fills. On assuming the duties of the clerkship Mr. Kitt took up his residence in the county seat, where he has since resided while discharging his official functions. As a public servant he has proven worthy the trust reposed in him by his fellow-citizens, and it is the universal verdict that the county has never been served by a more efficient, painstaking or obliging official. He is careful and methodical in every detail of the office, keeps a fine record of all the proceedings of the court and of such other business as comes within his sphere, and the bar and public generally repose implicit confidence in his ability and integrity. He possesses the happy faculty of winning and retaining strong personal friendships, and few men in the county stand as high in the esteem and regard of the people, irrespective of political affiliations.

Mr. and Mrs. Kitt are the parents of five children, whose names and dates of

lirth are as follows: Lelia G., born January 14, 1879; Lottie G., born September, 1880, died on the 9th of September, 1881; Sarah Adda, born March 16, 1882; Mary Hazel, born August 16, 1885; and Inez, whose birth occurred January 7, 1890. In his fraternal relations Mr. Kitt is a member of the Pythian brotherhood, belonging to the lodge at Wolf Lake, of which he is a charter member and in which he was keeper of records and seal for two years. In religion he subscribes to the plain scriptural teachings of the Christian church. His wife and daughter are identified with the Chapel congregation, worshiping in Noble township. Politically he is one of the standard bearers of the Republican party in Noble county, and his influence has contributed much to the success of the ticket in a number of campaigns. Mr. Kitt is a symmetrically developed man, discharging the duties of citizenship with an eye to the greatest good and his popularity is only bounded by the lines within which he is known. Faithful to every trust reposed in him, the future may have for him other positions than the one he now so capably holds.

LEANDER B. EAGLES.

This gentleman is too well known to the citizens of Noble county, Ind., to need an introduction, but this work would be incomplete as a history of the representative men of Noble county did his biography not appear among the number. Leander B. Eagles was born December 20, 1822, in Genesee county, N. Y. His father, also Leander B. Eagles, was a native of New

York City, while his mother, whose maiden name was Lucy Prentice, was born in the village of Brood Albany. The elder Eagles moved west in 1837 and located for a short time at Lima, Lagrange county, Ind., but early in February of the following year moved onto the Flat Belly reserve, securing land from the state, upon which they spent the remainder of their lives. Leander B. Eagles, Sr., passed away September 14, 1859, and his wife on April 7, 1877. A family of eight children had been given them, viz: Lucy, who was born April 14, 1818, and died February 4, 1892; Leander, the subject; Nathaniel P., born April 17, 1824; Zillah A., born December 16, 1825; Charles D., born October 1, 1827; and died August 4, 1855; Thomas M., born November 20, 1829; William, born March 16, 1836, and died May 18, 1839; and Nelson, born October 23, 1841, and died February 15, 1864, in the rebel prison at Danville, Va.

Leander B. Eagles received a good practical education in the schools of New York and was well qualified for the profession of teaching, a work in which he engaged upon coming to Indiana and which he continued for two years, when he turned his whole attention to the pursuit of agriculture. He was married in this county on June 2, 1846, to Miss Rebecca B. Wilson, a native of Ohio and a daughter of Thomas H. and Mary (Neal) Wilson. The former was a native of Pennsylvania and the latter of Maryland. The mother first moved to Virginia and later to Ohio, where she met Thomas Wilson and became his wife, coming with him in 1836 to Noble county, Ind., where they made their home and reared their children. Their family consisted of the following children, viz: Francis H.,

who was born September 14, 1822, and died September 11, 1900; John A., born July 21, 1824, and died October 21, 1897; Rebecca, born January 24, 1827, now the wife of Mr. Eagles; Henry D., born October 3, 1829, who is judge of the circuit court of Lagrange and Elkhart counties; George W., born February 25, 1833, and died May 29, 1878; William C., born February 28, 1836, now a prominent attorney of Chicago; and Thomas J., born December 9, 1839, and died December 3, 1892. Mr. Eagles has reared a family of eight children who have reached adult years and are widely scattered over the Union. William, the eldest, was born February 15, 1848, and is a resident of the state of Kansas, where he is employed as engineer in the oil fields. He married Miss Effie Brumbach and has a family of nine children. Charles L. was born September 28, 1850, and also makes his home in Kansas. His wife was formerly Miss Mary E. Roush; they have five daughters. Henry W., born December 31, 1855, married Mrs. Minerva (Snively) Lapoint and resides in Noble county; James F. was born September 2, 1858, also lives in this county and is married to Miss Mary J. Morris, by whom he has three children; Alvan L. was born November 12, 1861, makes his home in California, and his wife, formerly Miss Dora Whitacre, has presented him with four children; Mary A. was born June 1, 1864; Edwin C. was born May 2, 1867, and took as his wife Miss Jennie Moore, who has presented him with two children, and their home is in Kansas; Harry W., the youngest of the family, was born November 15, 1869, and married Miss Clara Wright.

After his marriage Mr. Eagles began farming in Sparta township, where he has

since been a resident. He operated a saw-mill for twenty years of this time and has been instrumental in reclaiming a great deal of timber land and converting it into the productive farms for which Indiana is famous. He has been energetic and persistent in his work and has become possessed of two hundred and forty-five acres of excellent farm land—the result of patient toil and earnest endeavor. Although a Democrat in politics, Mr. Eagles has not been an active partisan. He has served as trustee of Sparta township and as justice of the peace for twelve years, enforcing the law in a way which added to the esteem already felt for him. He is a prominent adherent of the Christian church and a member of the Masonic order at Ligonier.

WILLIAM A. BROWN.

America is proud of her business men, especially those who have attained distinction in their business through their own efforts. Such a man is William A. Brown, who was born March 26, 1826, at Westminster, Carroll county, Md.

His father was John Brown, of English birth. His mother was Susan Blensinger, a native of Hanover, Penn., but of German extraction. His maternal grandfather was a fifer in General Washington's army, which may account for the love of liberty exhibited by William A. Brown at the time of the opening of the strife between the states late in his life.

John Brown was married in Maryland and settled down in Westminster, where he was engaged in the furniture business till his death. That William A. Brown was well

reared is shown by the fact that after his father's death he cared for his widowed mother till her death, at the advanced age of eighty-one.

William A. Brown's early education was obtained in the private subscription schools of Maryland, since Maryland possessed no public schools until after the Civil war. During his eighth year his mother placed him on a farm, where he received his board and clothes. But the son recognized the difficulty of giving assistance to his mother and sister with no salary, and quietly and unknown to them left the farm and bound himself out to a cabinetmaker, who received him on two conditions, which were faithfully observed by the young man—to go to bed before ten o'clock at night and to let the young ladies entirely alone.

Mr. Brown finished his apprenticeship when twenty-one years of age. During these years he had received only his board and clothes, but at the close of his term he was given a suit costing eighty dollars. He then went to Baltimore, where he worked at his trade for four months. Returning to his home for a short visit, he was shot by an arrow from cupid's bow. Recognizing his inability to support a wife at that time, he sorrowfully left the young lady and went to Tiffin, Ohio, where he remained two years, when he returned again to Baltimore and worked at his trade for twenty-seven years.

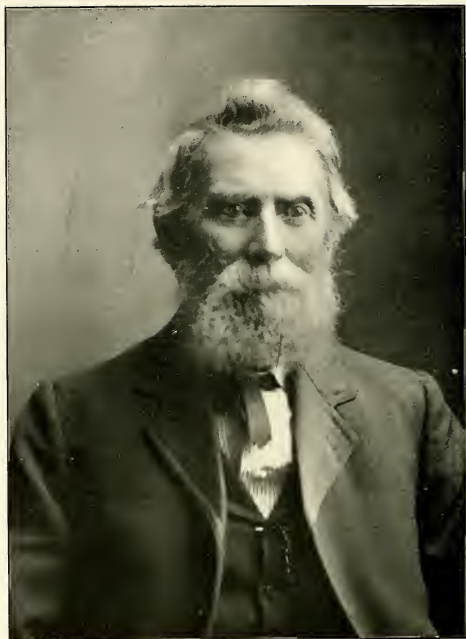
July 1, 1861, at the outbreak of the Civil war, he moved from Baltimore to Ligonier, Ind., where he has been engaged in business ever since. He is now the owner of a fine dwelling-house and business block, in which he is conducting a furniture and undertaking business.

William A. Brown was married in October, 1852, to Emma B. Pearce. She was born in 1832 and was a daughter of Joseph and Cinderella Pearce, both of whom were natives of Maryland. His wife died very suddenly October 22, 1889. To this union there were born six children, three of whom are still living, as follows: Joseph H., now a resident of Chicago; Kate E., who is married to George T. Sweetman, a train dispatcher on the Great Northern Railroad, and has five children, viz: Ina, Willia, Percy, Edgar and Ruth; the third living child is George W., who is now in business with his father. He married Iva Williams and is the father of two children: Seeley and Herbert.

In early life William A. Brown had affiliated with the Democratic party, but the day that Fort Sumter was fired upon he changed his political views. He has ever since been a firm believer in Republican principles, and invariably casts his vote in accordance with his convictions. He is a member of the Christian church and for several years he has served his local church as deacon. He also is a member of the Odd Fellows lodge at Baltimore. Mr. Brown's plan of business is "to do unto others as he would have others do unto him."

ANDREW J. MORRIS.

In the respect that is accorded to men who fight their own way to success, sometimes through unfavorable circumstances, may occasionally be found an unconscious recognition of the intrinsic worth of a character which can not only endure so rough



A. J. Morris



Lovina Morris

a test, but gain new strength through the discipline. The life of the gentleman whose name forms the heading of this article demonstrates what may be accomplished by the man of energy and ambition, who is not afraid to work and has the perseverance to continue his labors in the face of seemingly almost insurmountable obstacles. In all the varied relations of life he has commanded the respect and confidence of those with whom he has been brought in contact, and the history of Noble county would be incomplete without a record of his career.

Andrew J. Morris was born November 6, 1828, in Darke county, Ohio, a son of Beven and Mary (Clapp) Morris. Beven Morris was a native of North Carolina, but moved to Preble county, Ohio. Later he went to Darke county, that state. In October, 1838, he came to Turkey Creek township, Kosciusko county, Ind., when the subject of this sketch was about ten years of age, and there remained until his death, June 17, 1886. While a resident of Preble county, Ohio, he was united in marriage to Miss Mary Clapp, and they became the parents of eight children, as follows: Lucinda, deceased; Andrew J., subject; Isaac; John; Tolman, deceased; Newton; Barbara and Nancy.

Andrew J. Morris, present county commissioner, attended the public schools of Darke county, Ohio, later also attended the schools of Elkhart and Kosciusko counties, Ind. At the age of twenty-two he commenced teaching school and continued that occupation for three terms, one in Kosciusko county and two in Noble county. During this time he also conducted a farm on his own account and at the time of his marriage, in 1859, he located on the farm

where he now lives, in Sparta township. It was then all composed of woodland, but is now a well-cleared, fertile and productive farm of two hundred and fifty-four acres.

In 1871 Andrew J. Morris and his brother Isaac engaged quite extensively in the pine lumber business in Michigan and so successful did the venture prove that they continued together for thirteen years. In 1883 Andrew J. sold out his interest in the enterprise and since that time has devoted his entire attention to his farming interests. Beside the tillage of the soil he is also making a specialty of stock raising. He owns a fine herd of Galloway cattle, imported from Scotland, and also breeds thoroughbred Poland China hogs, and has been to some extent interested in Clyde and Norman horses.

On March 17, 1859, in Pleasant Grove, Marion county, Iowa, Andrew J. Morris married Miss Lovina Morrow, a daughter of James and Jane (Smalley) Morrow, and they became the parents of four children, brief mention of whom is as follows: John C., born May 18, 1860, married Luella Braden, and they have one child, Flossy; Mary J., born February 28, 1862, became the wife of Frank Eagles and they have three children, Eva, Winnie and Wilbur, twins; Sherman, born July 15, 1868, married Lorena Buchtel, and Manford, born February 12, 1871.

Mrs. Morris was born in Noble county, Ind., December 22, 1836, and is a daughter of James and Jane (Smalley) Morris. James Morris was a native of North Carolina, born 1809 and died 1839. He was a farmer. His grandfather was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, which fact entitles the Morris children to be members of the

great order "Sons and Daughters of the Revolution." He located in Ohio when he was a boy, thence moved to Indiana in 1832 and entered land from the Government. He was a Jacksonian Democrat.

Jane (Smalley) Morris was a native of Highland county, Ohio, born in January, 1818, and died April, 1868. She traced her ancestry to the English. There were eight children in the Morris family, five of whom are still living. She had the privilege of attending the log-cabin school. She has been her husband's faithful assistant in life's work for almost half a century. Mr. Morris is truly classed as a pioneer of Indiana and has seen the remarkable development of the northern Indiana from a wilderness to one of the fertile and highly civilized states of the galaxy of the universe.

Politically A. J. Morris has always been an uncompromising Republican, and has at times been honored with public office. He served as township assessor and also served several terms as supervisor. At the last election, he was chosen to the office of county commissioner, and will take his seat on that board in January, 1902. Religiously the family are all members of the Universalist church in Cromwell, Ind.

Mr. Morris had also the benefit of attending the log cabin school of early Indiana. The first school he attended was a log structure 18x20 feet, and it was covered with clapboards, and the seats were split puncheons, and the desk was a broad board resting on pegs driven in the wall for support, and he has used the old goose quill pen. It was a subscription school. He has taught school several terms in this kind of a house. Mr. Morris was originally an old-line Whig and supported the candidate in 1852, and he

had the honor of supporting the first candidate of the Republican party, General Fremont, and voted for Lincoln, Grant, Garfield and McKinley, and is a firm endorser of the McKinley policy. He has been selected as delegate several times to represent his people in county and state conventions.

During the Civil war, while returning from a trip to the south, Mr. Morris was captured by some of Morgan's raiders and was held a prisoner for about six hours. He was also connected with the "regulators" during the years just preceding the Civil war. Mr. Morris's great-grandfather, Daniel Grimes, on the maternal side of his family, was a soldier for seven years in the Revolutionary war, and participated in some of the battles—Mr. Morris remembering of seeing this old veteran.

So it is seen that on both sides of the family tree, the Morris and Morrow families figured as heroes in the Revolutionary war.

Our subject's methods are in keeping with the progressive spirit of the nineteenth century and his well-improved property is a monument to his thrift and well directed efforts. He is a man of broad humanitarian principles, of earnest purpose and upright life, and does all in his power for the uplifting of his fellow men and the promotion of the moral welfare of his community.

SAMUEL OHLWINE.

A venerable and highly respected citizen of Noble county, Ind., was born in Greene county, Ohio, May 31, 1820, and is a son of Charles Ohlwine and his wife, Elizabeth (Schrader) Ohlwine. Charles Ohlwine was

born June 29, 1785, in Washington county, Md., where he grew to manhood and engaged in the tanning business, in which he was proficient. He married, in 1805, Miss Elizabeth Schrader, who was born in Maryland, April 17, 1784, and soon after moved to Ohio, settling in Franklin, Warren county. While living there he and a party of friends loaded a flatboat with merchandise, which they took to New Orleans, making the journey back on foot. His next residence was Germantown, Montgomery county, Ohio, where he once more engaged in the tanning business until the spring of 1820, when he located in Greene county. There he purchased a farm of one hundred and seventy acres and again engaged in tanning.

Samuel Ohlwine was the ninth in a family of twelve children, five boys and seven girls, all of whom lived to adult years, and his childhood was similar to that of other boys of his day. All wore homemade clothes, the cloth in most cases being woven by the mother, and they were trained in habits of industry, which fostered a spirit of hardy independence and brought out the best element in their natures. The earliest recollection which Mr. Ohlwine recalls of his childhood was at a time when he was of too tender an age to attend the subscription school, which was held in a log cabin on his father's farm. He very much wished to attend, and as he saw the older children making ready, he insisted that he be allowed to go also. He had no book, and as it was necessary to have one in order to become a pupil, his sister, in order to pacify him, reached down a Dutch almanac from the wall. This he eagerly grabbed and trudged contentedly off, soon overtaking his sisters

and brothers and entering the school with them. He quietly sat on the hard wooden bench until the master, an old gray-haired man, called him, when he went proudly forward and laid the almanac on the master's knee. The master looked the book over, then told him he could take his seat, and he returned home at recess perfectly satisfied with himself and the world.

As he grew older he assisted in whatever work he could perform, sometimes picking up brush, hoeing corn, chopping wood, pulling flax or grinding bark at the tanyard, the latter occupation being especially distasteful to him. It was a proud day when he was large enough to exchange the hoe for the plow handle, and he then made a vow to himself that he would become a farmer, while his older brother, David, chose the occupation of a tanner. While Samuel, subject of sketch, kept up his work during the summer, he was a close student in the winter months and was storing up much useful information. He continued to attend school until the fall of 1839, when a brother, Daniel, returned from his home in Indiana for a short visit, and the stories he spun of life in the western state caused young Samuel to long for a glimpse of the new country, and he decided to return with Daniel. As they were not provided with horses they made the trip on foot, and before they got through the black swamps and to their destination Samuel thought it a dreary journey. He remained but a short time until he walked back to his home in Ohio, where he continued doing farm work the following summer. It was in that year that the elder Harrison made his memorable campaign, and young Ohlwine took a lively interest in it, assisting with all his might in

the log raising and singing of campaign songs and other excitements incident to that well-remembered year when "Tippecanoe and Tyler, too" made the welkin ring. In the spring of 1841 he went to visit a brother and sister who were living in Illinois, and he remained there during the summer, working on a farm for ten dollars per month. He returned home in the fall and resumed his school-work, but in the spring accepted the position of teacher in the same school, where he taught also the following winter and worked at any employment he could find during the summer.

In 1845 Mr. Ohlwine crossed the Mississippi river to find a home in the prairies of Iowa. But the country there did not suit him, and in October of the same year he packed his household goods and returned as far east as Noble county, Ind., where a brother and sister were living in Sparta township. He lived with his brother until the winter, when he moved into a little cabin which stood on his brother's place and which he had fixed up for use. So well was he pleased with the country of Indiana that he wished to buy land and make it his permanent home. The land he coveted was in the reserve and was appraised at five dollars per acre, although by using canal script, or blue-dog currency, it could be had at fifty per cent. discount. Collecting all his available money, he mounted his horse in January and set out for the land office in Delphi, but upon reaching there he found blue-dog currency was far below par and he was short of the required amount. Sadly disappointed, he returned home to tell his family that the quest had been in vain; but still he was not without hope, and when a neighbor started for the land office the following

spring Mr. Ohlwine gave him all the money he could raise, with instructions to try to buy the much-desired land. Strange to say, the fluctuating value of the currency was such that at this time it was found to be adequate, and Mr. Ohlwine became possessed of his present farm. While neighbors were few and far between, he always found ready helpers in Daniel Ohlwine and Henry Weade, and their kindness made the early years in this section much more endurable. In the fall of 1847 his father asked him to return to Ohio and assist his youngest brother, Charles, in carrying on the farm. As Samuel had no team up to this time, he accepted his father's proposition and for three years cultivated the home place. It was then sold and he was free to return to his land in Indiana, reaching there in October, 1850. He at once began clearing off his land, this work being prosecuted during the summer, while the winter was devoted to teaching, a vocation in which he was engaged, in all, twenty-one terms.

Mr. Ohlwine was married April 13, 1843, to Miss Eliza Ann Hopping, who bore him a family of four children, namely: Jasper N., Martha Jane, John Quincy and Mary Ann. John Quincy died March 6, 1866, and on January 7, 1877, the loving wife and mother passed away. Mr. Ohlwine then placed at the head of his household Miss Helen Brenninger, born January 28, 1853, to whom he was united December 18, 1879, and who was a former pupil of Mr. Ohlwine.

Mr. Ohlwine has been a prominent man in all the enterprises of his community and has represented the people in office a number of terms. In 1858 he was made county commissioner, and so acceptably did he dis-

charge the duties devolving upon him that he was re-elected three times, holding the position for twelve consecutive years. During his tenure of office a court house was built, an infirmary was established and a large war debt lifted, leaving Noble county free from indebtedness for the first time since its organization. In 1874 he was candidate for state representative, but was defeated by a small majority. He has been foremost in all movements which have resulted in permanent good to his locality and has occupied an honorable position among a people who hold him in high esteem. His life has been singularly pure and free from guile, which is doubtless the reason of his great influence on those around him. What he has been to the people of Noble county as a man, a friend, a neighbor and a loyal citizen is well known, and the work that he has accomplished will live and bear fruit for years to come, a lasting monument to the memory of a good man.

GEORGE W. GLOYD.

A native son of the Hoosier state, George W. Gloyd, was born on the 8th of December, 1848, on the farm which is his present home in Sparta township, Noble county, Ind. His father was William Gloyd, a son of William Gloyd, a son of Daniel Gloyd. David Gloyd and his father were patriots, having been participants in the American war for independence, and the former was wounded at the battle of Bunker Hill. George W. Gloyd now possesses and uses constantly a razor, over a century and a half old, which was used by Daniel

Gloyd, the great-great-uncle of the Gloyd brothers.

The father of George W., William Gloyd, Jr., was born January 5, 1814, in Virginia. His father was the owner of a large slave plantation in the Old Dominion, once the property of Major Lewis, a stepson-in-law to George Washington. He did not wish, however, that his children should be reared under the influence of some of the institutions of the south, particularly slavery, so he left his old home and went to Licking county, Ohio. There William Gloyd, Sr., remained until he finally removed to Allen county, Ind., about 1838. He remained there until his death, which occurred at the home of his son George in December, 1842. William Gloyd, Jr., the father of the subject of this sketch, married, about 1834 or 1835, Miss Matilda Beechgood, a native of Maryland. After this event they settled in Newark, Ohio, where for about two years he engaged in teaming. In 1837 they came to Green township, Noble county, Ind., and while here they did the cooking for the men employed on the contemplated canal from Fort Wayne, Ind., to Michigan. After the collapse of this enterprise Mr. Gloyd bought a farm, on which he and his wife died. He passed away February 27, 1863, and she on December 21, 1885, after having by earnest effort and honest toil opened up a home for their children. They had united with the Christian church in 1859. Their children were six in number, and are mentioned briefly as follows: Rebecca and a twin brother were born February 1, 1836, but the latter died in infancy. She became the wife of Jefferson Noe, now deceased, and is the mother of four children, namely: Jeremiah; William; Clara; and George, the

last named deceased. Sarah was born April 13, 1842, and died July 29, 1895. She had been married to Harrison LaFong, and was the mother of three children, George, William and Matilda. Caroline was born July 15, 1845, became the wife of John Foster and is the mother of four children, Etta, Matilda, Bertha and Verna. George W., the fifth child, was born December 8, 1848. William H., born December 23, 1852, married Mary Bowers, a daughter of Christopher Bowers, of Noble county, Ind. William H. is also a stalwart Republican, and cast his first presidential vote for R. B. Hayes. He was named in honor of General Harrison, and George was named in honor of the father of our country, George Washington, and he cast his first vote for General Grant.

Subject's maternal grandfather, James Beechgood, was a native of Germany, but after his immigration to the United States proved a loyal defender of his adopted country by enlisting for service during the war of 1812. He served under General Jackson, but was not with him at the battle of New Orleans, having been at home on a furlough at that time. His wife, whose maiden name was Nancy Koogle, was about twenty-one years of age when brought to Ohio by her parents, and soon afterward was united in marriage to William Gloyd.

George W. Gloyd and his brother William have never left the old home place, and upon the death of their father they purchased the interest of the other heirs in the property. Since then they have added by purchase eighty acres, so that at the present time they are the owners of two hundred and forty acres of fine agricultural property.

George W. Gloyd has always been an

active and uncompromising advocate of Republican principles and casts his ballot in harmony therewith. Religiously he and his relatives are members of the Christian church at Sparta. By a life of rectitude and honor he has gained an enviable standing in his community. His support has ever been given to all measures for the public good, and at the same time, by judicious management and enterprise, he has won a handsome competence, which enabled him to put aside the more arduous duties of life and rest in the enjoyment of the fruits of his former toil.

ANDREW UNGER MILLER.

Andrew Unger Miller was born June 13, 1846, at Millersburg, Elkhart county, Ind., and is a son of Solomon Miller, founder of the town of Millersburg and a native of Tennessee, and Elizabeth Unger, a native of Pennsylvania, who were married near West Alexandria, Preble county, Ohio, and settled and remained there for eight or ten years. They immigrated to Elkhart county, Ind., and were there engaged in farming until 1885, when he went to his son's home in Kentucky, where he died in 1886. The wife died at Millersburg, March 27, 1896.

The subject of this sketch received his schooling at Millersburg. When sixteen years of age he entered the United States service in Company I, Seventy-fourth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and continued to serve until the close of the war. He was slightly wounded in the hand at the battle of Jonesboro, Ga. Coming home, he farmed one year for his father and then went into the milling business with his brother, J. C. Mil-

ler, and continued thereat for seven years. He next farmed as a tenant for two years. In the meantime he purchased a farm in Perry township, Noble county, three and a half miles northeast of Ligonier, and moved on to it in 1874, and there remained until 1896, when he was elected as a Republican to the office of treasurer of Noble county and changed his residence to Albion, where he still resides. In 1898 he was re-elected to the same office by a greatly increased majority. Such has been the stern integrity, superior business qualifications and blindness to party displayed by him in the discharge of the official duties of said office that his popularity has been greatly increased.

He was married to Miss Charity J. Showalter, an intelligent and highly respectable daughter of David and Mary Showalter, both natives of Rockingham county, Virginia, who settled in the western part of Lagrange county, near Millersburg, about 1851. To this union were born five children: Harry D., who married Miss Addie Piper, is now a resident of Topeka, Ind., and is the father of one son; Andrew G.; Leila A. married John W. Smith, of Indianapolis; Elvina S., now acting as deputy treasurer of Noble county; Louanna E., wife of Ross Skinner, of Albion, Ind; and Jessie P., now living with her parents.

For ten consecutive years our subject served as assessor of Perry township. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Ligonier, as well as of the Grand Army of the Republic of the same place. He is not a member of any denomination, but for many years has been a liberal supporter of several churches, especially of the Lutheran church, of which his wife is

a member. He is the owner of over two hundred acres of choice, rich land, and has made many valuable improvements thereon, and expects to return to the farm at the expiration of his present term of office; although such retirement is, doubtless, looked forward to with much pleasure by him, it seems to be the general opinion that such anticipated pleasure will ere long be somewhat marred by a voice which he can hardly disregard, saying to him, "Come up higher."

To Mr. Miller nature was lavish in intellectual gifts. He has a retentive memory, and, having a somewhat extraordinary taste for choice literature, his leisure time has been mainly spent in careful perusal of literary and scientific works of a high order, and, therefore, to a great extent, he has succeeded in overcoming the lack of early educational facilities; and nowhere else have the above tastes and gifts been more brightly displayed than in the great moral training of his bright, intelligent and accomplished children.

MRS. C. R. GRAVES.

The subject of the following brief biographical mention was born April 4, 1847, in Erie county, Ohio, and is a daughter of Sandius and Abigail Ransom, both natives of New York state and residing near New York City. Mrs. Graves accompanied her parents on their migration to Allen county, Ind., in 1854, and received her preliminary education in the public schools of that county. She completed the common-school course and at the age of seventeen years commenced teaching school. She generally taught during the winter and spring, while

during the fall and early winter she attended Taylor University, at Fort Wayne. From the time she began teaching until her marriage, in 1865, there was no time, with the exception of about two weeks, when she was not either teaching or engaged in some way with educational work.

On the 19th of November, 1865, subject became the wife of Mr. C. R. Graves, a son of James D. Graves, of Allen county, Ind., but formerly of Virginia. After her marriage Mrs. Graves moved to Antwerp, Paulding county, Ohio, and remained there about two years. From there she went to Monroeville, Ind., and there went into the millinery business for one year, at the end of which time she removed to Decatur, Ind., and was in business there also for one year. From Decatur she came to Ligonier, Noble county, in 1874, and here also started a millinery store. She has now been in business in the same location twenty-eight years, owning the block in which her store is situated. Besides this property Mrs. Graves is also the owner of a fine farm of one hundred acres, a cottage at Rome City, this county, and also a house in Ligonier. She also formerly, for six years, owned a bakery. As showing her enterprise and progressive spirit, it may be stated that Mrs. Graves bought the first automobile owned in Ligonier and the second one in the county, paying fourteen hundred dollars for the machine. It is a fine roadster, one of the best made, and contributes much to the enjoyment of its owner and her friends.

By her marriage with Mr. Graves, subject became the mother of five children, namely: Arthur, who was born November 2, 1867; Ona, who was born July 16, 1869, married Ora Dill, and is now a resident of

Ligonier; Mora, born May 4, 1873, is deceased; Millie was born November 30, 1880; and Bert was born in November, 1883. Both of the sons are engaged in the bicycle business, having a repair and supply shop.

Mrs. Graves is, and has been for twenty-six years, a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. Fraternally she is an active member of the Ladies' Relief Corps and an associate member of the Ladies of the Macabees. One of the prominent characteristics of Mrs. Graves, and one which has probably as much as anything else contributed to her success, is her promptness and attention to the details of her business. She has earned an enviable reputation in commercial circles for her careful regard for the wants of her patrons. Socially she stands high among her numerous friends, and is held in much respect by the entire community:

WILLIAM R. MYERS.

The above-named prosperous and prominent farmer of Orange township, Noble county, Ind., is a worthy son of the Buckeye state, having been born in Summit county, May 23, 1832, to Samuel and Mary (Poules) Myers, natives of Pennsylvania, from which state they emigrated shortly after their marriage, and made their home in Ohio. Like the vast majority of those who seek a new country for the betterment of their financial condition, Mr. Myers was a farmer, and he settled on a tract of land in Summit county, Ohio, where William R. was reared to manhood, obtaining his education through the medium of the primitive schools of that early period. Here



WILLIAM R. MYERS GROUP.

the parents of William R. lived for many years, the father dying March 31, 1883, at the age of seventy-seven years and four months; the mother at fifty-nine years, died June 27, 1886. They were the parents of eleven children, William R. being the third in order of birth in this family of five sons and six daughters, of whom eight are yet living.

William R. Myers was nearly thirty years of age when he moved to Indiana, settling on a tract of land in Orange township, Noble county, in 1861, which has been his home for the past forty years, except two years spent in Rome City. He was married in Elkhart county, Ind., April 24, 1856, to Miss Sarah A. Weikel, who was born in Summit county, Ohio, July 14, 1836. They became the parents of four children, namely: Samuel, who has been twice married, his present wife having formerly borne the name of Sadie Buker; Mary E., who married Reuben H. Shroyer; Elmyra, the wife of J. Barker; and Charles E.

Sarah Ann Weikel was born in Springfield, Summit county, Ohio, February 14, 1836, where she lived till she was six years old, losing her mother when but three years old. After coming to Indiana she made her home with Henry Rowe, at Elkhart, Ind., and was married to William R. Myers April 24, 1856. They moved to Ohio, where they lived six years, when they, with two children, came back to Indiana and settled on the farm where they resided till her death. This union was blessed with four children, two sons and two daughters, all of whom have families, except the youngest son, who, with the father, cared for the mother during her long suffering. She was grandmother of eleven children and great-grand-

mother to one, who all survive her except one. She was a patient sufferer for many years and died trusting in God, December 7, 1901, being sixty-five years, nine months and twenty-three days old. She was a faithful wife, loving mother and a kind neighbor. We all feel our loss, but our loss is her gain. "God's will be done."

Mr. Myers is one of those kind, genial old gentleman who are a blessing to any community where they reside. He is a Christian gentleman and joined the Lutheran church at the early age of fifteen and has always been loyal to his Maker. He located in section 10, Orange township, Noble county, March 1, 1861, and he and his faithful wife here developed a valuable estate and a lovely home, surrounded by many friends. They practiced strict economy and frugality, and taught these useful traits to their children. He is so well known as a good man and honorable citizen that he needs no especial commendation. He has always been charitable and benevolent to the poor and needy. He has almost passed the line of three score and ten years, and is now passing his declining years in peace and contentment. When he passes to his reward he will be remembered by all as a citizen of high integrity of character.

That Mr. Myers has applied himself intelligently to the task of creating a home for himself and family is merely stating that which is in abundant evidence to the observer, and what would unquestionably be expected from a man possessing such sterling qualities based on superior intelligence. He is now the possessor of one hundred and five acres, all under a fine state of cultivation, which yield him abundant returns for the labor expended. He has erected good

and substantial buildings for the protection and shelter of his stock in winter and the storage of his crops, while his residence is in every way in harmony with the necessities of his farming, and contains many luxurious accessories seldom found in homes of more pretentious exterior.

Mr. Myers is a fine old gentleman, fast approaching the age of seventy, but presents that hale and hearty appearance which tells of the wholesome influences of early years. He is strictly a self-made man, and the competency he has secured is but a just reward of earnest effort. Mr. Myers is one of those genial gentlemen it is a pleasure to meet, and among his neighbors and the citizens of his township enjoys that reputation which is far beyond price and greater than much wealth in worldly goods. Mr. Myers is a Democrat, and in a religious sense is a member of the Lutheran church.

For almost forty-six years, Mr. and Mrs. Myers had traveled the journey of life together, but December 7, 1901, the grim reaper Death chose his companion and she passed away amid her loving children, her devoted husband and friends. She was a lady above farmer life and was of a kind and affectionate nature. The family chain has lost one of the main links, which will never be replaced. Her remains are interred in the Osborn cemetery. She was a lady who had many friends, and her death is a sad bereavement to the family as well as the community.

Charles E. Myers is a natural-born cabinetmaker, and in his father's home are some of his handiwork in the way of cabinets and secretaries, which would do justice to the best of mechanics. He has a fine collection of Indian relics, such as bead work

and bows and arrows, and he has some of the old Revolutionary flint-lock pistols and two flint-lock muskets. He is not only a collector of Indian relics but a numismatist, or collector of coins, and has an old English shilling dated 1781; he is also a philatelist, or postage stamp collector.

EZRA W. DEPEW, M. D.,

A popular and esteemed citizen of Wolf-lake, Noble county, Ind., is widely and favorably known throughout this and adjoining counties as one of the most skillful and successful practitioners in this section of the state, where for almost four decades he has been engaged in ministering to the ills of humanity. Dr. DePew was born in Leo, Allen county, this state, October 30, 1837, to Isaac and Margaret (Williams) DePew. The father was a native of New York and the mother of New Jersey. They resided in the state of New York for a time and then moved to Ohio, where they remained several years, finally locating in Allen county, this state, where they died. Their family consisted of thirteen children. Dr. DePew spent his boyhood on his father's farm in Allen county, where he received his primary education. At the age of fifteen he entered the schools of Hunkertown, Ind., attending there two years. This was a select school kept up by private subscription. From there he entered Liber College, in Jay county, where six years were spent in close and earnest study, while he also taught for a time. During his last year he took up the study of medicine, entering the office of Dr. Joseph Watson. Leaving

college, he went to Fort Wayne, Ind., where he read medicine with Professor W. H. Myers and Dr. Sturgis for two years longer, when he entered the medical department of the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, where he spent one and one-half terms greatly to his profit. Having by this time acquired a practical knowledge of his profession, he opened an office at Avilla, this county, remaining here two years. He then located in Salem Center, Steuben county, and had worked up a good practice during the year and a half of his residence there, but having received an advantageous offer for his practice and business, and being desirous of settling elsewhere, he sold out, and in December, 1864, located in Wolflake, where he has since been in constant practice and has a patronage that extends far into the surrounding country. He is not a man to fall behind the march of ideas, as he has kept in touch with all the latest developments and discoveries in the world of science and spent two winters, during 1871 and 1872, attending lectures in the Medical College of Louisville, Ky. His kindly heart makes him a ready sympathizer with the ills of others, and his skillful hand and deep intelligence are alike active in alleviating the sufferings of those in high or low degree. It was his fortune to travel over much of this country when it was new and illy provided with suitable roads, but all times of year, day or night, in any kind of weather, he responded with equal cordiality and cheerfulness to the demands made upon his time. Probably no person in Noble county can count a greater number of unswerving friends among their acquaintances than the kindly and affable Doctor whose memoirs we here present. He takes an active inter-

est in all medical subjects and is a prominent member of the Noble County Medical Society and the Indiana State Medical Society.

Dr. DePew chose as the wife of his youth Miss Harriet Cadwell, daughter of the late Edward Cadwell, of Noble county, and for upwards of twelve years the able justice of the peace of Snow township. Her brother, Francis Cadwell, is a well-known judge of Le Sueur, Minn. Mrs. DePew is a native of Toledo, Ohio, and a lady of charming personality and genial disposition. The following named children have blessed their union, viz: Flora is the wife of Albert Williams, of York township; Nora graduated from the Lebanon Normal and married Dr. David Strickland, of Cleburne, Tex.; Orvis studied law in the office of Judge Cadwell, graduated at Austin, Tex., was admitted to the bar in Waco, and was in the full bud of a promising career when death claimed him for his own as he was entering his twenty-eighth year; Clarence is a teacher in the Hillsdale, Mich., College, from which he graduated; Evart is also a graduate of Hillsdale and also of the University of Chicago; Heber is now a student of Hillsdale; and Hutoka W. is the youngest.

Dr. DePew is an ardent Republican and has served as trustee of Noble township, besides taking an active interest in all political work. He also uses his influence for the best interests of his fellow-townsmen, and his name is prominent in all good works. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias lodge of Wolflake, and is honored and esteemed for his many noble qualities and the sterling integrity and uprightness which has marked his life. That he has been success-

ful in his business goes without saying; a man so devoted to his calling could not but succeed and he has judiciously shown his faith in the future prosperity of this county by investing his capital in property in Noble township, where he owns four hundred and seventy-five acres of as good land as it is possible to find.

FINLEY C. FULLER.

But few citizens in the early prime of life gain so enviable a standing in the good opinion of their fellow-men as has been gained by the gentleman whose name heads this biography, or who is more deservedly entitled to the eminent position he holds in the esteem of the community in which he lives.

Mr. Fuller is a native of York township, Noble county, Ind., of which he is an extrustee, was born May 1, 1856, and is a son of Robert L. and Margaret J. (Coleman) Fuller, the former of whom was born in New Jersey, July 7, 1822, and the latter in Guernsey county, Ohio, about 1826. These parents had a family of two sons and three daughters, of whom Finley C. is the youngest. The mother was called away November, 1857, when Finley C. was a mere babe, but the father survived until May 28, 1885, being spared to rear his children to lives of respectability and usefulness.

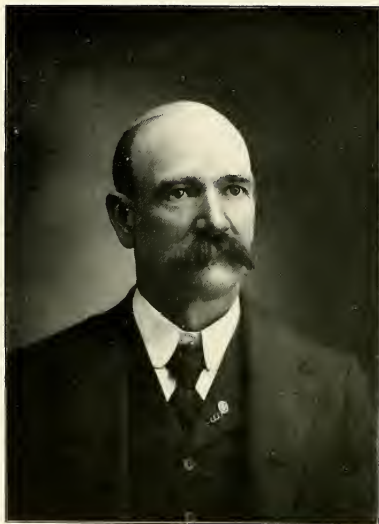
Finley C. Fuller was educated in the common or district schools of York township, which he attended until about sixteen years of age, when he was apprenticed to the carpenter's trade, at which he served three years, and which he has since followed

in connection with farming, and in both lines of business he is a recognized expert. His estate comprises two hundred and twenty-four acres, which he has improved with admirable buildings erected under his own supervision and to a considerable extent by his own labor. The farm is cultivated in a superior manner and exhibits a profound knowledge of agriculture on the part of its owner, whose crops are invariably abundant and regular, and consequently satisfactorily profitable.

The marriage of F. C. Fuller was celebrated in York township, November 22, 1877, with Miss Samantha Waltman as his bride. This lady is a daughter of E. W. and Maria (Mullin) Waltman, of the same township, the latter of whom was called to the better land October 21, 1890. Mrs. Samantha Fuller was born in Sparta township, June 26, 1858, and has blessed her husband with five children, born in the following order: Robert W., Bessie B. (wife of Orpheus Earnhart), Mabel C., Bertha M. and Harry B.

It is with unfeigned sorrow that the biographer is called upon to record the pathetic and untimely death of the eldest of this family of five children, which sad event occurred May 18, 1901, and the details of the melancholy facts relating to it are repeated here as they appeared in a local journal of April 26th, twenty-two days prior to the fatal termination of the accident which was the cause.

"Robert Fuller was born August 13, 1880, aged twenty years, nine months and five days. Bert, as he was commonly called, was a good boy, kind and obedient to his parents, trusty in every particular, unassuming in every respect—a boy who was



F. C. Fuller

Mrs. F. C. Fuller



Bert Fuller

loved and respected by all who knew him. He graduated in the common schools of York township at the age of thirteen, followed by a course in the high school of Albion, graduating with the class of 1898. He had a bright future mapped out before him, but God in His wisdom had canceled it; let us believe 'tis best. He expected to enter the law department of the University of Indianapolis and prepare himself for the knowledge of the law.

Herewith is appended a letter of condolence to Mr. Fuller from Prof. James A. Rohbach, Dean of the Law School, University of Indianapolis, where his son, Bert, was to enter during the fall term.

"Indianapolis, Ind., Oct. 15, '01.

"Mr. F. C. Fuller, Albion, Ind.

"My Dear Mr. Fuller:—I am very sorry indeed to learn of the great affliction which has been visited upon you in the loss of your son Bert, and wish to extend to you the sympathy of one who has always been much interested in the welfare and advancement of young men.

"Begging of you to accept this expression in the spirit of which it is offered, I am,

"Very Truly Yours,

"James A. Rohbach,

"Dean of Law School."

The obsequies were held at the York Presbyterian church, conducted by J. B. Hawkins, of Butler, and were attended by a large concourse of sympathizing friends. The remains were interred in the Sparta cemetery.

Finley C. Fuller has always been a staunch Republican in politics and has always taken a lively interest in them. He filled the office of township trustee five years, is a respected member of the F. A. & A. M., and the I. O. O. F., and with his wife is a member of the Presbyterian church, and

none stands higher in the esteem of the citizens of York township than he and his family.

WILLIAM L. CRAMER.

It is not an easy task to describe adequately a man who has led an eminently active and useful life and who has attained to a position of relative distinction in the community with which his interests have been allied. But biography finds its most perfect justification, nevertheless, in the tracing and recording of such a life history. It is, then, with a full appreciation of all that is demanded and of the painstaking scrutiny that will be accorded such a statement, and yet with a feeling of satisfaction, that the writer essays the task of touching briefly upon the details of such a record as has been that of the honored subject whose life now comes under review.

William L. Cramer was born June 2, 1846, in Franklin county, Penn. His parents were John and Susan (Sullenbarger) Cramer. John Cramer was born on the 13th of January, 1822, in Franklin county, Penn., and died May 22, 1878. His wife Susan was born October 22, 1823, in the same county and state as was her husband, and died on the 3d of February, 1885. John Cramer and his wife moved to Washington township, Noble county, Ind., in 1848, and lived on a farm until 1871, when he moved to the farm on which he died, May 22, 1878. To the union of this worthy couple were born five children, as follows: William L., subject; Josiah, now a resident of Ligonier, this county; Rebecca, who became the wife of Scott Galloway; Susan

married James Bause; and Jane is the wife of James L. Miller.

William L. Cramer received his education in the common schools of Washington township, which he attended until he was fifteen years old. He then engaged in work on the farm for his father until 1866, when he rented one of his father's farms and operated it for three years. At the time of his father's death he was on the old home place, having previously purchased eighty acres of it, and finally obtained possession of the entire tract of one hundred and sixty acres. In the spring of 1887 he moved onto the place where he now lives. It comprises two hundred and nine acres of land, and the care and attention its owner bestows upon it is indicated by its neat and well-kept appearance.

On the 26th of October, 1866, William L. Cramer was united in marriage with Miss Eliza Gilbert. She was born April 19, 1845, in Richland county, Ohio, a daughter of George and Barbara (Strickler) Gilbert. The former was born May 2, 1813, and died October 5, 1877, while the latter was born October 2, 1813, and died January 11, 1866; both were natives of Pennsylvania. George Gilbert moved his family to Washington township, Noble county, November 16, 1864, and there remained until his death. To their union were born eleven children, named as follows: John, Catherine (deceased), William, Mary, Sarah, Lydia (deceased), Mrs. Cramer, Matilda, Joseph (deceased), Mariah (deceased) and Jacob.

Mr. Cramer has been a life-long Republican and an active worker in the party's campaigns. He was elected to the office of supervisor in Washington township, serving two terms, and also discharged the du-

ties of the same office, three years, in Sparta township. Religiously Mr. and Mrs. Cramer are members of the liberal branch of the United Brethren church at Indian Village. They are considered worthy members of society and are highly esteemed by all who know them.

Mr. and Mrs. Cramer have no children, but in the kindness and benevolence of their hearts they have not forgotten the little orphan child, and much of their care and means have been devoted to the caring for the fatherless and motherless child. They have in their pretty home a little boy, Ernest Stoner, aged eleven, whom they took at the age of six to rear. This little boy has one of the most beautiful homes and the same care which would be bestowed by his parents. They will aim to rear him properly in a religious and moral sense and educate him for a position befitting the choice of his kind benefactors, which he will fully appreciate in the years to come.

WILLIAM ALVIN SHOBE, M. D.

Among the professions which the demands of our great social fabric have made necessary, that of the practicing physicians and surgeons who conscientiously and laboriously devote the best energies of their lives to the well-being of a community is in these latter days given first place and the highest honors. That it should be so is no longer a question. The progress in this branch of scientific research during the last quarter of the nineteenth century has not only been marvelous but the then unknown truths which have been brought to light re-

garding the human system and the various ills to which it is subject under certain conditions would astonish the practitioner of fifty years ago could he return and compare the present with the past. The theory of medicine, as applied to practice, now deals largely with communistic or public conditions, whose sanitary environments it is now recognized tend to the promotion of health and prevention of pestilential disease in proportion to the manner in which municipal laws are enforced on the lines of perfect sanitation. Hence the application of that old maxim: "Prevention is better than cure." It is upon these lines, therefore, that the profession of medicine and surgery has taken such advanced place, and the practitioner of to-day who, by constant research, keeps in touch with his colleagues, can enter the chamber of sickness with a firmer belief in his power to alleviate suffering and cure disease which once baffled the skill of the most learned of the profession. It is a pleasure, therefore, to note the career of the gentleman whose name precedes this biographical review, and he well deserves a place in this volume of Noble county's representative citizens.

Dr. Shobe was born near Washington Court House, Fayette county, Ohio, February 3, 1856, and is a son of Ira and Sophia (Jackson) Shobe, natives of Fayette county. Ira Shobe was a mechanic, passed the most of his life in the county of his birth, and there died at the age of forty-two years. The mother of Dr. Shobe now resides in Ligonier. The children of Ira and Sophia Shobe were eight in number, seven of whom make their home in Ligonier; Jonas is a dealer in horses, also living in Ligonier; Edward died in middle life; William Alvin is

the subject; Mrs. William H. Orr resides on a farm near Warsaw; Albert is bookkeeper and clerk in the office of his brother, Dr. Shobe; and Miss Anna is at home with her mother.

On the removal of the family to Ligonier William Alvin secured the advantages of the city schools until his progress was such that he could enter upon the study of the profession which he had long desired. He began his first reading under the tutorship of the late Dr. Carr, of Ligonier, at the age of seventeen, and entered Detroit Medical College in 1877, completing a three-years' course. After graduating in 1880 he returned to Ligonier and practiced with his old tutor for ten years. In 1883 he took a post-graduate course in the Polyclinic at Chicago, where his knowledge of his profession was broadened, and the contact with professors of advanced science in surgery and medicine was highly appreciated and taken advantage of. Returning to Ligonier, he resumed the practice of his profession and has met with most gratifying success, and enjoys the esteem of his professional brethren and the confidence of numerous patrons. He is a member of the American Medical Association and also of the Indiana State Medical Association and the Noble County Medical Society, whose sessions he invariably attends.

Dr. Shobe was married October 20, 1887, to Miss Jennie Kimmell, a native of Noble county and a daughter of Hon. Orlando Kimmell, of York township. Mrs. Shobe was educated at Oberlin College, Ohio, and is a lady of culture and refinement and enjoys the reputation of a delightful hostess with pleasing conversational powers.

The Doctor is a member of the Knights of Pythias lodge of Ligonier, being a charter member. The political sentiments of the Doctor are represented by the Republican party, whose policy upon national questions fully meets his views. As the name indicates, the Shobe family are of German origin. Their ancestors were early settlers in America, and representatives thereof are still found in Pennsylvania, where the grandparents of the Doctor reside.

The Doctor and his family belong to that class of citizens whose lives give character to the community in which they reside, and while no children have graced their pleasant home with their presence and to transmit the name, they will be ever remembered by a host of friends who appreciate their many virtues.

JOHN C. VOUGHT,

A veteran of the late Civil war, an ex-county official and a highly respected citizen of Kendallville, is the gentleman whose name introduces this review. The fitting reward of a well spent and active career is an honorable retirement from labor and a season of rest in which to enjoy the fruits of former toil. This Mr. Vought is now realizing in his beautiful city home, where, surrounded by many things conducive to his comfort and happiness, he is passing the time as only those can who have struggled long and successfully with the world.

John C. Vought was born April 12, 1840, in Burtonville, Montgomery county, N. Y., a son of Edward B. and Lydia (Hillman) Vought, both parents natives of the

Empire state. He was reared in the town of his birth, enjoyed the advantages of the public schools, and after laying aside his studies, he engaged with a mercantile firm, known as Simpson & Scott, of Burtonville, N. Y., with whom he continued in the capacity of salesman until January, 1862, when he came to Kendallville, Ind., and in the following August enlisted in Company E, One Hundredth Indiana Infantry.

Mr. Vought at once proceeded to the front and within a short time after entering the service received his first baptism of fire near the city of Vicksburg, Miss. His regiment afterward formed part of the patriotic army under General Sherman and he shares with it all the vicissitudes and fortunes of war until the cessation of hostilities, participating in a number of bloody battles including Vicksburg, Miss., Missionary Ridge and Chattanooga, Tenn., Resaca, and various other sanguinary actions at and around the city of Atlanta, Ga., and was with General Sherman in his march to the sea. He went into the army as private, but shortly thereafter was made a corporal and still later by reason of brave and meritorious conduct was promoted first sergeant of his company. Subsequently by regular graduation he became second lieutenant, first lieutenant, and some time before the expiration of his period of enlistment received the appointment of quartermaster, in which capacity he served until mustered out at the close of the war.

It was Mr. Vought's privilege to take part in the grand review in Washington City, shortly after which he received his discharge and returned to his home in Kendallville. His military career is bright with duty faithfully performed and his record as



JOHN C. VOUGHT.



MRS. FRANCES E. VOUGHT.

a brave and gallant defender of the flag is one of which any soldier might well feel proud. He demonstrated his patriotism on many a bloody battle field, never shirked a duty and his several promotions in rapid succession bears eloquently to his popularity as a man and his efficiency as an officer.

Upon his return to Kendallville, Mr. Vought accepted a clerkship in the dry-goods house of D. S. Welch, and was thus employed for two or three years when he engaged in merchandising for himself as a dealer in boots and shoes. After following that line of trade for a limited period, he disposed of his stock and purchasing a farm in Wayne township turned his attention to agricultural pursuits. For some years he cultivated the soil with satisfactory results and became one of the enterprising and progressive farmers of the township of Wayne. While living there he served two terms as trustee of that township and in 1884 was further honored by being elected recorder of Noble county, the duties of which position he worthily discharged for eight years, having been chosen his own successor in 1888.

Mr. Vought was elected on Republican ticket and he proved true to every trust reposed in him by his party friends, while earnest in the support of his political principles and ever ready to contribute all within his power to the success of his ticket, he can hardly be termed a partisan, as his methods have always been open and honorable, never antagonizing the opposition but, on the contrary, winning many warm friends from its ranks.

At the expiration of his official term, Mr. Vought retired from active life and has since lived in Kendallville, devoting his at-

tention to his private concerns. He still owns his country home in Wayne township and spends considerable of his time there rocking after his agricultural and other interests. Since becoming a resident of Kendallville he has borne his part in all public improvements and enterprises and his standing as one of the county's progressive and representative citizens is cheerfully conceded by all. He has an extensive acquaintance throughout the country and the name of his warm personal friends is legion. He has passed the season of trials, struggles and experiments in business and other capacities and now from the round of assured success he can look back with satisfaction on his progress upward on the ladder of life. In his public and private relations he is recognized as possessing a strong sense of truth and as always endeavoring to shape his life in accordance with their principles.

Mr. Vought was married in Wayne township, January 12, 1866, to Miss Frances E. Young, daughter of the late Jacob and Sarah Ann (Childs) Young, of Ohio. These parents came to Noble county some time in the 'fifties and settled in the township of Wayne, where Mr. Young afterward died an advanced age.

NATHAN WHITE.

Practical industry, wisely and vigorously applied, never fails of success; it carries a man onward and upward, brings out his individual character and acts as a powerful stimulus to the efforts of others. The greatest results in life are usually attained by simple means and the exercise of the or-

inary qualities of common sense and perseverance. The every-day life, with its cares, necessities and duties, affords ample opportunities for acquiring experience of the best kind, and its most beaten paths provide a true worker with abundant scope for effort and self-improvement.

Nathan White, the subject of this brief biographical mention, is an honored resident of Sparta township, Noble county, Ind. He is, however, a native son of the Buckeye state, having been born in Fayette county, Ohio, on the 19th day of November, 1827. His parents were John and Maria (Baker) White. The former was born in the initial year of the nineteenth century, and died in Marion county, Ohio, in 1838, while the latter was born in 1804, and died in Indiana, at the home of her son Nathan, March 20, 1895. To the union of this worthy couple were born seven children, as follows: Jane, born January 19, 1823, died November 26, 1824; David, born February 20, 1826, died August 28, 1892; Nathan the next in order of birth, is the subject of this sketch; Polly, born April 15, 1829; Baker, born August 20, 1831; Eva J., born November 16, 1834; and Malinda, born July 19, 1836.

Nathan White's early mental training was obtained in a subscription school in Marion county, Ohio, which he attended until his eighteenth year. Upon leaving school he turned his attention to agricultural pursuits, working upon a farm in his native state. Later, in 1844, he came to Indiana and located upon the farm where Orland Kimmell now lives, and remained upon that place, caring for his widowed mother, until 1855. Since 1857 he has been a resident of Sparta township, and from 1869 has lived continuously upon his present farm. He is

now the owner of four hundred acres of fertile and well-tilled land. He has not confined his efforts exclusively to land cultivation, but is also interested to a considerable extent in stock raising.

Nathan White was married in 1855 to Miss Maria Kimmell, who passed away in March, 1868. They became the parents of three children, as follows: Irene, born September 15, 1855; John Orlo, born July 26, 1858, married Ida Ward; and Mira K., born August 23, 1861, married Lincoln Hefner.

Politically Mr. White has all his life been an uncompromising supporter of the Democracy, and in all the affairs of life has performed well his part. Unostentatious in character, his courteous manner, his genial disposition and his genuine worth have endeared him to all those who have been his associates. His years are crowned with honor, and he can look back over a long life of honest, earnest endeavor, with the approval of his own conscience and the assurance he has done his share in advancing the varied interests of the community.

JAMES T. LATTA.

A respected farmer at Ligonier, Noble county, Ind., was born September 23, 1858, in Olmstead county, Minn. His parents were R. S. and Mary (Tumbleson) Latta, who were joined in marriage December 12, 1848.

The father was born November 12, 1826, in Illinois, and died February 13, 1900. His wife was a native of Ohio. To their union were born eight children. One

died in infancy, while seven grew to maturity, six of whom are still living. For several years after his marriage R. S. Latta was engaged in the work of the ministry, his labors taking him to Laporte, Jay and Noble counties. His labors in the cause of religion were quite successful, being productive of much good in the communities in which he served. Later he moved to Minnesota, locating in Olmstead county, but returned to Noble county, Ind., in 1860. Here he settled on a farm two and one-half miles north and west of Ligonier.

James Latta, the paternal grandfather of James T., was the first minister of the gospel in Ligonier. He was also an associate judge of the court of Noble county, and signed the first death warrant in that county. His maternal grandfather, James Tumbleson, lived to the remarkable age of ninety-eight years. He had been a noted hunter, and once, to win a prize of twenty-five bushels of corn, he killed two hundred and fifty-six squirrels in one day. He killed sixty-one deer in one autumn on the "Haw Patch" and is said to have killed his first bear at the early age of twelve years while yet a resident of Westmoreland county, Penn., where he was born April 26, 1798.

James T. Latta depended for his education almost entirely upon the common schools of Perry township, Noble county, continuing his studies until he was twenty years of age. He then taught school for four terms, one term of which was after his marriage. On April 21, 1880, James T. Latta was married to Abigail Simpson, who was born September 11, 1862. She is a daughter and only child of Jonas and Estella (Case) Simpson, the former a native of Elkhart county, Ind., and the latter of

Vermont. The marriage of the subject and his wife resulted in the birth of three children, viz: Zula E., born March 18, 1881, became the wife of Willard Slabaugh, who resides on a farm near his father; Thurlow R., born July 2, 1883; and Orta L., born January 4, 1895. After his marriage Mr. Latta settled on the farm where he yet resides.

Politically Mr. Latta has been a staunch and earnest advocate of the Republican party, and in a political campaign is always found in the heat of the conflict, doing his share toward upholding the principles of his party. That his labors have been appreciated is evidenced by his selection in 1890 as census enumerator of Perry township. In the spring of 1896 he was appointed deputy assessor, and performed the duties of that position so efficiently that four years later he was elected assessor for a further term of four years.

By a life of honest toil and persevering industry Mr. Latta has acquired a fair share of this world's goods, and, what is of more value, the respect and esteem of every one with whom he has come in contact. He and his family occupy an enviable social standing in the community in which they reside, possessing in a marked degree that happy faculty of not only making friends but of keeping them.

WILLIAM O. KOHER.

In taking up the life history of this prominent and highly esteemed citizen of Cromwell, Noble county, Ind., it would not be out of place to preface it with a few suitable

words in reference to his father, Christian M. Koher, an honored old pioneer of two states. The states of Ohio and Indiana have been characterized by their full share of the honored pioneer element who have done so much for the development of this part of our great country and the establishment of all the institutions of civilization in this fertile and well-favored section. The biographical sketches in this volume are largely of this class of useful citizens, and it is perfectly proper to jot down in print the principal items in the lives of these hard-working and honest people, giving honor to whom honor is due. The past has no better history, no better memento, than these accounts.

Christian M. Koher was born June 20, 1810, at Boonesboro, near Hagerstown, Washington county, Md., and lived to the advanced age of eighty-five years and twenty-eight days, dying July 18, 1895, at Indian Village, Noble county, Ind. More than three-quarters of a century ago, when the greater portion of the state of Ohio was still covered with virgin forests, and when the red men were still numerous in that locality, Mr. Koher emigrated with his parents from Maryland to Tuscarawas county, Ohio. He remained there, doing his full share in subduing the wilderness of the region, until 1852. In September of that year he moved with his family to Adams county, Ind., being one of the early settlers there. Once more he moved, this time to Kosciusko county, this state, where he resided until his death. On the 7th day of December, 1837, Christian M. Koher was united in marriage with Esther Mumma, youngest daughter of John and Magdalena (Overholt) Mumma. She was born April 8, 1821,

and passed away July 15, 1900, aged seventy-nine years, three months and seven days. To the marriage of this worthy couple were born eleven children, seven sons and four daughters, of whom all the sons and one daughter survived him. In 1843 Christian M. Koher, joined the United Brethren church and was during the remainder of his days a consistent member of that denomination.

William O. Koher, the immediate subject of this review, received his education in the public schools of Adams and Kosciusko counties and made such remarkable progress in his studies that at the early age of sixteen years he was licensed to teach and had charge of schools in Kosciusko county for two years. At that time he received an injury which compelled him to give up work. At the end of five years, however, he returned to the school-room and taught one term. He then went to Cromwell, Noble county, and engaged in the livery business, meeting with a fair degree of success. He also, for seven years, carried the mail daily between Cromwell and Ligonier. Desiring a more active life, he sold out his livery business and bought fifty-four acres of land in Kosciusko county. He lived on this farm for two years and then engaged as a clerk for six years in the store of Charles L. Schlabach. At the end of that period he purchased and moved onto the Samuel McFarren farm, where he still resides. This is a splendid tract of fine farming land, embracing one hundred and thirty-five acres, fifty acres of which lie in Kosciusko county. He has not confined himself entirely to the tilling of the soil, having been also a successful breeder and raiser of stock. His favorite breeds are Poland China and Duroc Jersey

hogs and Gallaway cattle. That he has made a success of his present calling is abundantly attested by the well-kept appearance of the place and the abundant harvest which he garners. He has every reason to be satisfied, as he undoubtedly is.

On the 7th day of December, 1877, Mr. Koher married Margaret McFarren, a daughter of Samuel McFarren, an old settler and honored pioneer of Noble county. To this union have been born two children. The eldest, Franklin M., was born July 19, 1879, and is now assisting his father on the home farm. Brenton M., born August 23, 1881, is learning the trade of harnessmaker in Cromwell.

Politically Mr. Koher has always been an active and uncompromising Republican and has fully shared the confidence of his political confreres.

For five years he served as assessor of Sparta township. Mr. Koher's religious affiliations are with the United Brethren church, of which denomination both he and his wife are active members. For five years he has been secretary of the local circuit, and has also served for many years as the efficient superintendent of the Sunday-school.

JAMES A. LECOUNT.

James A. Lecount was born in Noble county, Ind., January 20, 1851, and has here grown to an honorable manhood. His father, William Lecount, was a native of Ohio, born August 1, 1825, and was a lad of eleven years when his parents brought him to Elkhart county, Ind., where he remained until his marriage to Miss Helinda

J. Ferry. At that time he moved to Kosciusko county and remained there two years, coming then to Noble county and locating in Sparta township, one mile west of Cromwell. His family included thirteen children, namely: Zacharia; two that died in infancy; James A.; Amanda; John; Naomi; George; Warren; William; Grant; Margaret; and Anna.

James A. Lecount attended the public schools of Sparta township until his eighteenth year. His next three years were spent in assisting his father, and when he reached his majority he went to Michigan, where he spent six months. After six months at home he returned to Michigan and again staid six months, but by that time he had made up his mind that Noble county was not to be excelled, and he came back to the home of his boyhood and has since been identified with the farming interests of this section. His first farming was done in Turkey Creek township, Kosciusko county, where for thirteen years he was a tiller of the soil, working early and late and showing an unusual aptitude for the vocation he had chosen. Returning to Sparta township, this county, he purchased a part of the William Slabaugh farm, but three years later disposed of it and purchased the farm he now owns. This consists of one hundred and ninety-three acres of land, eighty-three of which lie in the adjoining county of Kosciusko. Mr. Lecount is a thorough man of business and takes advanced views on the subject of farming, the success of his enterprises proving the correctness of his theories and giving him an advantage over the plodders who continue to follow in the beaten track.

When he was twenty-four years of age Mr. Lecount was joined in the holy bonds

of matrimony to Miss Mary, daughter of John Stumbaugh, a lady in every way fitted to preside over the home of an energetic and industrious young man, and when two children were added to the household the happiness of the parents was complete. Lilly, the elder, was born September 11, 1875, and is the wife of Samuel Reed, a farmer residing near by. Blanche, the younger, was born October 1, 1885. History and mathematics were her favorite studies and now piano music. She graduated with the class of 1902 and is devoting her time to music and study. The family of Mr. Lecount are among the most prominent in this vicinity and are popular in all social gatherings, while their genial and cordial natures make the Lecount home an ideal place in which to pass a pleasant hour.

Mr. Lecount is a Republican and gives his unwavering support to the candidates of that party. He is also connected with the Knights of Pythias organization, being a member of Cromwell Lodge, No. 408. Mr. and Mrs. Lecount have aided in all benevolences worthy their support, and in the erection of the U. B. church (Radical).

ABRAM FRANKS,

A progressive farmer and enterprising citizen of Elkhart township, Noble county, Ind., is a native of Ohio, and was born in the county of Wayne on the 11th day of July, 1839. He grew to maturity near the place of his birth, attending, meantime, the public schools, and at the age of twenty-four came to Noble county, Ind., with his father, settling on the latter's place in the

township of Jefferson. There he continued to reside until his marriage, January 1, 1863, to Miss Maria Buttermore, after which he engaged in the manufacture of lumber, operating a sawmill in Elkhart township until 1870.

Disposing of his mill, Mr. Franks purchased, in the latter year, eighty acres in the township of Elkhart, which he at once began to improve and upon which he has since lived. By economy and successful management he added to his original purchase at different times, until he now owns one hundred and sixty acres, nearly all of which is highly improved, his dwelling and other buildings being among the best and most valuable in the section of the country where he resides.

Mr. Franks continued farming very actively until within the last three or four years, when he concluded to rent his land and enjoy some of the fruits of his long and arduous labors. He is now practically retired from active life, having accumulated a sufficiency of the world's goods to render his remaining years free from toil and anxiety. There have been as few successful farmers in Noble county as Mr. Franks, and no citizen of his township has stood higher than he in public esteem. He served eight years as assessor, to which position he was elected by the Democratic party, of which he has been a firm and uncompromising adherent ever since old enough to exercise the rights of citizenship. While an active worker in the ranks and a safe adviser in party councils, he has never been an aspirant for official honors, nor has he ever resorted to the methods of the modern partisan to win success at the polls. He is popular with the people of his township, ir-

respective of political affiliations, and in matters purely local invariably supports the candidates best qualified in his judgment to fill the positions sought.

Mrs. Franks was born December 10, 1840, in Fayette county, Pa. She is the mother of ten children: Carrie V., wife of William Smith, of Chicago; Florence, wife of William H. McEwen, editor of the *Albion Democrat*; Marion B., a farmer and stock raiser of Elkhart township; Forest B., a resident of Chicago; James A., who is also one of Elkhart township's progressive agriculturists; Bertha B., now Mrs. O. Renshaw, of Kokomo, Ind.; Maria Gertrude; Abram Edgar, telegraph operator; Charles E. and Katie Mabel.

The father of Mrs. Franks was George Buttermore, by birth a Pennsylvanian, and the maiden name of her mother was Barbara Smith, also a native of the Keystone state. They were most estimable people and are remembered in their native state for their many virtues and sterling qualities. They both lived to be quite old, and now sleep side by side in the family cemetery in Fayette county, Pa.

Uriah Franks, father of Abram, was also born in the above county and state and there married Elizabeth Watts, whose parents were among the early settlers of Ohio. He moved with his family to Noble county, Ind., early in the 'sixties, locating originally in the township of Jefferson and later moving to Elkhart township, where his death occurred at the green old age of eighty-six. His wife also lived to be very old, dying on the home place in her eighty-fifth year. The family of this estimable couple consisted of eleven children, whose names are as follows: Reason, Solomon,

Samuel (deceased), Lorenzo (deceased), John, Sidney, Ann (wife of Washington Buttermore), Abram, whose name introduces this review, Henry, Uriah, Joseph and Elizabeth Jane, the last named the wife of James McFarland, of Elkhart township.

IRVIN W. PENCE.

Irvin W. Pence was born February 5, 1869, at Ligonier, Ind., a son of Samuel A. and Eliza Pence. The father was born in Pennsylvania, January 28, 1820, and was taken by his parents to Stark county, Ohio, at the age of six years, where he grew to manhood as a farmer. He married Eliza Simmons in October, 1863, and moved to Noble county, Ind., in the spring of 1864, locating on a farm one-half mile south of the present city of Ligonier. He was always an active Christian, and one of the main organizers of the Christian church in this city in 1867. He never aspired to any office, but was a conscientious, sober, honest and hard working man. He amassed a competency, but after removing to the city, in 1870, he was reduced to medium circumstances through the unfaithfulness of those in whom he had explicit confidence. Since coming to the city he has followed the trade of a carpenter and builder, and is now, at the age of eighty years, quite hale and hearty, aside from failing eyesight. He is the father of eleven children, seven of whom are still living, viz: Eliza, wife of W. K. Sheller, editor and proprietor of the *Angola (Ind.) Herald*; David S., for nine years superintendent of the city schools of Sedgwick county, Kan., and for six years past superintendent of the city schools at Wichi-

ta, Kan.; Maggie, wife of George Yonker, of this city; Ida, wife of John Hendrickson, of Syracuse, Ind.; Emma; William W., a contractor and builder of Ligonier; and the subject of this sketch, Irvin W.

The mother was born in Stark county, Ohio, a daughter of Jonathan and Eliza Simmons, prominent and wealthy people. Her parents preceded her to this county, living on a farm near the present city of Ligonier. She died October 16, 1897, very suddenly at the home of her daughter, Mrs. John Hendrickson, of Syracuse—a faithful Christian, a kind mother, a true friend, an obliging neighbor—respected by all who knew her. In the early days their home was the home of itinerant preachers for this section, and they seemed the happiest when assisting others.

Irvin W. Pence attended the public schools until he was twelve years of age, when he began to work for himself—working for three years in a sawmill. In 1884 he went to Angola, Ind., and entered the office of the Angola Herald to learn the “art preservative of all arts.” He remained in Angola for four years, returning to this city in the summer of 1888. In the fall of the same year he accompanied his brother to Wichita, Kan., where he remained during the winter, returning to Angola in February, 1889. On the second day of the same month he was united in marriage to Miss Cora Jarvis, only daughter of Allen Jarvis, for many years a prominent citizen, farmer and mill-owner of Steuben county. This union has been blessed with five bright children: Linda, aged eleven; Nora, aged nine; Arlie, aged seven; Samuel A., aged four; and Dorothy E., aged two years.

In May, 1889, Mr. Pence removed from

Angola to Kendallville, where he acted as foreman of the Kendallville News for one year, resigning to accept a more lucrative position as make-up and advertising compositor on the Kendallville Daily Sun. In March, 1891, he resigned this position and accepted the foremanship of the Ligonier Leader. For ten years he presided in this capacity, discharging every duty devolving upon him. So faithfully did he labor for the interests of the publication that his salary was frequently increased, unsolicited by himself. Always ambitious and desiring to put his knowledge to use for himself, he resigned his position as foreman of the Leader, November 1, 1900, and on February 16, 1901, began the publication of the Plaindealer in the city of Ligonier. From the first the paper has proved a public favorite, and is enjoying a healthy growth. As a printer, Mr. Pence takes first rank, and no piece of composition is too complex or intricate for him to master. As a writer, he is versatile and forceful—can censure or praise with equal effect. In politics he is a Republican. Fraternally he is past venerable consul of the Modern Woodmen, of America, of this city. He is likewise a member of the Christian church of this city, and secretary of the Christian Sunday-school. He also served for four years as deputy city clerk and takes an active interest in all matters pertaining to the public good.

JAMES R. BAKER.

The thriving city of Kendallville is proud of the reputation of its business men, among whom is James R. Baker, whose name is known and honored far beyond the limits of



JAMES R. BAKER.



MRS. J. R. BAKER.

the commonwealth of Indiana. Holding distinctive prestige in this class is the well known and popular manufacturer to a review of whose life and career this article is devoted. He is a gentleman whom to know is to honor, for in every relation of life, whether as a progressive business man managing large and important commercial interests, as the executive head of one of Indiana's leading manufacturing concerns, or as a citizen in the private walks of life, he has ever been wide awake and enterprising, and true to every trust reposed in him by the public. The record of such a man abounds in many valuable lessons for those just starting upon their career and its influences cannot fail to prompt the average man to noble deeds and great activeness in the struggle of life.

The following synopsis of the history of the Baker family is taken from a work in the collection of the Pennsylvania Historical Society in Philadelphia, entitled, *A Genealogical and Heraldic Dictionary of the Landed Gentry of Great Britain and Ireland*:

The Baker family has been known in English history for more than thirteen hundred years. The first one mentioned in local history is that of Sir Richard Baker, born in the county of Kent in 1568, who was the author of a history entitled, *The History of the Kings of England*.

This family was one of note at this time, for in a work published then, they were styled gentry, with coats of Arms, and heralds to wait upon them, and attend them in battle.

Sir Richard died in England in 1644 leaving a son John as heir to his estates. He was born in 1598, and died February

25, 1672, leaving a son Joseph born 1630, who with his wife and children emigrated to America in 1685 and settled on a large tract of land, purchased of William Penn, and named it Edgemount after their home in England, which means close to the mountains.

He was a member of the Society of Friends (Quakers). He represented the county of Chester in the Provincial Assembly in the years 1701, 1703, 1706, 1710, 1711 and 1713. He died in 1716. He had four children who were all born in England. Joseph, his fourth child, was born in 1667. His wife was Martha Woodward. They had eleven children. He died in 1735. Aaron, the second child, married Mary Edwards. They had six children. Aaron, their fifth child, was born in 1729 and died in 1809. They had eleven children. James, their first child, married Sarah Pennock. They had eleven children. Aaron P. Baker, the sixth child of the above named James, was born May 2, 1801, in Chester county, Penn. His wife was Mary Davis, born March 8, 1802, in Chester county, Penn. They were married December 21, 1820. He died May 26, 1870, in Morrow county, Ohio. His wife died February 26, 1887, at Galion, Ohio.

James R. Baker, their son (the 9th generation of Sir Richard Baker, of England), is a resident of Kendallville, Noble county, Ind.

From the best information obtainable it appears that certain ones of the name incurred the enmity of their neighbors by reason of their religious belief, having been strict members of the Society of Friends. Later, upon the organization of William Penn's Quaker colony, several of the Bak-

ers joined it and accompanied that noted leader to the New World, settling on the present site of Philadelphia, Pa., near which city they afterwards purchased of the proprietors a large tract of land. This land became the family homestead, and in the early annals of the colony the name frequently appears in connection with the growth and prosperity of what are now the counties of Chester and Delaware. The Bakers were people of substantial worth, honest and industrious, and appear to have impressed their strong personality upon the colony they assisted to plant in the wilds of Pennsylvania.

James Baker, grandfather of the subject, was born and reared in Chester county, and in an early day migrated to Wheeling, W. Va., where his death occurred many years ago. His son, Aaron P. Baker, subject's father, was also a native of the county of Chester, born in the year 1801.

Mary Davis was born in the above county about 1802, and there on the 21st day of December, 1820, became the wife of Aaron P. Baker, with whom she moved to Richland county, Ohio, eighteen years later. After a limited residence in that part of the state the family removed to Richland county and later to Morrow county, where Aaron P. spent the remainder of his life, dying May 26, 1870. His wife lived until 1887, on February 26 of which year she was called to join her husband in the other world. They reared a large family, James R. being the fifth of fifteen children, the majority of whom grew to maturity and became heads of households.

James R. Baker was born on a farm in Chester county, Pa., October 2, 1827, and when eleven years old accompanied his

parents to Richland county, Ohio, where he grew to manhood. He was reared to agricultural pursuits and received a good education, attending the district schools during his minority and after twenty-one taking a high school course in the city of Bucyrus. On leaving school, he began working at the tinner's trade in the above place with a brother-in-law, under whose direction he became in due time a very efficient workman. After becoming familiar with the trade, he worked for one summer in Columbus, Ohio, and in the fall of the same year, 1851, engaged in the business for himself in Galion, where he operated a shop for a short time. In the fall of 1852, he came to Indiana, located in Columbia City, and for a period of six years did a successful business in the lines of stoves and general hardware. October 18, 1854, he was united in marriage to Miss Edith Swayze, of Columbia City, daughter of Dr. William M. Swayze, and in October, 1858, removed to Kendallville and again embarked in the hardware trade.

Mr. Baker was the pioneer hardware man of Kendallville and continued the business with marked success until 1864, meanwhile taking out a number of patents for devices of various kinds and becoming widely known as an inventor. Subsequently he turned his attention to the stove and tin trade, in connection with which he also engaged in the manufacture of his various patents and other articles, which he has since carried on with most encouraging results.

Since locating in Kendallville, Mr. Baker's business has steadily increased in volume and importance, and he is now considered one of the most extensive and suc-

cessful manufacturers and business men of the city. The superior excellence of his various patents soon brought his name prominently before the people of Indiana and other states and at the present time he is widely and favorably known throughout the entire country as one of the leading manufacturers in the West. The company of which he is the executive head and financial manager was organized March 8, 1895, with J. R. Baker president, W. S. Baker secretary, J. E. Baker treasurer, and C. E. Baker superintendent. The firm is known in the business world as J. R. Baker & Sons, manufacturers of specialties, and its history from the beginning has been marked by a rapid increase in every department until it now ranks with the most important industries in the state. Among the various products is the widely advertised and justly popular adjustable bedside and reading table, which the firm makes a specialty. So extensively is this skillful device now used that a description is proper in this connection. From the neat illustrated circular recently issued by the company, the following facts relative to the adjustable table are gathered. "Comfort in sickness is one of the most essential requisites to the recovery of those afflicted"—"with confirmed invalids, their comfort and pleasure is the first in the thoughts of their beloved ones." To render the situation of such as pleasant as possible the table was invented and put upon the market, and how well it has answered the purpose for which it was intended is attested by the fact of its now being used in over two hundred of the leading hospitals, institutes, sanitariums, asylums and infirmaries throughout the United States, besides the tens of thousands of private

dwellings in this and other countries. There is no doubt that it has brought more cheer, comfort and encouragement to the sick than any article hitherto intended for their use. One of the primary objects of the table was to provide "a convenient means of placing food, writing material and books before the bed-ridden patient in such a way that the moving of the person might be obviated." "It is entirely independent of the bed and in no ways rests upon it; therefore the patient does not suffer the least burden or interference, but is enabled conveniently to enjoy a meal or read with all possible comfort. The top is arranged so as to be firmly fastened to a level position but it may be tilted either way or adjusted to any angle." "To each side of the leaf is attached a neat and perfect device for holding books, etc., the holders being nicely plated and so arranged as to fold back underneath the table when its use is not required." The top can also be raised or lowered to any place on the upright or standard, and thus the table can be adapted for use over bed, lounge or chair. The frame is well and neatly constructed of steel tubing, very strong but not heavy, the weight of the entire table not exceeding fifteen pounds. Its exceeding lightness makes it easy to handle, which is one of the many advantages the table possesses. When not in use, if desirable, the top can be lowered to the floor, thus permitting it to go under a bed, and by placing the standard next to the bed-post the entire device is out of the way.

This useful article is finished in five different styles, viz: black enameled, white enameled, nickel plated, brass plated, and antique copper plated; aside from its great

utility it is also a beautiful and in every way a desirable ornament to any room. All in all, the Baker Adjustable Table is entitled to the great praise with which it has met wherever used, and in hospitals, sanitariums, etc., as well as in the household, it has supplied a want long felt by all classes and conditions of people. Mr. Baker is entitled to much credit for inventing and manufacturing the device, and by thousands of sufferers his name will be blessed as that of one of the benefactors of his race.

The plant in which the Baker specialties are manufactured covers a large area of ground and contains very substantial buildings supplied with the best machinery obtainable; only experienced workmen are employed and the establishment has known no such thing as a shut down or strike, being operated to its full capacity every working day of the year. Under the superior management of its executive head the enterprise has had a most commendable record, the business being constantly extended and the reputation of the firm growing continually in public favor.

As a business man Mr. Baker possesses abilities such as few attain and his judgment and foresight entitle him to a conspicuous place in the ranks of Indiana's most enterprising and progressive men. His sons appear to have inherited his business qualifications and are now among the leading spirits in the industrial growth of Kendallville and Noble county. The utmost harmony exists among the various members of the firm and the company is destined to play a still greater and more important part in the future than it has in the past.

The father of Mrs. Baker, Dr. Swayze,

was a native of Ohio and for a number of years practiced medicine in Columbia City, Ind. His wife, Eliza Allabaugh, of Pennsylvania, died in Columbia City and he departed this life in Huntington county, this state.

Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Baker have six children living, namely: Amelia R., William S., Jennie L., James Elmer, Clarence E., and Grace M., the last named the wife of Prof. Charles H. Farrell, superintendent city schools of Nashville, Mich. The following are the children deceased: Charles A. died in his twenty-sixth year; Mary Edith died when ten years old and four that died in infancy.

While a resident of Columbia City, Mr. Baker served as justice of the peace and clerk of the municipal board of trustees, in both of which positions he acquitted himself as a faithful and capable official. In the fall of 1900 he was the Republican candidate for nomination for the upper house of the General Assembly, and since his twenty-first year he has taken an active interest in political matters, being at this time one of the leaders of his party in Noble county. Originally he was an old-line Whig and to him belongs the distinction of having assisted in the organization of the Republican party in Indiana. He has also been greatly interested in the cause of education and for several years served as a member of the Kendallville school board.

When a youth Mr. Baker became identified with the Methodist Episcopal church, and from that time to the present he has been an earnest and pious follower of the Nazarene, faithful to all the claims of religion and untiring in his efforts to spread the Gospel at home and abroad. At this

time he is one of the leading workers in the congregation worshipping in Kendallville, holding the position of trustee and class leader, having discharged the duties of the latter for a full half century. He was a prominent factor in organizing the first Methodist Sunday-school in Kendallville in 1859 and has since been one of its most enthusiastic workers. For seven years he held the position of superintendent and his abilities as a teacher have been recognized as well as utilized ever since the establishment of the school at the date above mentioned.

Mr. and Mrs. Baker are among the oldest as well as the most prominent and active members of the Kendallville class and their lives have ever been in harmony with the faith they profess. While aggressive in every department of religious work, Mr. Baker is entirely free from ostentation and endeavors always to carry out the Master's injunctions, not to let the left hand know what the right hand doeth. For many years he has been a leader in charitable and benevolent movements, while all enterprises looking to the elevation of the moral and spiritual condition of the community find in him a zealous and liberal advocate.

Mr. Baker believes in getting all out of life there is in it. He owns a beautiful modern home in Kendallville, where, surrounded by his family, he passes many of his happiest hours, free from the cares and distractions of business. His hospitality is unbounded and nothing affords him greater pleasure than to meet his many friends and companions around a fireside which has long been known for the genuineness of the welcome which awaits all who are fortunate as to have formed his acquaintance.

In private, as in business life, Mr. Baker has proved to be a man of strict integrity, and a high sense of honor has governed all of his relations with his fellow-men. Throughout a long and eminently successful career his character has never been assailed nor has the purity of the least of any of his motives ever been questioned. His whole life has been marked by duty well and faithfully done, and all who know him pronounce him a model of the old-time courteous, christian gentleman.

WILLIAM M. SCHLABACH.

William M. Schlabach, of Cromwell, Noble county, Ind., was born in Pennsylvania, December 18, 1834. His father, who was also named William, was born in Berks county, Penn., in 1808, and was engaged as a day laborer. After some years' residence in the Keystone state he came to Indiana, remaining in this state until his death. The mother of the subject bore the maiden name of Polly Green. To the union of these parents were born five children, named as follows in the order of their birth: Daniel, who enlisted in defense of his country during the Civil war and died in the army; Henry is a prosperous farmer of Sparta township, Noble county, Ind.; Marian, deceased, was the wife of Abraham Stark, who also is deceased; William M. is the subject of this sketch, and Samuel is an agriculturist of Washington township, Noble county.

William M. Schlabach attended the public schools of his native state until he was eleven years old. At this early age it be-

came necessary for him to discontinue his studies, and he took employment as a farm hand, working by the month. When he was fifteen years old he began to learn the trade of shoemaking and continued at this occupation for about a year and a half. However, at short intervals during this period he was enabled to attend school, so that, supplementing his early studies with constant reading and a close observation of men and events, he became a well-informed man. About 1852 Mr. Schlabach, then eighteen years old, commenced learning the milling business and worked at it for about a year and a half. He then migrated to Ohio and worked there by the month until 1857. About that time he turned his attention to agricultural pursuits and farmed in Stark county, that state, for three years. In 1860 he came to Indiana, locating in Sparta township, Noble county, and has remained here ever since. The property where he now lives was first occupied by him about 1884. After living there for five years he removed to Cromwell and for about nine years he was engaged there in the mercantile and livery business. At the end of that time he returned to his farm and has remained there since.

In 1857 Mr. Schlabach was united by the holy bonds of matrimony to Miss Sarah Braucher, a daughter of John Braucher, of Stark county, Ohio. To this union were born eight children, whose record in brief is as follows: Clara A. became the wife of Yankulph Warker, and to them were born seven children, Charley, William, Melvin, Wallen, John, Arlo and Harvey. John R. married Sarah Smith, and they are the parents of four children—Maude, Harley, Glenn and Court. William O. married Leta

Baker, their union being blessed with five children. Three of these children have passed away, those living being Vernie and William. Anna S. is the wife of James Eden. Manias A. married Minnie Taylor, and they have two children—Elvie and Roy. Ella became the wife of James Smith and is the mother of one child—Grover. Charles L. married Minnie Coffman. The mother of this family is now deceased.

In 1880 Mr. Schlabach was again married, this time to Miss Catherine Feldhieser. To this union were born two children—Estella L., who became the wife of Elvan Moore, and Hary A.

Politically Mr. Schlabach has been a staunch and uncompromising Democrat, while his religious affiliations have all his life been with the Lutherans. He has had a long and active career, and has ever been guided by those principles which should be the rule of conduct for all men who honestly desire the welfare of their community.

JOHN W. HAYS, M. D.

This well-known physician and surgeon at Albion is a native of Clarke county, Ohio, was born October 18, 1841, and is a son of Jacob H. and Martha (Woodward) Hays, the former of whom was a native of Maryland and a farmer by calling, and the latter a native of Ohio. The Hays family is of German extraction, and of the three children born to the above-named parents, Dr. John W. is the eldest.

Dr. Hays was educated in the public schools of Piqua, Ohio, until he enlisted in Company A, One Hundred and Tenth In-

diana Infantry, August 12, 1862, at Piqua, Ohio. His first engagement was at Winchester, Va., in June, 1863. Lee, who was en route to Pennsylvania, surrounded General Milroy's division, and on the morning of June 15, after three days' fighting, the division cut its way out and retreated to Harper's Ferry, where it remained until after the battle of Gettysburg, when it joined the Army of the Potomac, the Doctor remaining with the division during this time. The next engagement was with the Army of the Potomac at Mine Run, Va., November 27, 1863. In the spring of 1864, as a member of the Sixth Corps, he participated in the battles of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor, Tolapotomy, North and South Anna rivers, and after over a month of hard fighting drove Lee into the trenches around Richmond. With his division he was taken to near Frederick City, Md., where he arrived July 8, and on July 9, under command of General Lew Wallace, they were attacked by General Early, and, although outnumbered, fought until evening, when they fell back to Baltimore. He later joined his corps near Washington, D. C., and participated in all of the battles under Sheridan in the Shenandoah valley, viz: Opequan, Fisher's Hill and Cedar Creek, in the latter of which occurred Sheridan's famous ride. The Sixth Corps, to which the Doctor belonged, on that day turned the tide of battle.

With his corps the Doctor returned to Richmond in the fall of 1864, remained there on the line of siege until spring, when with his corps he was in the charge that broke the rebel lines, causing Lee to retreat that night. He was in the pursuit of Lee, and the last engagement in which he partic-

ipated was at Saylor's Run, April 6, 1865, when his corps, with Sheridan's cavalry, captured Ewell's entire command. He was present at Lee's surrender at Appomattox, April 9, 1865. Just after Lee's surrender he was lying at Burksville Junction when his regiment was marched in front of General Meade's headquarters, Army of the Potomac, when it was personally complimented by General Meade for the work it did in the charge and capture of Lee's army. The One Hundred and Tenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, his regiment, had more to its credit in that campaign than any other regiment of the Army of the Potomac, viz: On the morning of the charge on Richmond the regiment captured two battle-flags, four pieces of artillery and five hundred prisoners. During his entire three years' service, the Doctor never missed a day.

On his return from the war, the Doctor began the study of medicine in Piqua, Ohio, whence he went to Cincinnati, entered the Medical College of Ohio, and graduated from that famous institution in 1872. He at once began practice in Albion, where his medical talents were at once recognized, and where he secured a liberal patronage, which he has since materially increased, now standing at the front of the profession.

The professional associations to which the Doctor belongs include the Indiana State Medical Society, the American Medical Association, the International Railway Surgeons, the Baltimore & Ohio Railway Surgeons, and local surgeon for that company, and member of the Noble County Medical Society. His fraternal relationship is with the G. A. R., the K. of P., the K. O. T. M., and the K. & L. of Columbia.

The marriage of Dr. John W. Hays was

solemnized June 23, 1870, in Dayton, Ohio, with Miss Laura E. Munger, of Montgomery county. This lady received her education in the common and high schools of Dayton, is refined and gentle in her deportment, and is a constant reader of the higher class of literature. The marriage of Dr. and Mrs. Hays has been graced with three children: Edna, Olive and Woodward. Of these, Edna is a popular and greatly beloved teacher in the Danville (Ill.) high school; Olive is a talented musician, and Woodward, a young man of bright intellect and liberal education, is studying medicine at Rush Medical College, Chicago.

Mrs. Dr. Hays represents one of the most respected families of Montgomery county, and traces back her maternal ancestry in America to Miles Standish.

In the field of politics, Dr. Hays wields a wide influence with the Republican party; as a physician he commands the respect of the profession as well as of the laity, and socially he and family are classed among the most refined and best in the city of Albion.

JOHN DEIBELE.

Germany has doubtless contributed more to the population of the New World than any other foreign country, and, wherever found, the sturdy sons and daughters of the "Fatherland" are noted for their thrift and enterprise. A splendid representative of this nationality is found in the subject of this sketch, Mr. John Deibele, who at the present time is the head of one of Kendallville's leading industries. By reason of the success which he has attained

since exchanging the vine-clad hills of his native land for a new home and a new industry in the United States, his name is accorded specific mention in his compendium of biography. Mr. Deibele first saw the light of day in the kingdom of Wurtemberg, Germany, on the 29th day of November, 1839. His boyhood was passed amid the familiar scenes of his native place and when old enough he entered school and received a good education in his mother tongue. He remained in Germany variously employed until 1852, in July of which year he set sail for the United States and in due time landed at New York city, a stranger in a strange land. From New York he made his way westward as far as Adrian, Mich., near which place he remained one year working as a farm hand for small wages. At the expiration of the time for which he was employed he came to Kendallville, Ind., and engaged with the L. S. & M. S. R. R., then in process of construction through Noble county. After working at different kinds of labor on the road for one year Mr. Deibele began learning the cooper's trade in Kendallville. He worked in a shop during the spring, summer and fall, but feeling the need of instruction in the English branches he laid aside his tools at the beginning of winter and entered the public schools. Spending about three or four months as a student, he engaged the following spring with the Hopkins Bros. to work in their sawmill, and to this kind of labor he devoted the greater part of the succeeding three years. For some time he was in the employ of William Broughton and later worked for Judge Seeley at the town of Brimfield. On quitting the sawmill, Mr. Deibele entered upon an



JOHN DEIBLE.

apprenticeship to learn carpentering, at which he served two years and then began working at the trade in Kendallville and elsewhere, soon finding all the work upon his hands that he could well do. Not content to labor for others, he began taking contracts of his own and it was not long until he was an employer instead of an employee. After following contracting and building quite extensively for five years he effected a co-partnership with Charles Arnold in a planing-mill which, under their joint management, did a large and lucrative business for one year, when Mr. Deibele became sole owner. On taking control of the business, Mr. Deibele rebuilt the mill and added machinery for the manufacture of sash, doors, blinds, moldings and all material used in the construction of buildings. From the beginning the enterprise proved very successful, and to meet the constantly increasing demand for its products other machinery and appliances were added from time to time with the capacity greatly enlarged. In process of years other lines additional to those mentioned were handled, including shingles, all kinds of builders' tinware and hardware, indeed everything necessary in building. The volume of business necessitated a still greater enlargement of the plant and the growth continued uninterruptedly until the enterprise stands to-day the largest of its kind in the city and is one of the leading industrial enterprises of the county of Noble. The plant is complete in every detail, being supplied with the latest and most approved machinery and appliances for manufacturing the various articles turned out, in addition to which is a sawmill of modern type used to reduce the raw material and also for custom work. Mr.

Deibele does an extensive business in wholesaling lumber, lath, shingles, builders' hardware, etc., besides dealing direct with local builders to whom he furnishes nearly all the materials they use. To keep his plant in successful operation requires the labor of from twenty-five to thirty men for every work-day in the year, and at the present time every department is taxed to its utmost capacity in order to meet the demands of the local and general trade.

Mr. Deibele arrived in the United States with barely enough means to pay his way from New York to Michigan, and the present high standing to which he has attained in the business and industrial world demonstrates ability, sound judgment, wise forethought, and a general comprehension of correct business methods such as few men possess. He bears with becoming dignity the title of self-made man which he has so nobly earned, and his life should serve as a stimulus to the young man whose future is yet before him. Mr. Deibele has always believed in himself and never lost faith in his ability to attempt great things and in the end effect their accomplishment. With great force of character, strong will and concentration of purpose, he resolutely addressed himself years ago to such duties as he encountered and step by step, gradually but surely, every obstacle in the way of success was overcome, and to-day his career forcibly illustrates what intelligence backed by sound judgment and controlled by correct principles can accomplish.

Mr. Deibele has found time, amid the rush and press of business, to devote considerable time to the public affairs of his city and county. He has served in the common council of Kendallville and takes an inter-

est in whatever tends to promote the city, materially and morally. He is an earnest worker in the German Methodist church and in politics votes for the best men. He has accumulated a handsome property, owning besides his valuable manufacturing plant a number of houses and lots in Kendallville and other real estate elsewhere.

Mr. Deibele has been twice married, the first time to Miss Hannah Weingart, a native of Wayne township, Noble county, whose death occurred in the year 1880. There were born of this union the following children: Frances died in infancy; Amelia, wife of Albert Leibrants; Kittie, widow of the late Edward Hass, of Kendallville; Louise died in her eighteenth year; and August. The second marriage was solemnized in 1881 with Rosa Rubb, who has borne her husband five children, viz: John, who died while young; Lydia F., who is now the wife of Edward Holsinger; Mae Emma, Ada R., and Ervin A.; the last three are still members of the family circle.

ROBERT D. KERR.

This estimable gentleman, now in his seventy-third year, is probably the oldest business man in Ligonier. Mr. Kerr was born in Ayrshire, Scotland, May 14, 1828, a son of George and Margaret (Dobie) Kerr, also natives of Scotland, where their lives were spent. They were the parents of a large family of children, twelve of whom lived to years of maturity. Notwithstanding the large family that gathered around the hearthstone, the generous Scotch nature of this worthy couple prompted them

to give a home to three others, who became their foster children and shared the advantages of a good home under most wholesome influences. The father was a farmer and auctioneer and did an excellent business. The mother of this family passed away in middle life and the father died at his home at the age of seventy-six years.

At the early age of thirteen years Robert D. Kerr, in company with a brother and a foster brother, left his native hills to seek his fortune in America. Three of his elder brothers had preceded him some years before and had settled in the city of Chicago, and there young Robert made his way and arrived in July, 1841. He made his home in that city and there learned the trade of cabinet-maker in an establishment located on Lake street, sometimes varying it with employment on a farm whenever work at his trade became dull. In 1858, having become an excellent workman, he moved to Ligonier, Ind., and established his present business, furniture and undertaking, having no capital to invest beyond the accumulated savings of his seventeen years in Chicago. His stock was necessarily small at the start, and he manufactured a large share of the goods handled, employing a number of hands, among whom was George H. Scovill, one of the first to enter his employ and who is still with Mr. Kerr, and enjoys the reputation of being a good all-round repairer, general workman and salesman, having the full confidence of his employer.

January 29, 1863, Mr. Kerr wedded Miss Emily Shobe, a daughter of Silas and Mary Shobe, pioneer settlers of Noble county. Mary Shobe was born in Perry township,

Mrs. Kerr has always lived in Noble county, except one year that was spent in Iowa when she was a child. Eight children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Kerr, three of whom are dead. Those living are: Lewis, Mary, Dike, Nellie and Willis. Lewis has been employed in his father's business since his early boyhood. None of the children of Mr. and Mrs. Kerr are married, and still make their home with their parents. Mr. Kerr received a common school education in his native home, but during the first years after his arrival in America added to his education by attending night schools, particularly in those branches which would be of value to him in the practical conduct of business, and is thoroughly well informed on all questions which engage the attention of the business man, and current questions of the day affecting the prosperity of the country. He has devoted his time and energies strictly to business and has therefore been very successful.

In his political views Mr. Kerr gives adhesion to the principles of the Republican party, but is not a politician. Reared in the faith of the Presbyterian church, he has not abated in his fervor or in any manner forgotten the early teachings of his parents, who were strict followers of that creed. Fraternally he has been a Mason since 1860, having been made such under the Scottish Rite. He is also a member of Ligonier Lodge, No. 167, I. O. O. F., having been a member since 1867, the first to be initiated in his home lodge. In Masonry and Odd Fellowship he has passed the chairs and held high positions. In the Knights of Pythias he also holds membership, and among his fraternal brethren enjoys a high

reputation for those qualities so essential to true manhood and moral worth.

Mr. Kerr owns valuable properties in Ligonier besides his large business interests, his stock being ever kept to that point where his customers can not fail in being suited in style, finest quality and quantity; hence his establishment is an important factor in commercial affairs of Ligonier and Noble and adjoining counties. Until quite recently Mr. Kerr has enjoyed most excellent health, but for the last two months has been compelled to retire from the active participation in business, and to confine himself to the comforts of home. It is hoped and believed, however, that many years of usefulness are yet in store for him, and his numerous friends wish him a speedy recovery and a return to those scenes from which he is so seriously missed.

WILLIAM C. MUMMERT,

Proprietor of the Railroad Shims factory, Elkhart township, Noble county, Ind., was born in Goshen, Ind., April 18, 1858. His early years were passed in Elkhart county until the removal of his parents to Noble county, settling in Wawaka, where subject pursued his studies until young manhood, when he engaged in mercantile business in Wawaka in 1879, continuing therein until the death of his father, whereupon he took charge of the latter's mill, assuming its management but continuing his mercantile pursuits until the present time.

The parents of the subject were George W. and Louisa J. (Zinn) Mummert, the father a native of Canton, Ohio, and the

mother a sister of the later George Zinn, a pioneer settler of Elkhart county, where they were married and moved to Wawaka in the fall of 1866. He erected a grist and saw-mill in co-partnership with E. W. H. Ellis, of Goshen, state auditor, and continued its operation for several years, when Mr. Mummert bought the interest of Mr. Ellis. A few years later the grist-mill was destroyed by fire, and during the latter part of the '70s began the manufacture of railroad shims, which he successfully conducted up to the time of his death, August 6, 1893. The mother died December 30, 1887. They were the parents of four children, namely: William C., the subject; Elmer E., an attorney at Goshen, Ind.; Mamie, who died in infancy; and the youngest of the family, who also died in infancy.

December 25, 1879, Mr. Mummert was married in Darke county, Ohio, to Miss Leotie Bitler, who was born September 4, 1859. They became the parents of six children, namely: Maud L., who is the wife of Charles Shannon; Marie H.; Lucile M.; Madouna; and two children who died in infancy.

When the father of the subject began the manufacture of shims at Wawaka, the business was under the supervision of W. H. Carniff, at that time road-master of the Toledo division of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway, now president of the New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railway. At first the volume of business transacted was quite limited, but it has grown to large proportions. The present annual product is 40,000 bundles, giving employment to fifteen hands. Mr. Mummert has shown remarkable qualities as an executive and general manager of his various enterprises, es-

pecially in taking up the work of his deceased father and carrying it forward to its present increased proportions, and enjoys the confidence and respect of the business element to an extent that speaks volumes in his behalf.

Fraternally Mr. Mummert holds membership with Wawaka Lodge, No. 432, K. of P. Personally he enjoys the esteem of many warm friends, who recognize the cordial, affable manner which marks his intercourse with his fellow-men under any and all conditions—thus showing that the incessant and close application to the conduct of his large business has in no wise encroached upon those grand qualities which mark the true gentleman, but tended to broaden, if possible, his liberal views and intensify his noblest impulses.

CHARLES NORTH.

One of the prettiest residences and most pleasantly environed homes in Elkhart township, Noble county, Ind., is that occupied by Charles North and family, of whom a brief life-sketch and family record is given in the following paragraphs.

Charles North was born in Ashland county, Ohio, March 10, 1837, and was eleven years of age when brought by his parents to Dekalb, Ind., where, at the age of sixteen years, he manfully began the battle of life on his own account and thence came to Noble county, Ind., where he worked at such farm labor as he could find to do until his young and patriotic heart was fired by the call to arms to protect the honor of his country's flag and to prevent the disruption

of the Union through the insane ambition of a handful of so-called Southern statesmen, whose folly brought on a woful and disastrous war that wrought out eventually the clearing away of the only blot that marred the fair face of America's escutcheon—the damnable institution of human slavery.

On May 7, 1861, in his early manhood, Mr. North enlisted in Company B, First Indiana Cavalry, and was at once sent to the front. At Cheat Mountain, the following September, he was taken prisoner by the "insolent foe," as Othello expresses it, and held in durance until May 31, 1862, when he was paroled, after having been confined about three months in Libby prison, at Richmond, Va., three months at Tuscaloosa, Ala., and about the same length of time at Salisbury, N. C.

After being honorably discharged from the army Mr. North returned to his home in Noble county and followed the calling of a farm hand until he purchased, in the fall of 1863, a tract of forty acres of land in Elkhart township, on which he lived two years, and then bought forty-five acres in the same township, north of Cosperville, where he lived until 1880, when he sold his place and purchased fifty acres of his present farm near Wawaka. This place, by good management and skillful cultivation, he has made one of the garden spots of the township and has increased to eighty-two acres, which he has improved, as has been intimated, in the most tasteful manner.

Mr. North was joined in marriage for the first time, November 18, 1863, with Miss Jennie McWhorter, daughter of the late John McWhorter, of Elkhart township. Of the three children born to this union, all died when young, and the mother was

called away January 2, 1871. Mr. North was next married in December, 1874, to Miss Jennie Inks, a daughter of one of Elkhart township's pioneers, but death also claimed this lady for his own on the 20th day of January, 1875. The next marriage of Mr. North was with Miss Rebecca Harr, February 20, 1876, who bore him one child, Elsie, who was the wife of W. A. Gard, but died February 6, 1877.

The present happy matrimonial relationship of Mr. North was consummated March 7, 1878, with Miss Elizabeth Knepper, only daughter of William and Susannah (Fornwalt) Knepper, who came from Ohio to Noble county, Ind., and here Mrs. Knepper died in Elkhart township November 20, 1862. Mrs. Elizabeth (Knepper) North was born in Albion, this county, July 19, 1856, and has borne her husband one child, Zehna E.

Mr. North is a firm friend of law and good order, and when a young man was a member of the "Regulators" of Noble county. In politics he is a Republican, and although not habitually an office-seeker for the sole purpose of pecuniary gain or self-aggrandizement, is ever ready to fill a position that will redound to the benefit of his fellow citizens. During the presidency of Benjamin Harrison he was postmaster of Wawaka and served four years to the entire satisfaction of the department and of the people and to his personal credit.

Mr. North and his most amiable and accomplished lady are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, to the support of which they are most liberal contributors and the precepts of which they conscientiously adhere to. The latter is one of the wide-awake and go-ahead citizens of the town-

ship and is public spirited in a marked degree, being ready at all times, when called upon, to aid in the promotion of such public improvements as promise to be of permanent benefit. That he is destined to a life of prolonged longevity may be inferred from the fact that his father, George North, lived to be eighty years of age, and his mother, Nancy (Patterson) North, until about eighty. They were highly honored during life by their neighbors and numerous friends and left to their offspring that which is of more value than wealth—an unsullied name.

FRANK W. BLACK, M. D.

The physician who would succeed in his profession must possess as nature's endowment many qualities of head and heart not included in the curriculum of the schools and colleges he may have attended. In analyzing the career of the successful practitioners of the healing art, it will invariably be found that a broad-minded sympathy with the sick and suffering and an earnest desire to aid his afflicted fellow-man has gone hand in hand with skill and able judgment. The gentleman to whom this brief tribute is given fortunately embodied these necessary characteristics, and by energy and close application to his professional duties has built up and retained an enviable reputation.

Dr. Frank W. Black, to a brief review of whose life history these paragraphs are devoted, is a regular practicing physician and surgeon residing at Ligonier, Noble county, Ind. He was born in the "Haw Patch," Elkhart township, this county, December 27, 1871, the son of William Henry

and Dulecna (King) Black, also natives of Elkhart township, Noble county. The parents have lived on their present farm thirty-five years and there Frank W. first opened his eyes to the light of day. There were born to this worthy couple seven children, four sons and three daughters, named as follows: Charles, of Goshen; Frank W., the subject of this sketch; Eva, wife of Solomon Hartzler, of Akron, Ohio; Wright, who follows an agricultural life and is residing on his mother's old home farm, married Miss Ottie Wesler, of Wolcottville, Ind.; Roy, a teacher, is unmarried and still resides at home with his parents; Ethel, unmarried, is also at home; Pearl was a student in the city schools of Topeka, Ind., where she was taken sick and after a very brief illness passed away February 21, 1901, her death resulting from cardiac disease.

Dr. Frank W. Black received his preliminary education in the public schools of his neighborhood, and this was liberally supplemented by further courses of study in the Tri-State Normal School at Angola, Ind., the Northern Indiana Normal School at Valparaiso, Ind., and in the Michigan Agricultural College.

After completing his studies in these well-known institutions of learning, he began his active life work as a teacher, pursuing that occupation successfully for five years in his home county, this period including two years' work in the country schools, one year in the Wawaka schools, and the last two years in the Ligonier city schools. While pursuing his pedagogical work he had also done much study in the elements of medicine, and finding the work congenial to his tastes he took up the regular study in 1894 at Bellevue Hospital Med-

ical College, New York City. He was graduated from this institution with the degree of doctor of medicine in 1897, and the same year began the active practice of his profession in Ligonier. Though comparatively but a young practitioner, Dr. Black has, by strict attention to duty and an earnest desire to serve well his patrons, acquired an enviable standing in his community and has attained a marked success, both professionally and financially. He is a member of the Noble County Medical Society and the Indiana State Medical Society; also the American Medical Society.

Dr. Black was united in marriage, December 6, 1899, the lady of his choice being Miss Grace A. Wise, daughter of Dr. O. B. and Mary (Goff) Wise. She was born, reared and educated in Ligonier, and during her school days in that city had been under her future husband's instructions. Her parents are residents of Ligonier, her father being a prominent dentist in this city.

Fraternally Dr. Black is a member of the Knights of the Maccabees and of the Modern Samaritans, insurance and beneficial orders. Politically the Doctor is a staunch Republican, and both he and his wife are consistent members of the Christian church.

JOSEPH M. MOORE.

This substantial citizen of Cromwell, Noble county, Ind., was born in this county May 13, 1859, and is one of the following children: Sarah E., Maria, Milton, Joseph M., Marion, Almira, Mary E. and Minnie E., born to Joseph and Mary (Airgood) Moore. Joseph Moore, Sr., was born in

Ohio and came with his parents to Kosciusko county, Ind., and later to Noble county, Sparta township, where he now resides. His wife was a native of Pennsylvania.

Joseph M. Moore was married December 25, 1879, to Miss Ida M. Conner, who was born May 31, 1863, and is the eldest of the children born to William and Victoria (Greene) Conner, viz: Ida M., Charles S., Franklin Wallace, Carrie N., Lizzie M., Jessie L., Mary and Icy L. Both her parents were natives of the Buckeye state, her father hailing from Champaign county and her mother from Lincoln county, Ohio. Four children have been the fruits of the union of Joseph and Ida Moore, viz.: Iddie E., who was born July 3, 1881, and became the wife of A. W. Beazel, a harness dealer of Cromwell, by whom she has one child, Mabel; Merta, born May 14, 1883, the wife of Enoch Nulf, a farmer of Sparta township; Harlan G., born October 3, 1886; and Velma L., born March 4, 1894. Mr. Moore took his bride to a farm about one mile southwest of Cromwell, and with such good effect did they labor that in 1900 he was able to retire from the active duties of life to the fine, modern residence which he had erected in Cromwell. He was prosperous because progressive, and his farm was one of the best cared for and highly cultivated of any in this community. He handled a large number of Shorthorn cattle, and found in them no little source of profit. He has accumulated three hundred and four acres of land in this and Kosciusko counties, besides his residence and another house and lot in Cromwell. He has also been engaged in the milling business with his brother Milton, and is one of the pushing, enterprising men who have contributed in no un-

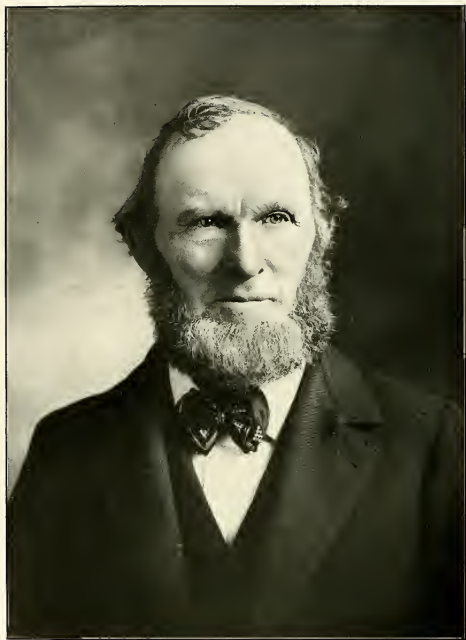
certain manner to the prosperity of the county. In politics Mr. Moore is a Republican, and cast his first presidential vote for Garfield. His ability as a business man was recognized by the residents of Sparta township, and he was chosen by the Republicans of that township as their candidate for trustee, receiving a flattering majority. This office has never been filled to the more complete satisfaction of the constituents than during Mr. Moore's tenure of office, and he has been retained in the position six years, during which time he succeeded in placing the finances of the township in a creditable and highly satisfactory position. The family are zealous members of the United Brethren church, and Mr. Moore is connected with several fraternal orders, among which may be mentioned Excelsior Lodge, No. 267, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the encampment of Ligonier, in which he has acceptably filled all the chairs; also of Lodge No. 408, Knights of Pythias, of Cromwell, having transferred his membership from Lodge No. 123, of Ligonier; and Noble Tent, No. 62, Knights of the Maccabees. He is a man of strong christian principle, whose daily life has been above the breath of suspicion, and he enjoys the highest esteem of those among whom he has lived or with whom he has had business relations.

ADAM McCORMICK.

The Buckeye state has furnished to the state of Indiana some of its best and most public-spirited citizens and notably some of its most skilled and successful agriculturists, and among these is Adam McCormick, the subject of this biographical sketch.

Adam McCormick was born on a farm in Summit county, Ohio, December 26, 1838, but was only one year old when he lost his father, George McCormick, and when he was but three years old was deprived of his mother, Sophia (Herring) McCormick, and was thus, at this tender age, left to contend with the oncoming events of a pitiless world and battle with its proverbial selfishness, yet there were four children in the family older than himself, so that he was not entirely without some one attached to him by the warm ties of consanguinity and affection.

Mr. McCormick continued to make Summit county his home until his marriage, which took place April 29, 1859, to Miss Christina C. Remley, who was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, December 23, 1837, and was but sixteen years of age when she came to America with her mother. The father of Mrs. Christina McCormick was Christopher Remley (original spelling, Remmele), who died in Germany, and the mother of Mrs. McCormick bore the maiden name of Catherine Stutz, who after the death of Mr. Remley became the wife of Christopher Schafer, and came to Noble county, Ind., in 1866, dying in Orange township May 19, 1879, aged sixty-one years and four months. Mrs. McCormick received a good German education in her native land; she is also a fluent speaker and reader of the English tongue. For almost half a century has this worthy couple traveled the journey of life together. She was of that cordial and soothing nature which makes sunshine in the home circle. She was about sixteen years old when the family removed up the Rhine river to Rotterdam, Holland, and thence to London, England, where she spent one week in the metropolis of the world, and



Adam McCormick



Christiana McCormick

then sailed, in a sailing vessel, for New York, the voyage taking thirty-seven days. They encountered some heavy storms, which broke the masts of the vessel and the few passengers thought they would meet a watery grave, but God in his wisdom bore them safely into harbor. From New York they went via the Erie canal to Dunkirk, Pennsylvania, and across Lake Erie to Cleveland, thence to Summit county, Ohio.

After marriage Mr. and Mrs. McCormick continued to reside in Summit county, Ohio, until the spring of 1862, when they removed to Lagrange county, Ind., and for one year lived in Johnson township, and then came to Noble county and located in Orange township, which they made their home until the fall of 1867, when they returned to Summit county, Ohio, where they again made their home until the fall of 1873, when once more they came to the congenial climate and society of Noble county, Ind., and purchased a farm a short distance west of Wolcottville, where they lived until the spring of 1889, when they retired to the village and rested, so to speak, for two years in the enjoyment of the society of their numerous friends, and then again took up their home on the farm, where they resided until 1896, when Wolcottville became their permanent home.

On settling in Noble county, Mr. McCormick first purchased forty acres of farming land. With his wonderful quick perception he recognized the advantage of owning a large quantity of real estate and therefore increased his possessions to two hundred and forty-eight acres, the greater part of which he rents to desirable tenants. The portion reserved for his own residence is improved with one of the finest dwellings in

the neighborhood and with out-buildings to correspond, this tract of forty acres having been cleared up from the wilderness by Mr. McCormick himself.

Mr. McCormick has not only erected the buildings on his homestead farm, but in 1895 built his residence in Wolcottville and also erected a house in the west part of the village, which he occupied for two years, but afterward disposed of, and later on erected a residence in the eastern part of Wolcottville, now known as "Oklahoma," but which he has also disposed of. He is a very public-spirited gentleman and takes a warm interest in all public affairs, aiding financially and otherwise in pushing on to a successful culmination every project that gives promise of being a benefit to the general weal, and yet he is not, nor has he any desire to be, an office-holder.

The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. McCormick has been crowned with four children, who were born in the following order: Wilson J., who is at present a traveling salesman; Lucetta F., who is married to T. A. Redmonds; Emma A., who is the wife of Philip J. Axel, and John F. a farmer in Orange township; but of these remarkable children further mention will be made as this family sketch is proceeded with.

Mr. and Mrs. McCormick are members of the Evangelical Association, of which Mr. McCormick is a class-leader and trustee, and the even tenor of their lives shows the sincerity of their faith. Their contributions to the support of this association are as free and steady as the flow of a modest brook that meanders in midsummer through a grassy meadow, attracting no attention, but aiding the mightier stream that turns the mill-wheel. As has been mentioned

above, Mr. McCormick is no office-holder, caring neither for emolument nor the doubtful honor of public position, but he has, nevertheless, given state-craft considerable thought, and, as far as party politics may be considered, his proclivities are with the Republicans.

Mr. McCormick is a warm friend of the public school system, but also believes in a higher education when attainable. He has had his own children carefully and highly trained, ardently encouraged in this laudable course by his amiable and scholarly wife, and the eldest three of these early became school teachers. For instance, Wilson J. was graduated from the State University at Bloomington, Ind., in the class of 1886, and early began school teaching in Lagrange county, was later principal of the Wolcottville public schools, and still later was superintendent of the public schools at New Harmony, Posey county, Ind., for two years. Ere his graduation Wilson J. taught about four years in Lagrange county, and while he was in the collegiate work in the university he assumed the principalship of the Wolcottville schools. Lucetta F. and Emma were also teachers in Lagrange county when quite young, being at that time between sixteen and eighteen years of age. Comment on such an exhibition of intellectuality is useless.

A study of the life of such a man as Mr. McCormick is well worth the while of any youth of even ordinary ambition, as it shows that through honesty (above all), industry, study of pure literature, civility and judicious expenditure of savings even a poor orphan can make of himself a man of mark in the world and of influence with his immediate neighbors.

JOHN GANTZ, M. D.

This popular and highly successful practitioner of Cromwell, Noble county, Ind., was one of thirteen children born to Samuel and Anna (Hoover) Gantz. The father was a native of Pennsylvania, who came to Ohio at a very early day, settling in Stark county, where John Gantz was born October 17, 1832. He attended the public schools of his native county until his twenty-third year, when he entered the office of Dr. R. F. Clover, with whom he remained three years reading medicine. He then opened an office for the practice of medicine in Columbiana county, Ohio, where he remained until he located in Cromwell in 1857. He has been in constant practice here ever since, except for the time spent in college, and has built up a wide and rich patronage. He graduated from the Eclectic Medical Institute, of Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1872, and has since devoted his entire time and earnest study to the perfecting of his skill in his chosen profession. Self was forgotten when his services were in demand, and the most careful and painstaking thought was expended in the care of his patients, who increased in number from day to day as his success continued and the skill of his treatment became known, until his fame extended far and wide and he was called to great distances into the surrounding country. His kind and cheery presence is hailed with pleasure in the sick room, and he is popular alike with old and young.

Dr. Gantz was united in marriage January 1, 1868, to Miss Eliza A. Surface, daughter of Adam and Experience (Fenner) Surface and one of twelve children, seven of who are living, viz: John W., Eliza A.,

Rebecca, Sarah, Mary E., Howard W. and Emma. Dr. Gantz and his wife are the parents of two children, namely: Etta M., who was born in 1869, and died at the age of twenty-three years; and Roland, who was born in 1871, and is engaged in the mercantile business in Cromwell. He married Miss Nellie Kiblinger. Dr. Gantz has been successful in a business sense, and has invested his money in the vicinity in which he made his home. Besides his dwelling, he owns a business block and twenty-four acres of valuable land which is laid out in town lots and are destined to bring their owner a neat sum. Dr. Gantz and his family are members of the Universalist church, and are people who stand high in the community by reason of their unflinching integrity. Dr. Gantz is an honored member of the County Medical Association, and of the Knights of the Macabees of Cromwell, and has been a prominent figure in Noble county. He is a stalwart Republican and has figured conspicuously in the politics of this community, having served one term as supervisor of Sparta township, while in 1882 he received a flattering majority which seated him in the legislative halls of Indiana.

JOSEPH TEAL (DECEASED).

It is from the lives of America's great sons that the data of the country's history are gleaned and the most authentic record of the past has been handed down from the lips of our ancestors, giving an added interest to the truths thus received. It is meet that we pause in the mad whirl and excitement of this twentieth century to pay a deserved

tribute to the memory of one who bore his share in life's battles and assisted in paving the way to a higher and better civilization.

Joseph Teal was born August 28, 1803, in Franklin county, Va., and sank to sleep at his home near Ligonier, Ind., on March 22, 1896, at the age of ninety-three years. He belonged to that grand band of pioneers whose destiny was cast in the wilds of Indiana and whose strong right arm assisted in transforming the heavy forest into broad fields of waving grain and beautiful landscapes, dotted over with homes of refinement and comfort. His parents were Samuela and Katherine (Neff) Teal, who resided in Frederick county, Md., whence they moved to Virginia when the eighteenth century was in its closing years. In 1806 they made their home in Preble county, Ohio, where they remained during the rest of their lives. It was here that Joseph was educated and resided until he attained man's estate. It was here, also, that he was wedded to his first wife, Miss Mary Neff, to whom he was joined in 1827, and with whom he moved to Noble county, Ind., in 1837. Mrs. Teal departed this life in 1851, having presented her husband with seven children, only one of whom, Mary, is living at this time.

The second marriage of Joseph Teal was with Mrs. Henkel (*nee* Mary Sophia Bolens), who was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, on May 25, 1824, and was a daughter of James F. and Julia (Pernet) Bolens. Her parents were natives of Switzerland, but of French descent, and it was in the French language that she was educated, while her young life was surrounded by influences of culture and refinement. While still young she moved with her parents to Lewisburg, Ohio, where she grew to be a lovely and accomplished

young woman. On September 25, 1845, she was united in marriage to Dr. Paul Henkel, and shortly after located at Benton, Elkhart county, Ind., where they lived happily until the Doctor's death, January 7, 1850. The young wife was left with three small children, James, Andrew and Paul, all of whom are living. November 16, 1859, she was united to Joseph Teal, to whom she was a good wife and loving companion until her death, February 19, 1895, about thirteen months before the husband was also called home. Three children were born to this marriage, viz: Eugene E., Jessie M. and Josephine A. It has been the blessed privilege of these daughters to care for their beloved parents in their old age and minister to their wants during the final sickness.

In 1837 Joseph Teal and an older brother, George, who had been the closest of friends and companions from their infancy until their death, came from Ohio to the then sparsely settled district of Indiana and purchased a large tract of land adjoining the present village of Ligonier. The land was divided by the Elkhart river, and on the banks of this picturesque stream they established their home and continued to reside until they went to the home above. It was his privilege to pass on earth almost a century of life and see many wonderful achievements in human invention and startling discoveries in the world of science. His life kept pace with that of the nation, and when she was struggling in the throes of a great rebellion Joseph Teal was in the prime of manhood. Like many a patriotic soul during that awful time, his heart was crushed by sorrow in the loss of a beloved son, Franklin, who fell on the field of Shiloh, where he sleeps to-day, a martyr to the

Union cause and a brave defender of his country. A step-son, North H. Neff, also gave his life to the cause, and two younger sons, who had reached the required age, were also sent to the front of battle; but these were mercifully spared to return home and comfort the sorrowing heart of their bereaved parent. One of these sons, Joseph Warren, died February 19, 1901.

Joseph Teal was a man who had been very successful in his business ventures, and at one time owned six hundred acres of land in Ohio. He owned two hundred and twenty acres in Noble county at the time of his death. He was the last of a family of eight children, most of whom reached a ripe old age, one sister being two or three years past ninety when she received the final summons.

Joseph Teal was a man of remarkably pure and correct habits of life, upright, generous and hospitable in character, and venerated and beloved by all who knew him. He bore the weight of advanced age with a sweet and easy dignity which was unmarked by any show of decrepitude. His hair was but lightly touched with gray, his walk was erect and firm, his mental faculties were unimpaired and vigorous, while a second sight enabled him to enjoy the newspaper or the latest magazine. He reared his family in the doctrines of the Universalist faith, and drew the inspiration of his life from the love of the Father whose care is over all his children.

FRANK P. SIMPSON.

A prominent citizen of the rural districts of Noble county, Ind., was born November 10, 1852, in Elkhart county, this state. His par-

ents, William and Elizabeth (Lenacher) Simpson, were born in the state of Tennessee, moved to Ohio, and in 1828 came thence to Elkhart county, Ind., where William Simpson was the first white settler. He purchased a tract of land upon which it had been Colonel Jackson's intention to settle and which Jackson afterward bought of him. He finally located in Noble county, where he died in 1876. He was twice married, his first wife having been named Riggs, who became the mother of three children, viz: Henry Simpson, a respected citizen of Cedar Rapids, Iowa; Emily, who married George Garnett, and also resides near Cedar Rapids; and Mary, who became the wife of Dr. Russell Brace, and is located in Iowa. To the second marriage were born six children, namely: Eliza, wife of Noah Stark, a farmer of Elkhart county; Sarah, wife of Joel Rotter, a liveryman of Millersburg; Nancy, deceased, who married Henry Wolf, a farmer of Noble county; Maria, wife of Andrew Vance, a farmer of this vicinity; Tilda, wife of Daniel Unrue, a farmer located near Millersburg; and Frank P., the subject proper of this review.

The early years of his life Mr. Simpson spent in Elkhart county, and there received his schooling. At the age of sixteen he accompanied his parents to Noble county, and has been engaged in farming near the home place since that time. He is a hard worker and owns one of the best cared for and improved farms of this section, his object being to keep up the fertility of the soil while he compels the largest possible yield, and as a first-class farmer Mr. Simpson has no superior.

In 1897 Mr. Simpson was joined in wedlock with Miss Chaney Tyler, daughter of

James and Elizabeth (Method) Tyler, to whom were born four children: William, of Perry township; Chaney, now Mrs. Frank P. Simpson; Martha, who became the wife of John Graffmiller, a horse dealer; and Elmeda, who married Solomon Graffmiller. Two children have blessed the union of Mr. Simpson and his estimable wife, namely: Maude, a charming young lady who was born December 22, 1879, finished the public schools and has also taken instrumental music; and James, a bright boy who was born June 25, 1891.

Mr. Simpson is one of the successful stock raisers in Perry township, his farm, which contains seventy-six acres, being especially adapted to that purpose, and his stock taking rank among the best in Noble county. The Simpson family hold a high place in the estimation of their neighbors, and are prominent members of the Burr-oak United Brethren church. Mr. Simpson is a member of the Knights of the Maccabees, Lodge No. 11, of Ligonier, and is a citizen of sterling worth, whose influence is always found on the side of right and who may be safely counted on to help along any enterprise which promises to be of benefit to the public. He is a Democrat in politics, but does not take an active part, as his time is taken up with his private interests, and his quiet taste does not incline him to the excitement of the political arena.

DAVID E. DAMY.

This energetic, enterprising and progressive citizen of Ligonier, Noble county, Ind., was born in the state of Pennsylvania on September 17, 1834, came to the Haw Patch

in 1836, and has since been an honored resident of Noble county, Ind. He is of German descent, his great-grandfather having come to America from Germany and settled in Dauphin county, Penn., where Christian Damy, the father of David E., was born in 1798. In 1831 Christian Damy was married to Miss Sarah Harverstick, who was also a native of Pennsylvania, and to whom eleven children were born. Christian Damy died in 1873, and his wife in 1877.

David E. Damy was reared in his native state and there learned the trade of a carpenter, which he followed after coming to Indiana in 1856 and until his marriage, three years later. He then engaged in farming, and with the modest beginning of seven hundred dollars, his industry and energy have enabled him to add to his store of worldly goods until, in 1869, he moved to his present farm of ninety acres, which is situated in the Haw Patch in Perry township, and which he has converted into one of the model homes of Noble county. In addition to this land, his wife owns forty acres in Lagrange county. Mr. Damy is a man whose industrious habits and strong Christian principles place him among the best citizens of Noble county, where he is widely known and esteemed.

In August, 1859, David Damy led to the altar Miss Mary J. Lepird, whose parents, Samuel and Harriet Lepird, were among the early settlers of Lagrange county, and whose thrift and endurance made possible the present flourishing conditions existing in Indiana. Samuel and Harriet (Reynolds) Lepird took a prominent part in the development of civilization in the new country which they chose as their home, bearing, with stout and uncomplaining hearts, the

many hardships and dangers which faced them and giving to the world a record to which Indiana points with pride. Samuel, the father, died in May, 1859, and his wife in March, 1875. To the union of Mr. and Mrs. Damy have been born ten children and thirty-two grandchildren. The immediate family are as follows: Samuel E., who was born March 8, 1860, is a successful farmer in Elkhart county, this state. He married Miss Hulda Vance, and is the father of seven children. Clara L., who was born August 19, 1861, is the wife of Charles Price, a farmer of this county, and is the mother of seven children. Frank E., born June 1, 1863, married Miss Rebecca Givens, and has one child. Charles H., born December 31, 1864, is an extensive farmer of Colorado, where he was married to Miss Minnie Harris, by whom he has one child. Sarah Della, born May 25, 1867, is married to Nelson Vance, and has four children. John S., born March 3, 1869, is now a prosperous farmer of Colorado. Hattie U., born June 15, 1872, married to Austin Grocock, and the mother of six children. Ada, born June 10, 1874, is the wife of Arthur Blake, and the mother of four children. Minnie M., born September 23, 1876, married Isaac Crothers, by whom she has two children; and Jennie M., born January 16, 1879, became the wife of Frank Miller, a well-to-do farmer of Noble county. They have one child.

Mr. and Mrs. Damy are members of the Methodist Protestant church, and are prominent in religious circles. Mr. Damy was formerly a Republican, but for several years has been a strong supporter of the Prohibition party. He has never been an aspirant for political honors, but was called by the

voice of the people to the office of supervisor, of which he was an incumbent one term, discharging the duties of that position in a business-like and satisfactory manner,

JOHN STUMBAUGH,

An old and highly esteemed resident of Kimmell, Noble county, Ind., was born on the 10th of November, 1831, in Franklin county, Penn., the son of Frederick and Catherine (Maxsimer) Stumbaugh, both also natives of the Keystone state, the former having been born in Lancaster county. Besides John, the subject, the other members of the family were: William, deceased; Samuel, who is still a resident of Franklin county, Penn.; Elizabeth; and one who died in infancy.

John Stumbaugh attended the private schools of his native county in Pennsylvania until he was eighteen years old. Upon leaving the school room he worked for two years on a farm, and then worked at the carpenter's trade for a period of eight years. In 1857 Mr. Stumbaugh migrated to Indiana and located in Sparta township, Noble county, on a tract known as the Brugher farm. Here he remained four years and then moved onto the farm where he now resides. He is now the owner of one hundred and ninety-six acres of as fine agricultural property as can be found in this section of the country.

On June 15, 1854, Mr. Stumbaugh was united in marriage with Susana Williaman, a daughter of Peter and Anna (Freyburn) Williaman, natives of Pennsylvania. Peter Williaman was the father of a large family

of children, of whom three died in early life. Their names in the order of their birth are as follows: John, Jacob, William, Mollie and Henry, all deceased; Betsey became the wife of Jacob Braugher; Henry, deceased; Susana is the wife of the subject; Jerry is a resident of Stark county, Ohio; Simon, deceased. The marriage of John and Susana Stumbaugh was blessed with the birth of seven children, three of whom are now deceased. The names of the survivors in the order of their birth are as follows: Anna, born in 1855; Mary, born July 15, 1857, became the wife of James LeCount, and is the mother of two children; Lilly, who married Samuel Reed, and Blanche; Ida, born May 19, 1862, married Everet Wolf, and they have one child, Hazel; Savilla, born July 28, 1866, married Daniel Gale, and is the mother of one child, Clarence.

John Stumbaugh did his share toward maintaining the integrity of the national government, having enlisted in 1863, and for two years he followed the starry banner over many a bloody battle field in the south.

Politically Mr. Stumbaugh is an active and influential Republican, earnestly striving for the success of those principles which he considers most conducive to the welfare of the country at large. Religiously Mr. Stumbaugh and wife subscribe to the tenets of the Christian church, and are active and consistent members of the church of their choice.

Mr. Stumbaugh has made a distinct success of life. His methods are in keeping with the progressive spirit of the twentieth century, and his well-improved property is a monument to his thrift and well-directed efforts. He is a man of broad humanitarian

principles, of earnest purpose and upright life, and does all in his power for the uplifting of his fellow men and the promotion of the moral welfare of his community. He is widely known by all and is highly esteemed for his genuine worth.

WILLIAM G. SHAEFER.

Noble county, like many others of northern Indiana, has within her borders numerous representative men among that class of citizens who became pioneers in the development of her dense forests and intricate lowlands into some of the finest farms to be found between the Appalachian range and the Father of Waters, and among those who deserve mention in a work of this character it is a pleasure to refer to the gentleman whose name forms the caption of this biographical sketch. William G. Shaefer was born in Fairfield county, Ohio, March 13, 1836. When quite a small boy his parents moved to Montgomery county, Ohio, settling near Dayton, where they remained for about eighteen months and then moved to Wayne county, Ind., where he remained for nearly four years, thence to Dekalb county and settled near Waterloo, where he lived until March 13, 1873. The family then moved to Noble county and settled on a farm two miles east of Wolcottville which had been purchased in the fall of 1872. Here William G. Shaefer was in the employ of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad as section foreman, a position he held for ten years. He was also engaged in farming, and applied himself with the same earnestness of purpose which had character-

ized his previous efforts in whatever he sought to do.

May 24, 1860, Mr. Shaefer was married to Miss Mary Reinoehl, who was born in Wayne county, Ohio, April 26, 1841. To Mr. and Mrs. Shaefer have been born six children, namely: David S. (deceased), Albert A., Aaron W., Sylvia A., Elizabeth L., now the wife of Ira L. Myers; and Hattie M., who married William Lamp.

His father was Abraham Shaefer, who was born in Shenandoah, Va., and his mother was Elizabeth Gary, a native of Fairfield county, Ohio, who passed away in Lagrange county, Ind., in the sixty-ninth year of her age, while the father died in Wolcottville in the spring of 1900, at the very advanced age of ninety-five. They were the parents of nine children, of whom our subject was the second.

The father of Mrs. Shaefer was David Reinoehl, who was born in Pennsylvania; her mother was Rebecca Wirick, also a native of Pennsylvania.

They were among the early settlers of Dekalb county, where they both passed away at their home in Neville township, he at the age of sixty years and his wife at the good old age of eighty-three. They were the parents of seven children, Mrs. Shaefer being fifth in order of birth. Mr. Shaefer has always taken an active part in the public affairs of his township and county, having ever believed that good government cannot be secured unless every lover of his county gives his earnest support to all questions affecting the people and by their presence and personal efforts assist in placing none but good and representative men in office to administer affairs of official trust solely in the interest of the whole people. While he



WILLIAM G. SHAEFER GROUP.

is in no sense a politician, his vote and influence is always cast for the man he believes the best qualified for the position sought and who has the moral stamina to do his duty to the people whose servant he is. Mr. Shaefer is now a member of the Wolcottville town board, and his conscientious work and efforts in that body but reflects the sentiments he sincerely advocates.

In his religious sentiments Mr. Shaefer is a member of the Evangelical Association of Wolcottville, as is also his estimable wife. They are ever active in promoting the good work of the church toward advancing the cause of Christianity and the extending of its charities to all in distress. Among their neighbors and the numerous friends enjoyed by this worthy couple throughout the county they are held in high esteem, and are noted for the genial hospitality to be enjoyed at their delightful home.

David S. Shaefer (deceased) was a bright young man. He went west in 1883 to Holdridge, Neb., was there engaged in a bank, and at Bertrand, Neb., where he took charge of a bank as cashier for about five years, being a young man who advanced pure Christian principles. Albert Shaefer is a very prosperous young farmer of Orange township. He wedded Miss Mary Hague, and they have two children, Ruth and Ernest. Aaron W. is also a prosperous farmer of Orange township. He was a teacher in Noble county and wedded Miss Ettie Phinand. He is a Republican, as is Albert. Sylvia is an artist in Michigan. She was a student at Rome City high school and then at Angola Normal School, and a successful teacher in Lagrange and Noble counties for years. Elizabeth L. is the wife of Ira L. Myers, who is a successful farmer

in Orange township, Noble county. Hattie M. is the wife of William Lamp, of Rome City, Ind., who is one of the well-known livery firm of Hackett & Lamp.

Mr. and Mrs. Shaefer may well feel proud of their surviving children, as they are all honorable citizens of the county where they were born and reared. Mrs. Shaefer was born in Wayne county, Ohio, April 26, 1841, and educated in Dekalb county. For almost one-half a century have this worthy couple journeyed through life, and have that integrity of character which is a heritage which money cannot buy. They began life at Waterloo, Ind., with no capital but their willing and industrious hands to make their life a success. They have reared and educated an honorable family, who are Christians and have accumulated a large property, which places them in easy circumstances. They reside in the pretty little village of Wolcottville in a neat cottage home, surrounded by numerous friends. Their home is ever open to the friend and stranger, and they are passing their declining years in peace and contentment.

CHRISTIAN E. SLABAUGH,

A wealthy and influential farmer of Noble county, Ind., was born in Owen county, Ind., near Terre Haute, Vigo county, September 29, 1846. His father, Elias E. Slabaugh, was a native of Lancaster county, Penn., while his mother, whose maiden name was Mary Wurz, came from the canton of Basle, in Switzerland. They were married January 31, 1841, and about three years later explored the western country as far as

southern Indiana, where they remained a short time before coming to Elkhart county. Here he engaged in farming, later moving to Noble county, where he remained until his death, July 11, 1893. Seven children were born to them, namely: Eliza J., who was born January 20, 1842, and became the wife of Eli Beckner; William H., born February 11, 1844, took as his wife Miss Mary Beckner; Christian E.; Nancy E., born January 27, 1849, and the wife of John Emmett; Samuel M., born February 28, 1851, died November 7, 1853; Mary E., born July 11, 1856, died August 26, 1857; and Isaac M., who was born November 21, 1858, and married Miss Catherine Lantz.

Christian E. Slabaugh received his schooling in the district schools of Elkhart county, and was so well instructed in farm work that at the age of twenty he was able to take full charge of his father's farm in Noble county. He conducted the operations here in a business-like manner and was eminently successful. He expended his money judiciously in the purchase of land, and about sixteen years ago moved to his present home. He has some six hundred and seventy-six acres of excellent farming land, forty acres lying in Lagrange county. This is the result of his own labors, for the most part, as the only assistance received by him was two thousand dollars. Relying entirely upon his own judgment and ability, he has displayed a shrewdness and business capacity which have led him unerringly to pursue the proper course and invest his means in a manner which would bring the greatest profit.

Mr. Slabaugh was joined in marriage January 22, 1870, to Miss Catherine Bowsher, who was born December 2, 1851, and

is a daughter of Boston and Sophia (Koontz) Bowsher.

Mrs. Sophia Bowsher, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Koontz and wife of Boston Bowsher, was born in Rockbridge county, Va., February 29, 1816, and died March 22, 1892, aged seventy-six years and twenty-three days. Mrs. Bowsher, with her eldest daughter now living, joined the Methodist Protestant church at Salem, and was a consistent member. She came to Elkhart county in 1832, married Boston Bowsher in 1839, and later came to Noble county, where she died. She was the mother of fourteen children, and there are four sons and three daughters still living. Her genial disposition and Christian character gathered around her a large number of friends, but in the providence of God, on March 22, at a grand old age, and in the triumph of faith in Christ, bidding farewell to friends and family and the church militant, she went to join the loved ones and the church triumphant on the other side.

Boston Bowsher was truly a pioneer, and like many others of Indiana's noble citizens, blazed the way to civilization. He came to Indiana when it was a virgin forest, and resided in the state for over a half century. He was born in Pickaway county, Ohio, in 1800. In 1806, in company with his father and a large family, he came to Perry township, Noble county. He was the eldest of fourteen children, and took much interest in the development of the county. He was a centenarian when he died, and was well known for many miles around. He died beloved by all, a good man, of rich integrity and noble character, his death occurring on the 7th day of April, 1901.

Mrs. Christian E. Slabaugh has pre-

sented her husband with four children, viz: Sidney, who was born May 5, 1871, and is married to Miss Lily Sackett. He is a member of Modern Woodmen Camp, No. 4824, at Ligonier, Ind.; Willard, who was born December 8, 1876, wedded Miss Zuila Latta; Ollie, born February 27, 1878, and is the wife of John Larimer, by whom she has three children, John K., Esther and Vera; and Elsie Taymong, who was born March 24, 1883, and is now a student in the high school at Ligonier. Mr. Slabaugh takes an intelligent interest in the success of the Democratic party, and is a man who is well posted on the current events of the times. Mrs. Slabaugh is a member of the Salem Methodist Protestant chapel, and it may be added that Willard enlisted in Company L, One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Indiana Volunteer Infantry, under Colonel George Studebaker, and served until honorably discharged; and that Ollie took the full eight grades of school work and received her diploma.

GEORGE WALKER.

One of the most prosperous farmers of Perry township, Noble county, Ind., is George Walker, who was born February 16, 1851, in this county, and is a son of Israel and Sarah (Gantz) Walker, the latter of whom was a native of Pennsylvania, and the former of Morrow county, Ohio, in which state they were married. Israel Walker came to Noble county, Ind., with his father, who purchased a large tract of government land at one and one-quarter dollars per acre, Israel making the entry of land for him.

Israel Walker was a farmer and a man

of worth and integrity, who was highly esteemed by all who knew him. He long since passed to his reward, but his wife is yet living and has passed her seventy-fifth year. She is the beloved mother of six children, viz: Mary, who married Samuel Marshall, and is the mother of three children, Rosanna, Alva and Leander; George, who is the subject of this sketch; Cornelia; John, who married Cynthia Zigler, and is the father of five children, Sylvanus, Thurman, Lena, and two that died in infancy; Charles; and Alice, wife of Charles Rule, of Albion.

George Walker chose as the bride of his youth Miss Sarah Lepard, to whom he was joined in marriage March 13, 1879. Mrs. Walker is a daughter of Samuel and Harriet (Ronalds) Lepard, who came from Ohio to Lagrange county, Ind., where they purchased land and engaged in farming. Their family consisted of seven children—Robert, Jane, Ellen, John, Frank, Mrs. Walker and Electa. Two children have been sent to bless the home of Mr. Walker—Vada, who was born September 21, 1882, and was sent to earth but two short years, ere she was taken to the home on high; and Edna, who was born March 2, 1885, and is the sunshine and joy of the home. After his marriage Mr. Walker began farming in Elkhart township, this county, and continued there seven years. He then purchased his present farm in Perry township, paying ten thousand dollars for the one hundred acres which comprise this valuable farm. He also owns seventy-seven acres which are situated in Lagrange and Noble counties, and also purchased eighty acres adjoining this farm, now owning two hundred and fifty-seven acres. He is an enterprising farmer, whose well-directed energies have enabled him to

lay up a competency. Mr. Walker is an ardent Democrat in principle, but has had no desire to enter political life, although compelled to do so by the importunities of his many friends, whose votes gave him a flattering majority as supervisor of Perry township, an office he has filled in a most acceptable and creditable manner.

EDWARD DILEY

Is one of the most venerable and highly respected residents of Noble county, Ind., having located in this vicinity in 1856, since which time he has been closely identified with the growth and upbuilding of his chosen home. He was born in Northampton county, Penn., February 13, 1817, and was one of seven children born to Henry and Elizabeth (Adleman) Diley. Jacob, the eldest, was born in 1811, and was a carpenter, following his craft in Pennsylvania and Minnesota; Sarah married Michael Bowers, a farmer of her native state; Charles is engaged in farming and also in mining coal; Edward is the subject of this biographical record; William was formerly a well-known lumberman of Pennsylvania but later turned his attention to gardening; Eliza became the wife of Thomas Rodgers, a farmer of Pennsylvania; and Peter, the youngest of the family, has tried his fortunes as a farmer on the broad prairies of Iowa. Henry Diley, the father, and his wife, Elizabeth, were natives of Lehigh county, Penn., and were of Dutch extraction. They were farming people by occupation, carrying on that work until 1880, when death occurred.

Edward Diley grew up in his native

state and learned the trade of a carpenter, which he followed successfully until 1890, when he decided to take life more easily, and turned his entire attention to the care and cultivation of his farm. Mr. Diley was married in Crawford county, Penn., December 23, 1842, to Miss Mary Monroe, and a family of six children were born to them, namely: Elsie M., born May 24, 1844, married Edward Davis, and died in September, 1900, leaving seven children—Mamie; Eva, who died in infancy; Maude; Myrtle; Bessie; Roy; James A., born September 21, 1849, married Miss Sarah Stage, who died in 1900; he owns a nice farm and a house and lot in Goshen, Ind., and in connection with his farming operations also does considerable carpenter work. Phoebe J. died in childhood. William B., born December 30, 1857, is a prosperous farmer at Topeka, where he owns and operates a sawmill; he married Miss Belle Poyser, and has one child, Ethel E., who was born in 1881. Wallace E., born July 15, 1861, is a prosperous dentist located at Middlebury, this state; he married Miss Hattie E. Niles, and is the father of four children—Fern E., Mary G., Edward N. and Moses E. Cora C., who was married July 23, 1881, to Willard Stage, an electrician; both are deceased. Cora C. was the mother of four children: Lottie M., wife of Orvil Decker; Theresa N., Iva E. and Vera G.

About 1856 Mr. Diley came to Indiana and located in Ligonier, where he has since been an honored citizen. In 1866 he purchased a farm in Haw Patch, where he has since made his home. During his earlier years he was a Democrat, but it has been many years now since he has supported any other than a Republican ticket. He is an

attendant and contributor to the Wesleyan Methodist church, and a man who is respected and esteemed by the many with whom he has been brought in contact in a social or business way.

Mrs. Diley was born in Allegany county, N. Y., May 16, 1824, which state was also the birthplace of her parents, William and Mary (Carr) Monroe, and was one of nine children born to them, namely: Charles, who is living in Brimfield, and is in his eighty-second year; Lany A., wife of James Johnson, formerly of Pennsylvania, but later of Michigan; Harriet, the wife of Perry McClintick, a shoemaker of Pennsylvania; Mary, now Mrs. Diley; Philip, a farmer of Crawford county, Penn., who also carries on an undertaking business and whose wife was formerly Miss Miranda Smith; Eliza, wife of James Hanks, who resides in the vicinity of her early home; Phoebe J. is the wife of Charles Davis, and lives in Ohio; Sarah married a Mr. Chaple, who was killed in the Civil war; and William H. conducts a large hotel in Grand Rapids, Mich.

GEORGE H. HOSTETTER,

Trustee of Perry township, Noble county, Ind., and one of the leading agriculturists of that section, lives on a fine farm of one hundred and six and one-half acres, which was entered by his grandfather from the government in 1836. Benjamin Hostetter, the father, was a native of Hawkins Valley, Ohio, where he remained until he located in Perry township, this county, and a son of German parents. He was first married to Miss Mary Shobe, who bore him four chil-

dren, namely: Zirilda, who married J. L. Shoup, a farmer of Missouri. She died at the age of sixty-three years, leaving four children: Wesley, a well-known liveryman of Ligonier, who married Rosa Kendall; he died at the age of forty-three years, eleven months and five days, leaving one child, Luella; Ira, a prosperous farmer of Millersburg, married Miss Sarah Airheart, and is the father of eight children; and Jacob, who is unmarried and a successful farmer. The second marriage of Benjamin Hostetter was with Miss Sarah Danner, who was a native of Virginia, but had moved to Indiana and located in Perry township. Eight children were the fruit of this union, viz: Mary, who married John Method, a farmer, and is the mother of one child; Charley and Fremont, both of whom have passed into the better land; George, the subject of this sketch; Effie, who is unmarried; Nellie, deceased; Willard, who married Miss Katie Janerette; she is deceased, as are the two children which were born to them; and Edward, a mechanic, is the youngest of the Hostetter family.

George H. Hostetter was born and reared in Perry township, where he acquired an education in the district schools, and the public-school system has no more staunch supporter than he. Here he grew to man's estate and became identified with the farming interests of the county, his natural taste and inclination leading him to choose the occupation of an agriculturist. He chose as the partner of his life Miss Electa Lepard, whose father is one of the most influential and prosperous farmers of Lagrange county, this state, and who is a lady of striking personality and genial manner. Five children have blessed their home, two of whom

have been taken to the home above. Three are living and are an inspiration and comfort to the parents. They are Carl, born April 17, 1886; Atlee, born June 6, 1889; and Yvette, born May 6, 1895. Mr. Hostetter is a loyal Republican, as are all of his name, and it was that party which gave him a flattering majority when he was elected to the office of township trustee, an office he is filling with great credit and in a manner that will redound to the good of his constituents. Although Mr. Hostetter was reared under the influence of a Methodist home, he and his family believe in the Golden Rule, "Do unto others as you would that others should do unto you." He is also a prominent member of the Modern Woodmen of America, Camp No. 4824, at Ligonier, and is a citizen of honor and integrity, whose influence and work is given to the upbuilding and progress of general prosperity in the community.

JEROME KILGORE.

The subject of this sketch is a worthy and highly esteemed citizen of Wolf Lake, Noble county, Ind., and the biographer takes pleasure in putting upon record a few of the more salient points in his career. Jerome Kilgore was born May 7, 1841, in Holmes county, Ohio. His parents were Joshua R. and Mary A. F. (Poorman) Kilgore, both natives of Pennsylvania. They removed from the Keystone state to Stark county, Ohio, where they were united in marriage, and settled down upon a farm. After remaining here about ten years they removed to Holmes county, the same state. They had lived there about two years when Joshua R.

Kilgore was suddenly killed by a runaway team, leaving a widow and six children. The names of the latter were as follows: Daniel died in 1854; Harriet became the wife of Walter Carr, is now a widow and resides in Ligonier; Mary died in 1843 or 1844; Rachael died in 1846; Hiram P. is now a resident of Washington township, this county; and Jerome.

Jerome Kilgore removed from Holmes county, Ohio, to Noble county, Ind., in 1848, locating on the Walter Carr place. After remaining there for eleven months he moved onto the place which he now owns, a tract of eighty acres.

On September 4, 1862, Mr. Kilgore was united in marriage in Tuscarawas county, Ohio, to Miss Rachael J. Wertman. The first six years of their wedded life were spent in Ohio, when, as stated above, they came to Indiana. To their union were born the following named children, of whom six are still living: Leah J., born May 24, 1863; Elmer F., born July 28, 1865; Jacob E., born February 11, 1868, married Nettie Lane, and they have two children, Natalie and Lane; Sarah died in infancy; George B., born September 6, 1873, married Miss Maud Finton, and they have one child, Roy; Maud became the wife of Lauren Cole; Cecil V., born September 23, 1883.

Mr. Kilgore has been for many years an untiring and enthusiastic agriculturist, and that he thoroughly understands his calling is abundantly evidenced by the splendid appearance of his farm, which he has improved and kept up to a high standard of excellence. He has always paid the strictest attention to the details of his work, and consequently has attained a distinct success where others might have failed. In addi-

tion to attending to the duties of the farm, Mr. Kilgore has for thirty-eight years worked as a hand with a threshing machine, going through the country and threshing grain for others.

During the war of the Rebellion Mr. Kilgore felt it to be his duty to help maintain the integrity of the Union, and he gave to his country one year of faithful service in the army. Politically he is and always has been a staunch Democrat. Fraternally he is a member of G. A. R. Post No. 169, at Hecla. The family are all members of the Christian church, and are much esteemed for their activity in church matters, while they are very popular members of a large social circle.

WILLIAM F. METZ.

The gentleman whose biographical record is here given is widely known as one of the honored citizens of Cromwell, Noble county, Ind., where for years he has been prominently identified with the varied interests of his community. His well-directed efforts in the practical affairs of life, his capable management of his business interests and his sound judgment have brought to him prosperity, and his life demonstrates what may be accomplished by the man of energy and ambition who is not afraid to work and has the perseverance to continue his labors even in the face of seemingly discouraging circumstances. In all the varied relations of life he has commanded the respect and confidence of those with whom he has been brought in contact, and the history of Noble county would be incomplete without a record of his career. He is a native

son of the Hoosier state, having been born in Washington township, Noble county, on the 10th day of August, 1860, on the farm upon which he now resides.

Aaron Metz, father of William F., was born in Ohio, and married Miss Mary A. Prickett, the daughter of Elder John Prickett. She was the first white child born in Washington township, and died December 26, 1889. After his marriage Aaron Metz lived in South Whitley for one year, engaged in the harness business. He then carried on agricultural pursuits for two years. Moving then to Columbia City, this state, he remained there for six years, after which he moved back to the farm and lived there four years. Not yet satisfied, he moved into the town of Ligonier, where he remained for six years, when he again returned to the old farm, and, after a residence there of two years, died on the 8th of October, 1878. He was the father of six children, three of whom are now living. Their names are as follows: William F., whose name heads this biographical record; Idela, deceased; Flora J., deceased; a son who died in infancy; Calvert J., and Norval E.

William F. Metz is indebted to the public schools of his native county for his early educational advantages, but at the age of seventeen years he was compelled to lay aside his books and take up the active duties of life. At that time his father died, and William found that he had not only the ordinary duties of the farm to assume, but that he was still further burdened with a debt of three thousand dollars. This would have discouraged a young man of less determination, but he was energetic and ambitious, and through his indefatigable labors and rigid economy he was enabled to

pay off this indebtedness. He has brought his farm, now consisting of one hundred and fifty acres, up to a high state of cultivation, and as an agriculturist has achieved an enviable reputation. He has not confined himself strictly to the tilling of the soil, but has also paid considerable attention to the breeding and raising of stock, in which he has also been very successful.

On the 31st day of May, 1883, Mr. Metz was united in marriage to Miss Mary A. Gilbert, a daughter of John and Margaret (Egner) Gilbert, who were both natives of Ohio, and came to Indiana about 1860. They became the parents of seven children, named as follows: William, deceased; Mary Ida; deceased; Amelia; George; Hattie; Della; and Grace, deceased. The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. William F. Metz has been blessed with one child, Herschell, born May 5, 1885, and who will conclude his college studies in 1902.

William F. Metz has maintained a faithful adherence to the policies and doctrines of the Republican party, and has been active in his support of its nominees, having at times served as a member of its nominating committee in caucuses. Two years ago Mr. Metz was appointed constructing commissioner of the Tippecanoe drainage system. Fraternally he is a member of the Knights of Pythias, holding membership in Lodge No. 365, at North Webster. Religiously the family is connected with the Baptist church at Ormas, Whitley county, and are active in their endeavors to advance the cause of their Master. Their eminent social qualities have endeared them to a large circle of friends, and all movements looking to the advancement of the community receive their sympathy and support.

JOHN F. HOLSINGER

Is a native of Indiana and is a typical representative of sturdy, practical manhood such as is developed in the uplifting environments of Noble county. He was born October 16, 1850, in Orange township, this county, to John and Mary A. (Stroman) Holsinger, who for many years were honored residents of this locality.

John Holsinger, Sr., was born in Stark county, Ohio, in 1817, while his wife was a native of Summit county. After their marriage they moved to Lagrange county, where they remained several years, but at length decided to move farther west, selecting Iowa as their destination. They remained there but a short time, as the country did not come up to their expectations, and then returned to Indiana, locating in Orange township, this county, which was their home until death removed them from the scene of their labors. Eleven children were born to them, whom they were permitted to rear to honorable manhood and womanhood and whose lives are enduring monuments to the worth and lofty character of the parents.

John F. Holsinger was educated in this county and then took up the vocation of his father, bringing to it new life and practical ideas and raising the standard of agriculture to a higher plane than it formerly occupied. He is wedded to his occupation and gives it the best thought of his vigorous intellect, infusing new and untried methods in his work and facilitating the work, while he leaves the old, time-worn and deep-rutted road to those who are afraid to venture along new lines. He has been successful to a marked degree and has a fine farm of five hundred and five acres in Orange township.



John F. Hoberger



Mrs J. T. Holsinger

While he is thrifty and industrious, he believes in enjoying life and making the most of his time, as "we shall pass this way but once." Few men take a more cheerful view of life, at the same time discharging its more serious obligations, than Mr. Holsinger, who aims to scatter a gleam of light in the dark shadows of life. His first interest is centered in his wife and children, and the elegant residence which he has erected on his farm was planned for their comfort and pleasure. He takes a pardonable pride in his well-filled, commodious barns and granaries, his sleek cows, fat swine and well-groomed horses, and a pleasure in seeing all things at the best, which is the very keynote of his success.

He was married in his native township, March 30, 1879, to Miss Sarah Raber, and an interesting family of three children have blessed their home, viz: Olive M., Clark A. and Ellis E. Olive has finished the eighth grade in the Rome City schools and is a lover of mathematics. She has taken lessons in instrumental music and dearly loves the accomplishment and her beautiful home. Clark A. is in the eighth grade at Rome City. He is a lover of nice stock and is an agriculturist. Ellis E. is in the intermediate department and a lover of mechanics. He is a boy who is possessed of fine physique. Mr. and Mrs. Holsinger have a family of children whom they may feel proud of, and are giving them the benefits of good, broad educations. Mrs. Holsinger was born in Orange township, July 28, 1854, and is a daughter of David and Susanna (Dice) Raber. Her father was born in Trumbull county, Ohio, in 1812, and the mother in Stark county, that state, in 1818. They were married in Ohio, and in

1852 came to Indiana and settled in Orange township, Noble county, where Mrs. Holsinger was born, the seventh in a family of ten children. She is admirably adapted to become the wife of such a man as Mr. Holsinger and has reared his children in paths of duty and uprightness, the example of the parents being a more potent force than any amount of precept in this work. Their home is the center of a large social circle which their hearty hospitality and genial dispositions have drawn about them and where friend and neighbor unite in passing many a pleasant hour. Mr. Holsinger is equally popular in political as in social circles and he is recognized as one of the leading Republicans of Noble county whose influence is a valuable factor in the success of the local ticket. He cast his first presidential vote for U. S. Grant. Mrs. Holsinger is of a very sunny nature and was educated in the common schools. She is a member of the Evangelical church. Mr. and Mrs. Holsinger are citizens who have aided in all benevolences worthy their consideration.

HOMER McCRAY.

Homer McCray, vice-president of the McCray Refrigerator & Cold Storage Company, Kendallville, Ind., is a native of Ohio, born in the town of Reynoldsburg, Franklin county, on the 3d day of December, 1858. At the age of nine years he was brought by his parents to Kendallville, Ind., in which city he grew to manhood, receiving his preliminary education in the common schools, and later completing the high-school course.

On leaving school he began the study of

telegraphy at Kendallville in the office of the G. R. & I. Railroad, and after becoming an expert operator took charge of the company's business in the city and was thus engaged for a period of four years. Severing his connection with the above road, Mr. McCray accepted a similar position with the Michigan Central at Grand Rapids, Mich., where he remained two years, and then accepted a clerkship in the offices of the G. R. & I. and P., Ft. W. & C. Railroads at Ft. Wayne. After continuing at that place two years he resigned his position to take charge of the produce business at Columbia City which had previously been purchased by H. McCray & Son.

Mr. McCray managed this enterprise with signal success for four years, at the expiration of which period he removed to Kendallville, remaining in their employ during the five years following.

Early in the 'nineties, when the McCray Refrigerator & Cold Storage Company was founded at Kendallville, Mr. McCray became identified with the enterprise and since 1895 has held the office of vice-president. The success of the company from the beginning has been eminently satisfactory and the business now done by the firm is large and lucrative. It is one of the leading industrial factories of the city and the gentlemen composing the company are well known reliable men who have an enviable reputation in business circles throughout the state and elsewhere. Mr. McCray's early training with some of the leading railroad corporations of the country eminently fitted him for the official position he now holds, and much of the company's success is directly attributable to his experience, sound judgment and careful management.

Methodical in whatever he does and familiar with every detail of the business, he seldom commits an error of judgment, while his keen forethought enables him to lay plans which are always carried to successful issue. He has a wide acquaintance with railroad management and knows how to obtain rates to ship to the greatest advantage. Mr. McCray is essentially a business man and as such ranks with the most intelligent and progressive in the city of his residence. He possesses executive abilities of a high order, is familiar with the methods governing commercial transactions and has much more than local repute as a shrewd, intelligent, level-headed man of affairs. His place in the business world is assured and his honorable and upright course in all he undertakes has won for him a large share of public confidence.

Mr. McCray is a married man and has a beautiful and comfortable home in Kendallville, which is the abode of a genuine hospitality, as his many friends have learned. His wife, to whom he was joined in wedlock on the 6th day of February, 1882, was formerly Miss Ella Ewing, daughter of the late Edmundson and Elizabeth Ewing, who were among the early settlers of Lagrange county; the mother of Mrs. McCray is still living, the father having departed this life several years ago. Mrs. McCray was born and reared in Woltcottville and is a lady of advanced education.

Politically Mr. McCray wields an influence for the Republican party; for a number of years has been active as a campaigner, though not a bitter partisan, nor has he entertained any ambition in the direction of official preferment. In public affairs he

takes a lively interest and his name is generally found in connection with any enterprise having for its object the improvement of the city or county. Not only is he an accomplished business man, fully alive to the interest of the concern with which he is officially connected, but as a neighbor and citizen few stand as high in the esteem and regard of the people. Of pleasing personality and easily approachable, he is a most agreeable companion, popular in the best society circles of the city, and numbers his warm personal friends by the score in Kendallville and other places where he is known. He is withal a polished gentleman, courteous to all with whom he has relations, business or otherwise, and ever ready to perform kindly offices for his fellow men when it lays within his power so to do. In short, Mr. McCray is a progressive business man, an exemplary citizen, interested in whatever benefits the public, and his influence has been exerted for the city's good ever since becoming a resident of Kendallville.

HENRY WOLF.

Among the representative men of Noble county, Ind., none deserve a more conspicuous place than the gentleman whose name appears above. Mr. Wolf, an ex-soldier, was born in Perry township, this county, March 17, 1837, and is a son of Jacob and Delilah (Hostetter) Wolf, who were pioneers of this county and took a prominent part in its early history and development.

Jacob Wolf was born in the state of Pennsylvania June 17, 1805, and there remained until his twenty-sixth year, the last

five years having been spent as a stonemason on the canal. In 1831 he became a resident of Perry township, Noble county, Ind., where, the year following, he was joined in marriage to Miss Delilah Hostetter, to which marriage a family of ten children were born. Five of these are still living, viz.: Abel, who married Miss Luantha Walker, who has borne him three children; Henry; Mattilda; Allen D., who married Miss Ann Flowers, by whom he has three children—Bill, Roy and Frank, the latter residing two and one-half miles east of Ligonier; and Mrs. Mary Maxwell, who is a widow with one son, Jay, her husband dying about a year after marriage.

The school which Mr. Wolf attended was held in a log building, located in Ligonier, its primitive accommodations holding out meager inducements towards a close application to study. In September, 1861, he became a soldier in the Civil war in the Thirtieth Indiana Regulars and followed the fortunes of his country until the fall of 1864, when he received his honorable discharge. He was not commissioned, but bought and sold horses for the government. He next went to Pleasant Hill, Mo., where he engaged in the livery business for another year, when he returned to Ligonier and conducted a successful livery business for two years more. He then moved to his father's farm until he could dispose of his property in Ligonier, and when this trade was consummated he at once purchased the excellent farm one mile west of that village and which has since been his home. This property consists of one hundred and forty-five acres and in value and appearance is second to none in the county.

Mr. Wolf has been twice married, his

first union having been with Miss Nancy Simpson, to whom he was married in 1867 and who died in September, 1868, leaving an infant daughter. This child, Carrie, grew to womanhood and became the wife of Luther Rex, a farmer residing near Cold Springs, Whitley county, Ind. On December 8, 1870, Mr. Wolf placed at the head of his household Miss Elizabeth Jackson, a most estimable and devoted wife. Eleven children have resulted from their union, viz.: Laurence, who was born July 24, 1872; Willard, born May 3, 1874, and a resident of Ligonier, where he is employed as a clerk. He married Miss Leanna Himan; Walter, born December 26, 1875; Pearl, born December 27, 1877, and married to Judson Ketson, of Elkhart county; Lilly, born September 8, 1880; George and Harry, twins, born July 16, 1882; Carl, born September 2, 1884; Hazel, born October 10, 1886; and Earl and Ethel, twins, born August 18, 1889. Mrs. Wolf is a leading member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Mr. Wolf is one of the strongest Republicans in the county, a prominent member of the Grand Army Post, and a man whose upright and honorable conduct in every path of life commends him to all right minded people.

JESSE OTT.

Jesse Ott, for more than fifty years a resident of Greene township, Noble county, Ind., was born in Preble county, Ohio, December 22, 1822, and is one of five sons and five daughters born to John and Mary M. (Lock) Ott. Abraham Ott, an early settler of this county, was the eldest of the

family and Jesse is the fifth. John Ott, the father, came from Virginia at an early day and located in Preble county, Ohio, where he died at the age of seventy-three years. His wife, a native of Maryland, also passed to her reward from Preble county at the age of sixty-four. The Ott family have long been identified with the history of Noble county, and have sustained an enviable reputation since their first settlement here.

Jesse Ott was reared and educated in Preble county, and was there married, January 6, 1830, to Miss Docia Brown, descendant from fine old southern families. Her father, George Brown, was a native of North Carolina, while her mother, Sarah (Socherer) Brown, was from one of the old Virginia families. They left the sunny south for a home in Ohio, and died at their residence in Preble county. Mr. Ott continued to reside in Ohio until the fall of 1850, when, with his wife and child, he came to Indiana and located in Noble county. He invested in one hundred and sixty acres of land in Greene township, and has resided on it ever since, a period of over fifty years. He was very successful in his business and continued to buy up land until, at one time, he owned five hundred and eighty acres, five hundred of which was in this county. This was more land than he cared to cultivate, and as he could dispose of it to advantage he did so, retaining only the original tract of one hundred and sixty acres, now one of the ideal farms.

To Mr. and Mrs. Ott have been born eight children, viz: Cornelius; Amanda J., wife of William Clugas; John; George; Frederick; Abraham; Eli; and Alpha, wife of C. E. Hoover. Mr. Ott and his estimable

wife are members of the Christian church, and have long been regarded as the pillars of that organization.

GEORGE F. BRENINGER.

This prominent and successful tiller of the soil is a native of Washington township, Noble county, Ind., and has to-day an enviable standing in his community as a man who has honestly and faithfully served his part in advancing its interests, educationally, materially, morally and socially. He was born April 15, 1868, a son of Alfred W. and Esther A. (Duly) Breninger, both natives of the Buckeye state, the former of whom was born in Stark county. They were united in marriage in Noble county, Ind., about 1866, and both died within a month of each other. At their deaths they left two children, George F., at that time aged eight years, and a sister one year younger. Alfred W. Breninger was a natural mechanic, had a good English education, was a school teacher and possessed great physical power. He was a Republican in politics, and his religion was found within the pale of the U. B. church. He was also a true patriot and served his country as a soldier for three years during the Civil war.

When George Breninger was ten years of age he was taken into the home of Thomas J. Wilson, with whom he remained for fourteen years, or until his marriage. This interesting event took place on the 17th of July, 1892, on which date he was united with Miss Vietta F. Hart, a daughter of Daniel S. and Sarah J. (Palmer) Hart, also residents of Washington township, Noble

county, Ind. Daniel Hart was born in Richmond, Wayne county, Ind., while Sarah, his wife, was a native of Whitley county, this state. To their union were born three children, named as follows: William P., who is now a resident of Montana; Eva A. became the wife of Charles S. Brewer, a native and resident of North Carolina; and Vietta F., who was born July 3, 1874, is the wife of Mr. Breninger.

Mrs. Vietta Breninger was educated in the district school and at the Ligonier high school, and is an artist in oil, her home being decorated with numerous specimens of her artistic skill. She is a member of the Rathbone Sisters Lodge, No. 367, at North Webster, Ind., and is quite a favorite socially.

In the public schools of Washington township Mr. Breninger acquired a fair acquaintance with the common English branches of learning, and at the age of nineteen years he further supplemented this schooling with ten months' attendance in the classical seminary of Roanoke, Huntington county. He then came on to the farm where he now resides, a tract of one hundred and four acres of fertile and well-tilled land, and has lived here ever since. One child has been born to Mr. and Mrs. Breninger, a daughter, Mary E., whose birth occurred April 25, 1900.

Politically Mr. Breninger has always been an unswerving adherent of the Republican party and cast his first presidential vote for Benjamin Harrison, believing its past history to be the most creditable and that its present principles are those best calculated to advance the interests of the country. Fraternally he is a member of the Knights of Pythias, being affiliated with

lodge No. 367 at North Webster, and he has at all times endeavored to carry out in his own life the noble and elevating principles of that beneficent brotherhood.

Though still a comparatively young man Mr. Breninger has, by a consistent career and an honest purpose to perform well his part in life, achieved a standing in his community attained by but few of older years. Though active in the interests of his party, he has never been persuaded to accept public office of any nature. In the trial of the noted Bear case he sat upon the jury. Mr. Breninger and his wife are popular socially and look forward to many happy and useful years.

CHARLES V. INKS.

If the present is the link which binds the future with the past, how sweet and pure must be the thoughts of those whose wandering footsteps echo through the silent flower-strewn streets of the dead. Here we note the crumbling moss-covered slab which marks the resting place of one long since departed, but around which there blooms the annual emblems of life and death; over there, 'neath the shade of somber pines and weeping willows, a tiny marble notes the remains of some little one whose youthful joys and griefs are still remembered by a tender mother, who brings fresh flowers with which to mantle the little mound; upon yon rising hill a massive granite column heavenward rears its crown mid heavy foliage, to tell that 'neath its shadow lie the loved remains of those who gave their lives for love of country, and whereon is writ the record of their grand achievements;

down in a little dell, partially hid from view and amid the waving branches of awe-inspiring foliage, another sculptured marble stands as a tribute to some dearly loved one, and the words:

"Though lost to sight,
To memory dear"—

proclaim anew the love of departed days and the never-dying hope that fills the soul of man.

Such, or similar, emotions fill our minds at times, and to place the happy-sad reminders over the remains of those who have gone before is a privilege and duty not to be forgone. All men have their duties in life, some sad, others joyous and full of life's pleasures, but each is a necessity not to be set aside. We are led to these reflections from association with the gentleman whose name stands at the head of this biographical sketch, because of his peculiar fitness for the calling which he has followed in Noble county for the past forty-eight years.

Charles V. Inks was born on the 7th day of September, 1836, in Goshen, Ind., a son of Joseph and Louisa (Vinson) Inks. His father was a native of Franklin county, Ohio, and was born in 1813. John Inks, the grandfather of Charles V., was a soldier in the war of 1812, and his father, the founder of the family in America, came from England during colonial days and was a soldier in the American army during the Revolution. The maternal grandfather was a native of Virginia, but moved to Kentucky and there became the head of a family; he then moved to Miami county, Ohio, where the mother of Charles V. was born in 1816, and died in 1859 at Ligonier, Ind.; her father died in April, 1899. The grandparents

on both sides were settlers in the vicinity of Goshen, Ind., some time in the fall of 1829, and the parents, as above stated, are buried in the Ligonier cemetery. Mr. Inks has one brother, John F., who is engaged with him in the business.

In 1847 Mr. Inks' parents moved from Goshen to Wolf Lake, Noble county, and located near what is now known as Long Swamp. He remembers seeing the skeleton of an Indian which had been found in the hollow of a large log, all the evidences being present that it had been used as a "vault." Its location was a short distance from his home, and the impressions on his youthful mind when the grewsome object was shown him have never been obliterated. He attended school at Wolf Lake, and under the same conditions that surrounded the youth of Indiana in pioneer days succeeded in obtaining a fair understanding of the three elements of education. At the age of seventeen years he began the trade of a stonemason at Elkhart, Ind., and has pursued that vocation for the past forty-five years. He first worked at Elkhart and Wolf Lake, then in Goshen, and in 1868 located in Ligonier, now owning the only plant in his line in the city. His work is well and favorably known throughout the county and adjoining territory, and embraces every variety known to the business. His skill as a mechanic is not only appreciated and recognized, but his courtesy and honorable dealing have done much toward extending his large business.

Mr. Inks was married, in 1860, to Miss Caroline Myers, who was born in Medina county, Ohio, in 1841. She was the daughter of John and Sarah Myers. The mother died in Ohio, and her father ended his days

at Wolf Lake, this county. Mr. and Mrs. Inks have three sons living, and one daughter deceased. Harry E., who is employed in the telephone business, married Miss Rena Tate and is the father of two children; William B., who is a stonemason in the employ of his father, married Miss Lulu Green, and they have one daughter; Albert J., also in his father's employ, married Miss Fannie Jackson; Rosa is deceased.

Politically Mr. Inks is a Democrat, and exercises the franchise in that quiet way which bespeaks a thorough conviction on the issues, whatever they may be. Fraternally he is a Mason, holding membership with Ligonier Lodge, No. 185, F. & A. M.

Mr. and Mrs. Inks enjoy the esteem of numerous friends, and are noted for the quiet manner in which many kindly acts are performed that only spring from the hearts of those who practice and believe in the teachings of the Master. Mrs. Inks is a member of the Presbyterian church and is ever ready to assist in the good work of the congregation with which she worships.

WILLIAM S. BAKER.

Prominently identified as a business man with the progress and development of his native city, William S. Baker, of the firm of J. R. Baker & Sons Company, is well worthy of special mention in this volume of Noble county's prominent men. He was born in Kendallville September 15, 1861, a son of James R. and Edith S. Baker, who were the parents of seven children, who lived to maturity, William S. being the third in order of birth and the oldest son now liv-

ing. His educational advantages were secured through the public schools of the city, which for several years have been of such a high order as to thoroughly equip an ambitious student for the practical duties of life. Making excellent use of his time, in 1887 he entered the employ of the Flint & Walling Manufacturing Company, taking a position in the clerical department, where he remained until 1895, when he resigned his position to engage in business with his father and younger brothers, James Elmer and Clarence E. Baker, forming the above named company.

September 10, 1889, William S. Baker wedded Miss Jennie H. Dooley, born at Groveland, Putnam county, Ind., June 6, 1866, a daughter of John W. and Elizabeth (Hall) Dooley. While the arduous duties of Mr. Baker as secretary of the J. R. Baker & Sons Company give him but little time for the cultivation and extension of those social amenities of life which tend to a higher civilization and strengthen the social fabric, he is nevertheless always alert and active in the promotion of such efforts as result beneficially to the community. Fraternally he is a member of Star Tent, No. 52, K. O. T. M. Mr. and Mrs. Baker are the parents of two children, Charles Hugh and Laurence D.

The remote ancestry of Mr. Baker and the details of the early life of his father, James R. Baker, form an interesting part in the family history, and will be found fully set forth in the biography of that gentleman which appears elsewhere in this volume. And it is through the careful preservation of our ancestry that history can be written and thus keep alive by transmission to posterity from father to son that pride of

family which guards the good name from suspicion or wrong doing, and gives to the world the men and women who ever maintain the grand virtues on which our civilization rests.

WASHINGTON WOLF.

Orange township is not behind any of her sister townships of Noble county in the number of prominent and successful farmers who have done so much toward the development and advancement of her material and moral interests. Washington Wolf is well accorded a place among those whose names will long be remembered by those of future generations on whom the duties of citizenship shall rest. Born in Stark county, Ohio, October 9, 1837, he there lived until about eleven years of age. About 1848 his parents sought the more fertile fields of Indiana and settled on a farm in Orange township, Noble county. The father of Washington, Samuel Wolf, was born in Pennsylvania. His mother, also a native of that state, was a Miss Hester Lyman. Shortly after their marriage they moved to Ohio, thence to Indiana, as above stated, where the father died at the age of sixty-nine years and the mother some years later at the age of eighty-three. They were the parents of six children: Sarah A., who is the wife of Edmund A. Locker; Washington; Milton; Matilda became the wife of John Dyer and died in Orange township; Cordelia is the wife of Jacob Shanour; and Ada, who married Albert Kesler.

In 1863 Washington Wolf led to the altar Miss Rebecca Keefer, the ceremony being performed in Orange township. She



WASHINGTON WOLF GROUP.

was a native of Pennsylvania, but Mr. Wolf suffered the loss of her companionship in May, 1874. She was the mother of his four children: Emma, now the wife of Benjamin Williams; Charles, William and Eugene. On September 3, 1874, Mr. Wolf was again married, the lady being Mrs. Mary (Rober) Colley, a daughter of David and Susanna (Diehl) Rober—the father deceased; she was the widow of Nathaniel Colley, who was born December 24, 1842, in Portage county, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Wolf had born to them two children: Erie and Harvey.

Mr. Wolf has made valuable improvements upon his farm of one hundred and fifty acres, the well-tilled fields, comfortable home and ample barns and outbuildings being sufficient evidence that intelligence, thrift and energy have been applied thereto, in which his estimable wife has proved a helpmate whose example to her children will be productive of much good in forming their characters and preparing them for future lives of usefulness. In this connection it will not be amiss to mention that Mrs. Wolf's sister is the wife of J. F. Holsinger, a wealthy and prominent farmer of Orange township. Mr. Wolf is one of those well-preserved gentlemen whose correct habits have turned aside or held in abeyance the marks which time in its flight leaves upon all members of the human family, and, like his wife, carries the years with that grace and dignity which never permits one to seemingly grow old save in years. That many years of usefulness are still in store for them is not only well believed but the numerous friends throughout the circle of their acquaintance who gather at times

within their hospitable home sincerely predict and hope may still be theirs.

Mrs. Mary Wolf (*née* Raber) was born in Summit county, Ohio, December 24, 1842, and departed this life at her home one mile south of Wolcottville, Ind., on September 20, 1901, aged fifty-eight years, eight months and twenty days. In 1872 she was united in marriage to Nathaniel Colley. This tie was severed by death in 1873. On September 3, 1874, she became the wife of Washington Wolf. To them were born two sons, Erie and Harvey.

Mrs. Wolf became a member of the Evangelical church in 1876 at Wolcottville, and continued in the faith until she was called home. She was a kind and affectionate mother, a loving companion and respected by all who knew her. The funeral was held at the home Sunday, September 22, 1901. Interment in the Brimfield cemetery. Sermon preached by Rev. Mygrant.

"A precious one from us has gone,
The voice we loved is stilled;
A place is vacant in our home
Which never can be filled."

Mr. Wolf, like all good citizens, is ever ready to assist by his counsel and means in the promotion of those enterprises which tend to the advancement and prosperity of the county, particularly in the matter of good school facilities for the education of the young and first-class roads for the easy and rapid transit from one part of the county to the other. He is held in high esteem for his many sterling qualities, and well deserves mention in this volume of biographical memoirs of Noble county's prominent citizens.

NOTE.—After the above compilation Mr. Wolf lost his dear companion in life, who died September 20, 1901. She was one of those beautiful, religious and home-loving wives whose beautiful influence was felt not only in the home but in the community. Her life was but the reflection of her beautiful character. Her home was her paradise, and she was ever ready to advocate any measure, with her husband, which would elevate the minds of her dear children and the social, moral and religious sentiment of the community. Her couch was surrounded by her dear, loving children and sorrowing husband and friends, and the last sad rites were attended by many sympathizing friends. The beautiful family circle, where joy and sweet companionship were paramount, has been severed, and she will ever be remembered as a loving friend and mother. Her remains were interred in the Osborn cemetery, where she will never be forgotten.

E. G. THOMPSON,

The accomplished editor of the Ligonier Leader, the leading Republican journal of Noble county, Ind., was born in Clearfield county, Penn., December 26, 1854, and is a son of Stacy W. and Elizabeth (Bloom) Thompson. He spent his early years on a farm, near a small village, where he acquired the rudiments of an education, advancing far enough to become a teacher, when, in 1870, he removed to Michigan. He served a three-years apprenticeship in the art preservative. Following up the printing business he held positions on papers in Michigan, Ohio, Wisconsin and Iowa. In 1879

he was engaged in publishing the Saturday Evening Leader at Sturgis, Mich., and in 1880 came to Ligonier. On the 4th day of June, 1880, the first number of The Leader was issued and every number of its six hundred copies was taken. The circulation kept on increasing until to-day it has the largest *bona fide* circulation (1,847) of any weekly paper in the county. This statement is not an idle boast, but is based on fact, and backed by a one-hundred-dollar offer from one of the leading advertising agencies of the country, Messrs. George P. Rowell & Company, of New York.

The Leader had a very small and limited outfit in the beginning, consisting of a few fonts of type, a hand press, small jobber and barely enough body type to set up two pages of the paper in its original size. To-day the same type would scarcely be sufficient to compose a single page of the Leader. Its first quarters soon became too small, owing to the constant increase of business, and in 1882 it found ample and commodious rooms in the new Shrock block, where it still holds forth, though its quarters have been twice enlarged. From the primitive hand-press it now has the more modern cylinder machine, driven by steam; has put in newer and larger job presses, an abundance of job type, paper cutter and other material, until to-day it is able to supply any demand in the county, and an equipment that is equal to that of any office in this section.

Mr. Thompson is certainly a publisher who thoroughly understands his business, and as a writer is terse, pungent and logical in his editorials. His local columns are newsy and interesting in their details, and the general tone of the paper is pure in senti-

ment and moral in diction. Politically Mr. Thompson has always been a staunch Republican. He cast his first presidential ballot for Rutherford B. Hayes in 1876, and has never missed an election since.

Mr. Thompson is individually of a genial temperament and has made for himself a host of personal and political friends, while his business push and enterprise have won the approbation of all.

ALBERT S. BORDNER,

Proprietor of the principal livery, feed and sale stables of Ligonier, Noble county, Ind., was born in Perry township, this county, February 18, 1868. His parents, John W. and Sarah (Stigner) Bordner, natives of Canton, Ohio, came to this city in 1864 and located on a farm in Perry township, but afterward removed to Sparta township, where the mother died in the autumn of 1900 at the age of fifty-nine years. The family consist of eight children, the eldest two being natives of Ohio: Francis Almira married Isaac Wells, a well-to-do farmer of Perry township; David Franklin is also a farmer of Perry township; Charles learned the barber's trade and is now in Toledo, Ohio; Albert S. is the subject of this biography; Otis is a farmer of Sparta township; Alta is the wife of Elmer Peffer, of York township; Joseph is employed by his brother, Albert S., and a partner with him in a farm in Sparta township; Leona is a young lady at home with her father, and has charge of his household.

Albert S. Bordner was educated in the public schools of Perry township, and early

began life's struggles for personal independence as a farmer, using rented land. Believing he could obtain better results for his labor in a city, he went to Cleveland, Ohio, obtained a position on the street-car lines of that city and was soon a conductor, holding the position for eight years. The big strike of 1898, however, caused him to abandon his position and he returned to Ligonier and engaged in the livery business at his present stand, where he is meeting with very gratifying success. His stables contain a fine lot of horses, far above the average, and his vehicles embrace the best and most up-to-date styles to be found in the city, the entire outfit representing a cash valuation of over three thousand dollars. His turnouts are in constant demand, and he gives steady employment to three hands besides himself.

Mr. Bordner was married, in 1892, to Miss Maude Knight, a daughter of William and Susan Knight, of Ligonier. Mr. Knight was accidentally killed by a train on the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway in 1895; his widow now resides at the old home in Ligonier.

Mr. and Mrs. Bordner are the parents of two daughters—Fay, aged seven years, and Ruth, a miss of five years. Socially Mr. Bordner is a member of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. Politically he casts his vote in the interest of the Democratic party. The ancestors of the Bordners came from Germany and settled in Pennsylvania. The Stigner ancestors were also of German origin, but were early settlers in America.

In the autumn of 1900 Mr. Bordner and his brother Joseph bought a farm of one hundred acres, located in Sparta township,

which is now under cultivation. It is a fine piece of property, well improved, and is valued at five thousand dollars. Mr. Bordner and his estimable wife are worthy representatives of that type of American citizenship which is ever held in esteem by the community wherein their lives may be spent, and they well deserve a place in this volume of biographical history.

CHRISTIAN BARHAN.

Christian Barhan was born in Baltimore county, Md., August 5, 1816. Shortly after our subject's birth his father died. When he was yet a babe in arms, barely nine months old, his mother left the land of sunny climes and with her little one moved to the Buckeye state, where she settled in Richland county. There our subject spent his boyhood days and knew no other home till he attained his majority. In 1837 he left Richland county and moved to Kosciusko county, Ind., but not being satisfied with the outlook he remained there for only a few months, moving from there to Noble county, Ind., where he purchased two hundred and forty acres of land in the eastern part of Jefferson township. This he improved and cleared, and on it erected several good buildings. There he spent the remaining sixty-one years of his life, dying April 14, 1898, at the ripe old age of eighty-two.

Mr. Barhan was married, in Noble county, Ind., April 2, 1850, to Miss Mary C. Curry. This estimable woman was born in Franklin county, Penn., December 22, 1829. Her father was Andrew Curry, and her mother was Frances Long, who died in

Shelby county, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Curry were natives of Pennsylvania. Mr. Curry roamed over the central states very extensively before settling in Noble county. After leaving Pennsylvania he lived for a time in Champaign county, Ohio, and later in Shelby county, the same state; thence he moved to Noble county, Ind., in 1842, and lived for many years in Elkhart township. Then he tried Logan county, Ill., but after several years' residence there he retired to Indiana, and again took up his abode in Noble county, where he spent the rest of his days at the home of his grandson, Lambert McFarland, dying at the very advanced age of ninety-eight.

Mrs. Barhan was the third in a family of five. Mr. and Mrs. Barhan were the parents of five children: Frances W., wife of Lambert McFarland; Eleanor M., the wife of Frank Pepple; Jane A., the wife of Theron Holcombe; Willis A., and Alvin A.

Though not a member of any church Mr. Barhan was always a liberal supporter of churches, and Mrs. Barhan is a member of the Evangelical Lutheran church.

ABEL BARNUM.

No class of agriculturists in the state of Indiana is more skilled or thrifty than that which comes from the New England and other eastern states, and of such is the gentleman whose name appears above.

Platt Barnum, the father of Abel Barnum, was born in Fairfield county, Conn., about the year 1790, and was a son of Stephen Barnum, of old colonial descent, and Fairfield county was always his home.

Mrs. Platt Barnum, whose given name was Alethea, was also a native of Fairfield county, and was born near the town of Bethel in 1792, and died at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. F. S. Couch, in Sullivan county, New York, when seventy-two years of age. The father of Alethea Barnum was also christened Abel, and bore the surname of Barnum; he was born in 1765 in Connecticut, was also of colonial descent and died near the town of Bethel, Fairfield county, Conn., at the advanced age of eighty-five years and five months.

To the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Platt Barnum were born three sons and four daughters in the following order: Lucia, Maria, Minerva, Abel, Lewis H. Amanda and Albert S. The fourth born in this family, Abel, had his nativity in Fairfield county, Conn., June 30, 1821, and in the spring of 1822 was taken by his parents to Sullivan county, N. Y., where they settled and where Abel grew to manhood and was reared on a farm. In 1844 Abel came to Noble county, Ind., and shortly afterward purchased a tract of one hundred and sixty acres of wooded land in what is now Albion township. This tract he diligently set to work to clear up, and from it to Albion city he cut out the first road, a distance of about three-quarters of a mile. He also erected upon his land some of the finest farm buildings in the township, and has added to his original purchase eighty acres and now owns a compact body of land comprising two hundred and forty acres, nearly all of which he has placed under cultivation. He has been indefatigable in his diligence, and can justly boast of the possession of one of the finest estates in the township.

Mr. Barnum was first united in mar-

riage, in Jefferson township, Noble county, April 30, 1848, with Miss Jane Sweet, a daughter of Jerome Sweet and a native of Onondaga county, N. Y. Mrs. Jane Barnum was called away February 14, 1882, at the age of fifty-two years, leaving two children, Orlo P. and Alethea, the latter dying August 10, 1882, when about twenty-seven years of age. After this sad and double bereavement Mr. Barnum nursed his sorrow in silence for many months, but on December 19, 1883, took to himself another helpmate in the person of Miss Mary Potts, a daughter of Samuel Potts. This lady was born in Sullivan county, N. Y., September 4, 1845, and has borne her husband one child, Abel, Jr., now a bright and intelligent young man. Abel Barnum is one of the most public-spirited and prominent citizens of Albion township, taking at all times an active and decided interest in public affairs—national, state and local. In politics he is a Republican, and has filled the office of justice of the peace for one term, and it is said of him that rarely, if ever, has one of his decisions been reversed by higher courts. His walk through life has been such as to prove the sincerity of his word, and his acts have been such as to command the respect of his fellow citizens. His has been a bright and shining example well worthy of the emulation of the young, and no higher compliment can be paid to any man.

LAMBERT McFARLAND.

The tilling of the soil is an occupation requiring time and patience, and is above all the most honorable pursuit in this coun-

try. Lambert McFarland was born on a farm about ten miles from Mansfield, Richland county, Ohio, September 20, 1846. His father was Daniel McFarland, a native of Knox county, Ohio, where he spent nearly all the days of his life. His mother was Rutha Welsh Dolle McFarland. She was born in Maryland and moved from that state, with southern sympathies, to Richland county, Ohio, with her family in the fall of 1855. After her husband's death in Richland county, she almost immediately moved to Noble county and settled in Jefferson township, where she died a few years later.

The subject was the youngest of four children, the others: James; Louisa, who became the wife of A. Hupp; and Jackson, deceased. He went to Noble county, Ind., with his mother in 1855 when he was nine years of age. He has made that county his home ever since and has been a respected and beloved resident here. His occupation had been that of a farmer. He owns one hundred and sixty acres of the finest land in the county and is thoroughly conversant with the best methods of getting from the soil the largest returns at the least expense.

The subject was married, in Noble county, October 24, 1872, to Miss Frances E. Barhan. She was a daughter of Christian and Mary C. (Curry) Barhan, who were among the first settlers of Noble county. Mr. Barhan was born in Baltimore county, Md., August 5, 1816. Mrs. Barhan was born in Franklin county, Penn., December 22, 1829. Mr. and Mrs. Barhan had five children: Frances E., the wife of the subject of this sketch; Eleanor M., the wife of Frank Pepple; Jane A., the wife of Theron Holcomb; Willis A.; and Alvin A. Mr. Barhan died in Jefferson township April 14,

1898, at the advanced age of eighty-one years. Mrs. McFarland was born in Jefferson township April 7, 1851. Mr. and Mrs. McFarland are the parents of two children, Owen D. and Jesta.

The father of Mrs. Mary C. Barhan was Andrew Curry, who was born in Path Valley, Franklin county, Penn., August 28, 1802. He was one of the earliest settlers of Noble county, to which he went in 1842. At first he settled in Elkhart township, where he lived for many years. From there he moved to Illinois, but after a residence in that state of several years he moved back to Indiana, this time to Noble county. There, during the last nine years of his life, he lived with the subject and died at his home April 13, 1900.

Mr. Curry's first wife was Frances Long. She died in Elkhart township June 17, 1839. After her death he married her sister, Adessa Long. She died October 21, 1856, also in Elkhart township. His third wife was Elizabeth Graham. She died at Brimfield, Ind., in the spring of 1891, at the advanced age of eighty-seven years.

BENJAMIN F. BOWMAN.

Benjamin F. Bowman, deputy sheriff of Noble county, Ind., and liveryman at Albion, was born in York township, this county, July 7, 1863, and is a son of Jonas and Maria (Foot) Bowman, natives of Ohio. Jonas Bowman was but a child of six years when brought to Noble county in 1838, and here has been reared to farming, living now on the farm where the family first settled among the pioneers. This farm was entered

from the government, and Jonas now owns a fine estate of two hundred and forty-five acres in York township. Here Mrs. Maria Bowman died in March, 1891, at the age of sixty years, the mother of two sons and two daughters, viz.: Amelia, unmarried and living with her father; Benjamin F., the subject of this sketch; Charles M., an unmarried farmer at the old home; and Nellie, the wife of Riley E. Smith, a farmer and teacher in York township, with one child.

Benjamin F. Bowman received a preliminary course of instruction in the public schools of York township and then took a course in the Valparaiso Business College. He began life on his own account, however, as a farmer, and followed this calling for seven years; then went on the road as a salesman for three years. In 1892 he came to Albion, and for one year conducted the popular hotel known as the Albion House. In 1893 he engaged in the livery business at the present stand of Ed. Engle, and in 1896 built a fine brick barn on South Orange street, where he has since done a very active and successful business, his stand being most popular, it being finely equipped in every respect at a cost of about two thousand dollars, while the barn itself is worth about four thousand dollars.

Mr. Bowman was married, December 30, 1884, to Miss Lydia M. Clark, a native of Sparta township, and a daughter of Jeremiah and Margaret Clark; the father, who was a member of the Thirtieth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, died while in service during the Civil war. To Mr. and Mrs. Bowman have been born three children, viz.: Howard S., Neva M. and Bessie M., all still living with their parents. In politics Mr. Bowman is an energetic and hard-

working Republican. He was appointed deputy sheriff under the administration of C. C. Simons, January 9, 1895, and reappointed under Harry Bell, January 9, 1899, and has efficiently served in that capacity for six years. He has filled various other official positions, and is usually selected as a delegate to the Republican conventions of his county and district. In June, 1900, he was one of the doorkeepers at the Republican national convention held at Philadelphia. In the race for the United States marshalship of Indiana Mr. Bowman was a formidable candidate and secured the best of endorsements, but the recommendation was made by the wrong senator, hence his opponent received the appointment.

Mr. Bowman is a member of the Knights of Pythias and the Modern Woodmen of America, and Mrs. Bowman is a member of the Christian church, the Rathbone Sisters and is also a lady Maccabee. Mr. Bowman is a radical opponent of the use of tobacco in any form and of stimulants of every kind. He is a gentleman of genial disposition and pleasant manners, and has deservedly won the esteem of warm and true-hearted friends.

JOHN D. BLACK.

To the Bard of Avon have been imputed the words, "Some men are born great, some achieve greatness, and some have greatness thrust upon them," but in the consideration of the subject to be discussed in this article the first two clauses of the quotation seem to have been the work of Nature, while the last clause seems to have been the fiat of

Fate. At all events, the record which here follows of the life and career of this remarkable man will give a clew to the reader which will enable him to decide, pro or con.

Frederick Amos Black, the father of John D., was born in Baltimore, Md., July 31, 1813, and was a son of Peter Black, who was also a native of Maryland and was a soldier of the war of 1812, but died in Jefferson township, Noble county, Ind., when about seventy-three years old. The mother of John D. Black bore the maiden name of Sophia Shaffer, and was a native of Bedford county, Penn., but died December 9, 1850, in Jefferson township at the comparatively early age of thirty-five years. The father of Mrs. Black, who was in all probability a native of Bedford county, Penn., died in Richland county, Ohio, when about seventy years old. These parents had a family of two sons and four daughters, and of these John D. Black was the first born. The place of nativity of John D. Black was in Richland county, Ohio, and the date of his birth was May 15, 1839. In 1845 his parents left the home farm, nine miles south of Mansfield, and brought with them their son, John D., and settled in section 24, Jefferson township, Noble county, where the child was reared to manhood and was trained to agricultural pursuits. That he profited by his early training is shown by the fact that he now owns one of the best farms of one hundred and fifty-eight acres in Jefferson township.

The marriage of John D. Black was celebrated in Noble county January 10, 1883, with Miss Margaret Genanger, who was born in this county and is a daughter of Frederick and Elizabeth (Hess) Genanger. Frederick Genanger was born in France and

his wife in Germany, and the latter died in Allen township, Noble county, about the year 1890, when fifty-nine years of age. Mr. and Mrs. Genanger had a family of ten children, one son and nine daughters, and of these Mrs. Black was one of the younger. She was born in Allen township December 7, 1863, and has borne her husband four children, viz.: Martha, Minnie, Bessie and Mabel.

In politics Mr. Black is an energetically active Republican, and is untiring in his labors for the success of his party at the polls and in the propagation of its principles, and is extremely popular with its leaders and with the local rank and file. In 1874 he was elected county treasurer of Noble county, was re-elected in 1876 and served both terms with faithful devotion to the interests of the people of the county, retiring with great eclat. In 1888 Mr. Black was elected county commissioner and again elected to the same office in 1892, and these two terms he also filled to the great approbation of his constituents who, by this time, had discovered a jewel they had overlooked, to their mortification, in 1870, when they had suffered Mr. Black to be defeated in the race for the office of county auditor by an adverse majority of two hundred and sixty-nine votes.

The military record of J. D. Black has also been a matter of congratulation among his friends and of pride to the county, and his career as a soldier seems to have been attended with the same good fortune that has followed him in his civil pursuits. Brave and true, he well deserved, however, the success he met with while gallantly serving in the defense of his country's flag during the Civil war. January 31, 1862, J. D. Black

enlisted in Company I, Forty-eighth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, served until after the close of hostilities and was mustered out at Louisville, Ky., July 25, 1865, with the rank of second lieutenant. During this long term of service Lieutenant Black took part in many fierce and sanguinary engagements, including the siege of Corinth, and, later, in the battle at the same place; the battles at Iuka and Holly Springs, Miss.; in March, 1863, marched with Grant's army to invest Vicksburg. He was in the Yazoo river expedition; in the fight at Champion Hills and that of Missionary Ridge; and was with General W. T. Sherman in his world-famed march from Atlanta to the sea. The only casualty he suffered was caused by the fragment of a shell at Vicksburg, which incapacitated him for a short time only, and the only reward he has received are his commission, which was not awarded him until near the close of the war, and the lasting gratitude of his fellow countrymen.

JOHN M. BONHAM.

It is frequently said that good men rarely go into politics. While it is perhaps true that the professional politician is not always as truthful and honest as he ought to be, it must be borne in mind that the professional politician is rarely the man who is elected to office and kept there.

John M. Bonham, county assessor of Noble county, Ind., was born near Madison, Sauk county, Wis., December 3, 1854. His father was the late William Bonham, and first saw the light of day in Buckinghamshire, England. His mother was Elizabeth

Hadley, and was born in Belleville, Richland county, Ohio.

The subject's parents moved from Sauk county, Wis., to Noble county, Ind., in 1864 and settled in Jefferson township, where they lived till the father's death, June 22, 1878, at fifty-three years of age. Their union was blessed with six children, two sons and four daughters: Sarah M., wife of James Grumbo, of Jefferson township; John M., the subject of this sketch; Justina L., wife of Milton D. Stanley, of Avilla, Ind.; Homer H., a resident of Plymouth, Ind.; Arabella, wife of William Stewart, of Avilla; and Minnie M., wife of S. F. Spohn, of Goshen, Ind.

The subject of this sketch was ten years of age at the time of his parents' removal from Wisconsin to Indiana, and he has lived in Jefferson township ever since with the exception of fifteen months spent in California and nine months in Salt Lake City, Utah. He received his education in the common schools of Jefferson and at the Albion high school. Like many other of our educated men, for many years he was engaged in teaching during the winter months and farming during the summer. He was married, in Green township, Noble county, March 17, 1881, to Miss Alice R. Stanley. Her father, the late Hon. Henry C. Stanley, was born January 22, 1818, and died June 18, 1898, and was a resident of Green township for very many years. Her mother, whose maiden name was Sophronia Beeson, and who was the second wife of the Hon. H. C. Stanley, was born in Wayne county, Ind., December 24, 1824. She was the mother of nine children, three daughters and six sons, two of whom died in infancy. Those who lived to grow up were: J. Frank;

Mary, wife of O. P. Barnum; Milton D.; Alice R., wife of the subject of this sketch; Cyrus H.; Charles M.; and Henry L. The last one mentioned died November 3, 1893, at Battle Creek, Mich.

The Hon. H. C. Stanley served three terms in the house of representatives of the state of Indiana. He was also trustee of Green township and served a term as county commissioner. His first wife was Hannah Hunt, a native of Wayne county, Ind., where she died in the year 1840. There was one child by this marriage, Aaron J., and he died in Green township February 27, 1901. Mrs. Alice R. Bonham, our subject's wife, was born in Green township April 25, 1858. Mr. and Mrs. Bonham are the parents of two children, Walter S. and Blanche. Our subject was elected county assessor in the fall of 1896, and served so acceptably that he was re-elected in the fall of 1900. He has always taken a deep interest and an active part in all matters of a local character, and has always affiliated with the Republican party. Mrs. Bonham has taken an active part in church work, both in the Methodist Episcopal and Lutheran denominations. In 1891 our subject settled on the one-hundred-and-sixty-acre farm where he now lives, which contains all the first-class modern improvements that a man of culture and education invariably appreciates and considers necessary.

ALLEN C. HOFFMAN,

Trustee of Jefferson township, Noble county, Ind., was born on his father's farm in this township on the 25th day of December,

1864, and was therefore what is known throughout the civilized world as a "Christmas gift" to his parents, the late John Hoffman and Elmira (Walker) Hoffman, of whom further mention will be made as this biographical sketch progresses, and of whom a distinct sketch will be given in juxtaposition.

John Hoffman, deceased, was a native of York county, Penn., and his wife, Elvina, of Ohio. They were married in the latter state and came to Noble county, Ind., in 1854, and settled in Jefferson township, where John, the father, passed away April 23, 1899. To John Hoffman and wife were born five sons and four daughters, of whom Allen C. was the sixth in order of birth.

Allen C. Hoffman was educated in the common schools of his native township and at Oberlin, Ohio. He assisted in the cultivation of the home place until his marriage in Elkhart township, July 4, 1888, to Miss Viola Kearn, daughter of John and Eunice (Gibson) Kearn, residents of Polk county, Iowa. Mrs. Hoffman was, however, born in Elkhart township, Noble county, Ind., July 18, 1864, and to this union have been born four children, viz.: Raymond R., Ruby B., Bessie B. and May M.

In politics Mr. Hoffman is a Democrat, and has been honored by his party by being elected township trustee of Jefferson township in November, 1900, which office he is filling with credit to himself and to the gratification of his party and the public at large. As an agriculturist, being now in the prime of life, he has won an enviable reputation, and his eighty-acre homestead is a model of neatness and intelligent husbandry. He and his family are held in very

high esteem by the community in which they live, and they are indeed a credit to themselves and their neighbors.

John Hoffman, the deceased father of Allen C. Hoffman, was born June 7, 1827, and was a son of Adam Hoffman, who was also a native of Pennsylvania, but ended his days in Ohio. John was reared to manhood in his native state, York county, Penn., and in Morrow county, Ohio. He married, March 31, 1850, in Morrow county, Ohio, Miss Elvina Walker, a native of the county, born May 9, 1831. Her father, Christopher Walker, was born in Pennsylvania, but died in Morrow county, Ohio, at a very advanced age; the mother of Mrs. Hoffman was also a native of the Keystone state and passed away in Morrow county, Ohio, when about eighty years old. Mr. and Mrs. Walker had a family of eleven children, of whom Mrs. Hoffman was one of the younger and was reared in her native county until she became Mrs. Hoffman. Two years after this happy event had occurred Mr. and Mrs. Hoffman came to Noble county, Ind., and in the spring of 1853 settled in Jefferson township on a farm, on which Mr. Hoffman died, April 23, 1899, one of the most honored of the residents of the township and county. There were born to this marriage nine children, in the following order; James, Emma, Mary (deceased at two years), John, George W., Allen C., Jennie M. (wife of Hanson W. Bowen), William and Lucy E. (wife of Marion Eddy).

Mr. Hoffman had been reared a wagon-maker, and at the time of his death was the owner of upward of six hundred acres of splendid land which he had improved with an excellent dwelling to correspond, and was classed among the most substantial agri-

culturists of Jefferson township. Farming had been his vocation ever since his coming to Noble county.

HERBERT E. BECHTEL.

Herbert E. Bechtel, a popular young business man of Albion, Ind., was born in Ai, Fulton county, Ohio, December 5, 1867, and is a son of Jacob N. and Maria (Quiggle) Bechtel, natives of Ohio and of German antecedents. The father's people were early settlers in Pennsylvania, but later removed to Ohio, and in Delta, Fulton county, that state, the parents of Herbert E. now reside. The ancestors of Mrs. Maria (Quiggle) Bechtel were Huguenots, and of these several came to America in the Mayflower, while she is herself a distant relative of the well-known Hale family of England.

The family of Jacob N. and Maria Bechtel comprise four sons and one daughter, and of these Herbert E. is the eldest, the others being Oman O., employed in the manufacture of firearms for the government in the arsenal at Springfield, Mass., is married and is the father of two daughters; Alonzo H., employed in a department store in Toledo, Ohio, is married and has had three daughters borne to him; Ned N., who resides at the parental home near Delta, Ohio, is married and has one daughter; Annie, who is employed in a store, is the youngest of the family.

Herbert E. Bechtel was educated in the common schools of Delta, Ohio, but began his career as a salesman at the early age of eleven years, and this has been his work in life up to the present time. His first ex-

perience was in the grocery business at Delta, where he held a situation seven years, and was next employed for two years in a clothing store at the same place. He next went into the clothing business in partnership with his uncle, Frederick Quiggle, at Edgerton, Ohio, but at the end of two years sold his interest to his partner, came to Garrett, Ind., and for seven months filled the position of salesman in a clothing house, a business for which he was peculiarly qualified. Here his marriage took place, February 14, 1892, to Miss Flora M. Jacobs, daughter of George and Caroline Jacobs, of Edgerton, Ohio, where she was reared and educated. May 1, 1892, Mr. Bechtel brought his bride to Albion, where he accepted his present position with J. Staadecker, now Schloss Brothers. Mr. and Mrs. Bechtel have had born to them four children, of whom Harold H. is seven years old and Berdien three years; Derrel died at the age of three months, and Eva was called away when six months of age.

In politics Mr. Bechtel is an influential Republican, and at one time served as town treasurer of Edgerton, Ohio. In a very close competitive examination April 9, 1901, he secured the recommendation for the post-mastership of Albion, to succeed J. Q. Knox, and this appointment will be made May 1, 1902. This is a well deserved recognition of Mr. Bechtel's merits and political services. Fraternally Mr. Bechtel is a member of Fulton Lodge, No. 248, A. F. & A. M., at Delta, Ohio, and Mrs. Bechtel is a member of the Presbyterian church.

Mr. Bechtel is a deservedly popular young man, whose genial temperament and affable manners have secured him scores of friends everywhere. He has held the posi-

tion of principal salesman in the dry-goods and clothing store in which he is now employed for the past nine years, and his estimable wife is a prominent factor in the social circles of Albion, while their two bright and promising children are the pets of everybody with whom they happen to meet.

ELBERT E. HUSTON.

Elbert E. Huston is the eldest of a family of ten children. He was born on his father's farm in Jefferson township, Noble county, Ind., September 24, 1854. The early life of Mr. Huston was spent on the home place, but his parents, recognizing the value and importance of an education, sent him successively through the common schools of the district and then to the high school at Albion, and from there, believing that a business education was of great help to a farmer, they sent him through the Parsons Business College at Kalamazoo, Mich.

After completing his education Elbert E. returned to his home and continued to live on his father's farm until his marriage, March 13, 1879, to Miss Osie Franks, in Orange township, Noble county, a daughter of William and Elizabeth (Johnson) Franks.

Mr. and Mrs. Franks were natives of Wayne county, Ohio. They had, however, early settled in Defiance county, Ohio, and from there had moved to Noble county, Ind., where they settled in Orange township in the fall of 1865. Mr. Franks died July 8, 1871, at the age of fifty-one years. He was followed by Mrs. Franks, August 31, 1888, at the age of sixty-eight years.

Mr. and Mrs. Franks were the parents of nine children: Julius A., Mary D., Thomas J., an unnamed infant, N. Albert, Samantha C., Willis P., Osie E. and Cora Elizabeth. Mrs. Osie Huston, next to the youngest of the family, was born in De-fiance county, Ohio, January 22, 1859.

Mr. and Mrs. Huston are the parents of four children: Everett Chalmers, Mary Catherine, Orpha Lucile and Mildred Franks.

When Elbert E. Huston was married he left the paternal roof that had sheltered him hitherto and settled on the farm in Jefferson township where he now resides. He has two hundred and twenty-five acres under excellent cultivation and deals extensively in stock. He takes an active interest in politics and is identified with the Republican party. (For further family history of Mr. Huston see sketch of William Huston, which appears on another page of this volume.)

DAVID LOY,

Who has been identified with Noble county, Ind., since 1841, was born in the state of Ohio November 30, 1821, and is a son of George and Susan (Crawford) Loy, both of whom were natives of Maryland, but left the state of their birth and located in Ohio when young, where they were joined in marriage and reared a family of three children—two sons and one daughter, of whom David is the eldest. Thomas, the second child, was born in 1824 and has been twice married—first to Miss Elizabeth Simpson, then to Miss Addie Lessley. Maria, the daughter, is the wife of Thomas Brown.

After their children were almost grown the parents decided to locate in Indiana and chose Noble county as the place of their residence.

David Loy accompanied his parents to Noble county and made the most of his opportunities, working early and late to get a start in life. It was here he became acquainted with Miss Jane Bowsher, who was destined to become his wife. In order that he might have a home to which to take his bride he bought his present farm, which at that time was covered by dense timber, and it required patient and untiring effort to clear it and get it ready for cultivation. He cut down trees, made a small clearing and erected a small house, to which he felt that he could bring a wife and provide for her comfort. In 1844 the magic words were pronounced which made them man and wife and they took up the burdens of life together, earnest and cheerful in the work which lay before them. They were used to labor and did not falter at any obstacle which presented itself before them, but courageously overcame it and had the satisfaction of adding to their store of worldly goods until they numbered two hundred acres of the best land in Noble county as their own, and are amply able to spend the remainder of their lives in a well-earned rest if they are so disposed.

Mrs. Loy is a daughter of Daniel and Mary (Trees) Bowsher, and was born July 4, 1829. Seven children have blessed their home, viz.: Minerva, who was born January 25, 1857, and passed to her reward in May, 1894. She became the wife of John Harter and bore him one son, Logan, who grew to manhood and is now stationed in Oregon as a minister of the United Brethren

church; Sarah was born February 19, 1860, and was but a little child of five years when she was recalled to the home above; Maria, who was born September 20, 1861, grew to womanhood and married George Growcock, by whom she has one son, Oliver; Rosa, who was born April 4, 1863, married Solomon Fahl, and is the mother of three children—Eva (in the eighth grade at school), Harry and Hallie; George, who was born October 5, 1864, married Miss Ora Lamb and is the father of six children—Carrie (in the seventh grade and also in music), Rosetta, Lulu L., Josie G., Harley C. and Wade D., the two latter being deceased; Thomas, born September 8, 1868, married Edith Berry; and Daniel, born January 27, 1866, married Miss Rosa A. Greenwood and has an interesting family of six children, Rosa A. (in the eighth grade and has taken music), Alta L., Shirley M., Arthur, Icy M., Elma R. and Jennings C. Mr. Loy has always affiliated with the Democratic party and in religion is connected with the German Reform church located at Millersburg, Ind.

DANIEL B. DRAIN.

Daniel B. Drain, of Noble county, Ind., was born in Belfast, county of Antrim, Ireland, April 26, 1850, and is a son of John and Rachel (Brown) Drain, also natives of Belfast, where they were married in 1837 and where John Drain was a stock-dealer. Ten children were born to them, six of whom are buried in their native land. The father also died in Belfast, and the mother came to America in 1851, followed a year later by the four surviving children. Land-

ing in New York, they continued to make that city their home until 1860, when they came to Indiana and have since been honored residents of Noble county.

While living in New York Daniel B. Drain secured a position as errand boy with Madam Demorest, the famous fashion leader, and remained in that capacity two years, at the same time attending night school and getting a fair start in the way of an education. Soon after coming to Noble county he was taken in charge by John Poyser, who kept him until he was eighteen, and it was during this time that his education was completed in the schools of Perry township. Having completed the term of his apprenticeship with Mr. Poyser young Drain hired out by the month in Noble county for two years and then went west, where he remained another two years. Returning to Indiana, he continued to work by the month until December 1, 1872, when he was married and made his home in Ligonier, where he was employed in a foundry and as a hod carrier. Later he became a horse dealer in the employ of Strauss Brothers, and still later he entered the mercantile business, working for a Mr. Reeves. He continued in this position three years, when he purchased a tract of land of Timothy Hudson and settled down to agricultural pursuits. Three years later he bought seventy-two acres of the Strauss Brothers and made that his home until March, 1900, when he moved to his present home. He has managed by hard work and strict economy to accumulate one hundred and fifty-two acres of as good land as can be found in this vicinity and is classed among the progressive, substantial farmers of Noble county.

Daniel Drain was joined in marriage,

December 1, 1872, to Miss Clarissa Cochran, daughter of Frank and Isabella (Roy) Cochran. Mrs. Isabella Cochran, mother of Mrs. Drain, died Monday, February 27, 1888, at the residence of D. B. Drain, on the Haw Patch, aged seventy-one years, two months and seven days. Deceased was the widow of Francis Cochran, whose sudden taking off by an accident cast such gloom over this community nearly four years ago. With her husband and family she came to this county from Perry county, Ohio, in 1852, and soon thereafter settled on the farm which was their home until after death stepped in and claimed the father as its victim. Since that time the mother has been living with her children. About two weeks before her death she had the ill fortune to receive a fall, breaking one of her limbs, from the effects of which and a complication of diseases incidental to a person of her age, she failed to recover. During her lifetime Mrs. Cochran led a Christian life, and the hope now is that she has gone to rest among the true and good. The following notice is extracted from the local press:

"Francis Cochran was born in Perry county, Ohio, November 24, 1815, and died May 4, 1884, at his residence on the Haw Patch, aged sixty-eight years, five months and eleven days. He was wedded to Miss Isabelle Yar in 1835, and moved to Indiana in 1852, and settled on the farm he died on. Seven children were born to the couple, of whom three preceded their father to the grave. In early life Mr. Cochran united with the Methodist church, but on coming to Indiana he failed to keep up his membership, although living the life of a true and upright man. The universal verdict is that a truly good citizen has gone to his

final rest. He was followed to the grave, at Salem Chapel, by a large and sympathizing crowd of neighbors and friends." Three children have blessed their home: Lulu, who was born June 2, 1877, and is now the wife of Edwin Smith, by whom she has one child, Eveline; Melvin, born January 5, 1879; and Harry, born October 25, 1881.

Mr. Drain supported the Republican ticket until 1892, when he transferred his allegiance to the Democratic party as the one best calculated to further the interests of the people.

ROBERT H. BUCKLES.

Of the old and esteemed pioneers—those honored men who have done so much for the opening up and development of the country and state, who have assisted in the establishment and maintenance of all the institutions characteristic of civilization in this fertile and well-favored section of country—Noble county has her full share. A large number of the biographical sketches in this volume relate to this class of useful citizens, and indeed it seems proper to record the most important events in the lives of these God-fearing, hard-working and honest people. It is no more than justice to give honor to whom honor is due. They will soon all be gone, and there can be no better history of their day and generation written than is to be found in these accounts.

A gentleman who belongs to the class above referred to is Robert H. Buckles, a prominent and respected citizen of Noble township, Noble county, Ind. He is a native of Maryland, born June 10, 1830. His

parents were John and Winnowford (Ker-cheval) Buckles, both natives of the Old Dominion, who married and for a year afterward remained in their native state. Going to Maryland, they stayed there about two years and then moved back to Virginia. In the fall of 1835 they started for Indiana, but upon reaching the state of Ohio stopped there for about three months. Continuing their journey, they reached southern Indiana, where they remained until the following August, at that time coming to York township, Noble county, locating on the Joel Smith farm. In August, 1836, they moved again, this time to Washington township, this county, remaining there until the father's death.

Robert W. Buckles received his education in subscription schools, which he attended until his twenty-fifth year. He then taught one term of school. About the time of his marriage, in 1855, he settled on the old Mark place on section 1, remaining there until the spring of 1860, when he moved onto the farm where he now resides. He is now the possessor of a fine farm comprising three hundred and thirty-five acres.

The marriage of Mr. Buckles took place on the 18th of March, 1855, at which time he was united to Miss Catherine J. Piper, a daughter of Jane Piper. She died September 16, 1881. To this union resulted four children, as follows: Edwin H., who was born August 7, 1857, married Sarah Howenstine and became the father of five children—Carl, Maynard, Mabel, Nina and Roy; Eliza J., born in January, 1859, became the wife of John Reed and is the mother of five children—Roy, Bernie, Catherine, Ethel and Victor; George, born February 2, 1860, married Rachel Stults and

they are the parents of six children—Robert H., Pha, Hazel, Vertie, John and Catherine; William L., born July 7, 1869, married Jane Scott and has three children, Bertha, Wayne and Mary. Mr. Buckles was married again, November 10, 1884, this time to Miss Eliza J. Mathews, a daughter of Andrew Umphries.

Politically Mr. Buckles is a staunch and unswerving Democrat, although he has never cared for public office. When he came to Noble county it was wild and unimproved, a very few pieces of land being cleared, but he has lived to see a wonderful transformation, this county possessing now some of the most fertile and most highly improved farm land in the commonwealth. It is with some degree of personal pride that Mr. Buckles reviews the wonderful growth of this section, for he has played a prominent part in this transformation himself. In all the relations of life he has commanded the respect and confidence of those with whom he has been brought in contact, and the history of Noble county would be incomplete without a record of his career.

HON. ELI BARON GERBER.

This prominent citizen of Ligonier, Noble county, Ind., a retired merchant and present representative in the lower house of the Indiana General Assembly, was born near Canton, Stark county, Ohio, October 3, 1831, a son of David and Susanna (Buchtel) Gerber, natives of Pennsylvania. David Gerber was a farmer in Lagrange county, where he died at the age of seventy-two years; his widow, at the remarkable age of



HON. E. B. GERBER GROUP.

ninety-three, resides with her son, Christ W., in Ligonier. They were the parents of twelve children, eight of whom are now living, Eli Baron being the fourth.

The early years of Mr. Gerber were spent in Canton, Ohio, where he received his primary education, and was fitted to enter upon a course at Somerset College, Pennsylvania. After graduation he came to Ligonier (1854), but returned to Canton, where he remained a short time and then returned to Ligonier, making it his permanent home. Mr. Gerber took up the trade of carpentering and worked at it about six years. In 1858 he was elected county surveyor and served for eight years. He then turned his attention to the business of map publishing, issuing maps for Noble, Lagrange, Dekalb, Kosciusko, Huntington and Wayne counties, and was thus engaged for six years. His first map was published in 1861, its data being secured while county surveyor. In 1869 he engaged in the hardware business at Ligonier, which he made successful and continued in until 1899. While thus engaged in business he became interested politics, and his ability was so marked that in 1882 he was elected by the Democrats as representative to the legislature, serving two years as the joint representative of Elkhart, Noble and Dekalb counties. In 1900 the population of his home county, Noble, being sufficient to entitle it to a representative, he was its choice by a handsome majority, and is now its worthy member, his term expiring in 1902.

Mr. Gerber is active and arduous in his efforts to serve his constituents in all matters that will advance the public good and

the welfare of Noble county. He is the author of the Voting Machine bill, and by his earnest and able efforts secured its passage. He is a member of six standing committees, and is an important factor in much of the business which comes to the house through the committees of which he is a member, besides being prominent on the floor in committee of the whole. To his legislative duties are added his private interests, which are considerable, and the duties of county commissioner, having been elected to that office in 1892. He has been city engineer of Ligonier during the past three years, and will, no doubt, be retained as such so long as he may desire. In this connection an incident in the early life of Mr. Gerber is worthy of mention. Having a strong liking for civil engineering and being recognized as exceedingly skillful, in 1855 he packed his instruments and made a trip to the west. In company with Colonel Miller, a contract was entered into with the city of Omaha, Neb., requiring its resurvey and extension, and the work involved a stay of several months. About the time the work was completed a party of Pawnee Indians were committing depredations in the interior, and news finally reached Omaha from the settlers that a large drove of cattle had been taken and driven away. A company of young men, eighteen in number, was immediately organized, and started in pursuit with a determination to recover the herd and punish the Indians. The trail was not difficult to follow and it was not long before the cattle were found, guarded by a few Indian boys. Steps were immediately taken to drive the herd back to the settlement, when the party was suddenly surrounded by

about two hundred braves. The boys were taken prisoners, and though somewhat roughly treated were not injured. After several hours of parleying they were allowed to depart in peace, but minus the herd of cattle. When well out of range one of the band of would-be avengers remarked: "Well, by —, boys, that chief is a gentleman." It is safe to say the valiant warrior never heard the last of his questionable compliment.

The founders of the Gerber family in America emigrated from Switzerland shortly after the Revolutionary war and located in Berks county, Penn., where the grandfather of Eli Baron Gerber was born. The maternal ancestors were from Germany; the grandfather, a soldier in the war of 1812, died at Upper Sandusky, Ohio, while on his way home.

Mr. Gerber was married in Noble county, in 1857, to Mary M. Moses, a daughter of Seymour and Sarah (Cavin) Moses. Her father was a clockmaker in Connecticut, and the family now have in their possession a spring clock, one of the first of its kind produced, which was the work of his hands. Mr. and Mrs. Gerber are the parents of four children: Owen Frank, Dwight, Delta and Minnie. Owen Frank married Miss Ollie M. Treash and resides in Ligonier; he is the city agent for the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York. Dwight, a graduate from Purdue University as a mechanical engineer, married Miss D. Maris Lane, of Lafayette, and is now assistant superintendent of the Appollo Iron and Steel Company of Pittsburg, Penn. Delta married Henry Howenstein, of Chicago, a salesman with the Lyon & Healey Music Company of that

city. Minnie is the wife of Harry Green, a stock-dealer in Ligonier. While Mr. Gerber's life has been one of activity by reason of his large business interests and public duties, he has not allowed its pressure to so absorb his time as to exclude the social amenities of life. He is a member of Ligonier Lodge, No. 185, Free and Accepted Masons, of which he is past master and served as its representative to the Grand Lodge of Indiana in 1873 or 1874; also a member of I. O. O. F., Excelsior Lodge, No. 267, of Ligonier, of which he is past grand.

Mrs. Gerber's father, Seymour Moses, was born in 1792 in Hartford, Conn., where he was reared and learned the clockmaker's trade. He came to Ligonier from Westmoreland county, Penn., about 1818, taught school and worked at the carpenter's trade for several years and in 1822 married Miss Sarah Cavin. He built a sawmill and opened a farm in the Ligonier valley, Ind., and in 1835 moved with his family to the Haw Patch in Noble county, Ind., in four wagons and teams, taking forty-four days to make the trip and having to cut roads and build bridges a part of the way. He settled on the north half of section 10, Perry township, which he had selected and entered two years before. The people soon learned of his apt qualifications for all kinds of business and as a promoter of education, morality and religion. With the help of his neighbors he built the first school house and taught the first school in Perry township. He was elected justice of the peace in 1836 and did all the judicial business for a large territory, regardless of township or county lines. He selected and bought a mill-site on the Elkhart river two miles below Ligonier,

where he built a sawmill and also introduced the first woolen or carding machine in this part of the state. The castings and machinery for the construction of these mills he brought by teams from Michigan City and South Bend. He died July 23, 1844, but his wife, Sarah (Cavin) Moses, remained a widow forty-six years and died July 4, 1890.

Mrs. Gerber was born in Westmoreland county, Penn., April 18, 1834, and was the seventh in a family of eight children, four sons and four daughters, and she is the only survivor of the entire family. She was but an infant when her parents came to Indiana, in 1835, when the state was in its primitive virginity. Her parents were among those who blazed the way to civilization and made this wilderness to bloom and blossom like the rose. The red men of the forest were numerous in that early day and many visited her father's yard. She attended the log cabin school house, size 30x40 feet, of logs, with clapboard roof, and her text-books were the United States speller and the New Testament. She was a true pioneer mother and has seen the remarkable and wonderful development of this great state. The great agricultural region was at that early day a vast unbroken wilderness. Her father erected the first school house and he taught the first school in the township of Perry. Mrs. Gerber's mother and the children came by wagon across the states to Noble county and the route lay across the present townsite of Ligonier. For almost one-half a century have Mr. and Mrs. Gerber traveled the journey of life together, sharing alike its joys and sorrows. She has valiantly stood by the side of her husband in the rear-

ing of an honorable family of children who are now a credit to the county and state. At present they reside in one of the comfortable dwellings of Ligonier, surrounded by many and numerous friends. Their hospitable home is ever open to friend and stranger.

In the home circle Mr. and Mrs. Gerber are noted for their genial qualities and their ability to entertain the numerous friends who delight in calling on them has not diminished or grown dull by advancing years, and it is hoped that many years of pleasure and of profit are yet in store for them.

JOHN KENNEY.

John Kenney, a reputable citizen of Noble county, Ind., was born June 17, 1830, in County Clare, Ireland, a son of Patrick and Nora (Gleason) Kenney, of whom the former was a manufacturer in that country. The Kenney family comprised three sons and two daughters, viz: John, subject of this record; Margaret, the late Mrs. Spain; Mary, also deceased; Dennis, who was first a civil engineer and later a banker at Memphis, Tenn., at the time of his death; Patrick, who was a carriage manufacturer in St. Paul, Minn., at one time. John Kenney was reared and educated in County Clare, Ireland, but a desire to escape from English rule and become a free man in a free country led him to embark for America. He arrived in New York in 1850 with but small means and at once set out to find employment. With a friend he went to Enreka, thence to Attica, N. Y., where he worked one month for a farmer. During

this time he kept a keen lookout for an uncle who had preceded him to this country, but whose location he did not know, and in order to seek him he went first to Warsaw and later to Rochester, N. Y., where his quest was successfully ended by finding the object of his search. As the uncle was employed on the railroad, it was but a short time until young Kenney was engaged in the same work, remaining one year, when he went to Livonia, N. Y., where he was made foreman of railroad work for six months. About this time, in the winter of 1852-1853, he removed to Defiance, Ohio, to join a brother who had lately come over from Ireland and was engaged as a surveyor on the railroad. John Kenney was again successful in securing work and was made foreman of construction on the Wabash road, building about four miles of track. After assisting in the building of a road through Kendallville, this county, he secured employment with the Lake Shore road and remained with it until the panic of 1857. He was thus employed for two years afterward in Illinois, and then went to St. Paul, Minn. While in Illinois he organized a company of militia for Robert G. Ingersoll. In 1861 he returned to Indiana, and for two years was foreman on the Lake Shore road.

Tiring of this life and longing for a settled place of residence, Mr. Kenney opened a saloon, but this was a business which he was entirely too conscientious to conduct, and in much less than a year he disposed of it and bought an interest in a grocery store in the village of Brimfield. Finding this business uncongenial to his taste, he sold out and entered into partnership with Charles Howard in the hardware business. Tiring of commercial life, he dis-

posed of this business also, in 1864, and bought the farm upon which he now resides—the old homestead of Colonel Denny, which consisted of seventy-two acres of land. Mr. Kenney has been very successful in life and has added to his possessions until he now owns two hundred and fifty-two acres and is accredited as one of the wide-awake farmers of this county.

Mr. Kenney was married in November, 1864, to Miss Maria Fox, a native of Fort Wayne, Ind., and daughter of Elizabeth Summers, and a family of six children have been born to them, namely: Mary E., born October 9, 1865, and who died November 2, 1898, leaving a husband, Harry Dwyer, and one child, Josephine. Mr. Dwyer is a traveling salesman and resides in Hudson, Mich. Dennis, who was born October 10, 1867, and is a successful "knight of the road." He married Leah Gaffney and has two children, Gertrude and John. John P., who was born March 17, 1877, and is a prosperous merchant of Ligonier. He married Miss Minnie Sheets and is the father of one child that died in infancy. Robert E., a farmer of this community, was born March 16, 1879. Margaret was born August 31, 1881; and Nora, who was born in 1883, died in November, 1884. Mr. Kenney wisely decided that the best investment he could make with his money was to procure good educations for his children, and accordingly gave each a collegiate education in that excellent institution, Notre Dame, from which college each one graduated. They are a family of whom he may well feel proud, as they have filled honorable and useful stations in life and are respected by all who know them. Mr. Kenney is a devout Catholic and a member of St. Mary's

church at Ligonier, and an ardent Democrat. He is a shining example of the success that may be achieved by patient industry and perseverance, and is well placed among the representative citizens of Noble county.

WILLIAM FENTON.

Clearly defined purpose and consecutive effort in the affairs of life will result in the attaining of a due measure of success. In following out the career of one who has attained success by his own efforts there comes into view the intrinsic individuality which made such accomplishment possible. The qualities which have made William Fenton one of the prominent and successful men of Ligonier, Noble county, Ind., have also brought him the esteem of his fellow-townsmen, for his career has been one of well-directed energy, strong determination and honorable methods.

William Fenton was born on the 8th day of January, 1831, at Stafford, England, and is a son of Thomas and Hannah (Mare) Fenton, also natives of the "merrie isle." Until the age of fourteen years William Fenton attended a subscription school in his native country. He was then apprenticed to learn the blacksmith's trade, and continued at that occupation for about six years. Then, feeling that the United States offered greater possibilities and larger opportunities to a man of energy and ambition, he determined to cast his fortunes with those of thousands of other young men who had crossed the water in the hope of bettering their material interests. Accordingly, in 1851, he landed in New York City, but

remained there only about a month, when he went to New Jersey, staying there about two months. He believed that the west was the best place for him, so in 1855 went to Buffalo, N. Y., where he remained about one year. Then, after a short residence in Iowa, he turned eastward again and finally, in 1859, settled at Cromwell, Noble county, Ind., where he engaged in his former occupation, that of blacksmithing. He continued at this business for some time, but finally turned his attention to agriculture and moved onto the farm upon which he now resides. It is a magnificent piece of farming land, containing one hundred and ninety-one acres, and its cultivation and management is carefully looked after by Mr. Fenton, who has proven himself a man of ability and resourcefulness in this occupation.

The marriage of Mr. Fenton took place in November, 1860, the lady of his choice being Miss Caroline Welch, who was born July 25, 1832. After a happy companionship of three decades, this union was broken by the death of Mrs. Fenton, who passed away on the 17th of December, 1890. To their union were born three children: Sophronia, born September 1, 1861, died October 28, 1863; Mary A., born January 20, 1863, is still at home with her father; Emerretta, born July 20, 1866, became the wife of John E. Crothers, October 6, 1889, and they have one child, Mary A., born January 8, 1892.

In the fall of 1863 Mr. Fenton, realizing that his services were needed in the defense of the "stars and stripes," entered the army and remained at the front until the close of the struggle. That he was an efficient soldier is evidenced by the fact of his promotion from first duty sergeant to the first lieutenant.

ancy, which rank he held at the time of his discharge, in the fall of 1865. He participated in the battles of Resaca, Kenesaw, Decatur, Atlanta and Lovejoy Station, Ga., Franklin and Nashville, Tenn., but was never wounded. Mr. Fenton now holds membership in Stansbury Post, G. A. R., No. 125, at Ligonier.

In politics Mr. Fenton is a staunch and unswerving Republican, and religiously is a member of the Christian church at Sparta. His support has ever been given to all measures for the public good, and at the same time, by judicious management and enterprise, he has won a handsome competence, which enables him to lay aside the more arduous duties of life and rest in the enjoyment of the fruits of his former toil.

WILLIAM ELLINGER.

William Ellinger, of Sparta township, Noble county, Ind., was born January 20, 1865, in Marshall county, Ind., where he grew to manhood. His parents, George and Ellen (Warfield) Ellinger, were natives of Pennsylvania and Virginia respectively, who located in Marshall county, this state, where they carried on farming operations and where the father is still living on his farm of seventy acres. The mother passed to her reward about 1899. William Ellinger is the youngest of the following named children: Alice, deceased wife of John Sarver; Mary, deceased wife of Christopher Hensel; Rose, who married Edward Travis; Minnie, who died in childhood; and William.

William Ellinger remained with his parents until he was twenty-two years of age,

attending the public schools of his native county until his eighteenth year and securing a practical education. He then worked by the month four years until his union with Miss Louisa C. Feldheiser, a most estimable lady and the daughter of Andrew Feldheiser, a well-known resident of this county. She was one of seven children, Katie, George, Louisa, Peter, Hannah, Andrew and Maggie. Soon after his marriage Mr. Ellinger located in St. Joseph county, this state, where he engaged in farming for five years, when he returned to Noble county and occupied the Feldheiser home. He owns fifty-three acres of land and is one of the practical, wide-awake farmers who have contributed largely to the prosperity of this county. Mr. Ellinger is a staunch Republican, and voted for R. B. Hayes, takes an intelligent interest in the work of the party and is a prominent member of Modern Samaritans of the World, Lodge No. 11, of Ligonier. Mrs. Ellinger is a member of the German Lutheran church at Cromwell.

JOHN M. MOORE.

This wealthy and influential citizen of Cromwell, Noble county, Ind., was born in this vicinity, November 25, 1857, and is a son of Joseph and Mary (Argood) Moore, old and reputable residents of the county since an early day. Joseph Moore was born in the state of New Jersey in December, 1811, and at the age of eighteen came to Noble county, Ind., and began farming. He continued this business until 1866, when he invested in a sawmill, which he operated until some fifteen years ago, when his sons

purchased the business. His wife was a native of Germany, who came with her parents to America in her second year, and went to her reward in her seventy-sixth year. Three children, William, Lucy and an infant, are with her on the shores of eternity, while seven, Emeline, Maria, John M., Marion, Almira, Etta and Minnie, survive her.

John M. Moore was reared and educated in the schools of Sparta township, and after finishing his studies took up the vocation of farming and proved himself to be a man of more than one idea by engaging in several other branches of business. He was married, March 18, 1880, to Miss Jeanette M. Snyder, who was born July 2, 1857, to Henry H. and Catherine (Shaffer) Snyder, the latter of whom is still living and makes her home in Cromwell, Ind. Her surviving children are as follows: Jeanette, Clara, Millard, Augustus and Marvilla. Five offspring have blessed the union of John and Jeanette Moore, viz: Elvin C., who was born January 21, 1881, and was married April 2, 1901, to Miss Estella Slabough; Ethel C., born December 24, 1883; Freeman C., born August 10, 1885; and Mabel and Hazel, twins, born November 28, 1890.

After his marriage Mr. Moore engaged in farming, and it was but a short time until he became known as one of the leading farmers of that vicinity. About fifteen years ago he bought an interest in the sawmill and conducted that business in addition to his farming, meeting with a flattering success. Some six years ago he opened a lumber yard in Cromwell, which he has since conducted, and in 1897 left his farm to take up his residence in that village. Until a year

ago he was associated in the lumber and sawmilling business with his brother. Mr. Moore has been successful in accumulating a fine property, owning two splendid farms of one hundred and sixty acres each, one in Sparta township, Noble county, and one in Kosciusko county, Ind., besides real estate in Cromwell and the magnificent home which he erected in 1900 and which is one of the finest in Cromwell. His milling interests reach a considerable amount, making him a gentleman of considerable means. Mr. Moore is a Republican and cast his maiden vote for Garfield. Mr. Moore is a member of the U. B. church and Mrs. Moore of the Evangelical Lutheran, contributing liberally of both time and money to the cause they espouse. He belongs to a number of fraternal orders, being connected with the Knights of Pythias Lodge, No. 408, of Cromwell, Maccabee Lodge, No. 62, and Excelsior Lodge, No. 267, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Ligonier. Mr. Moore was a charter member of the K. of P. and was master of exchequer, and at present is vice chancellor, and Mrs. Moore is a member of the Rathbone Sisters, No. 146, and she is senior of the temple.

ABRAM H. SMITH.

In writing a brief biographical sketch of any one of the numerous prominent citizens of Noble county, Ind., the compiler might readily be excused if he failed to give in every instance proper credit to the services rendered by each in the development and improvement of her material resources and the laying of the foundation for the moral

and intellectual progress so essential to the well being of those who shall come after them. This, however, need not be the case with the gentleman whose name appears above, the data furnished being sufficient to form a correct estimate of his worth and standing as a man and public-spirited citizen. Born in Licking county, Ohio, August 18, 1840, a son of Isaac and Ruth (Hull) Smith, he was reared and educated in the county of his birth until he reached the age of twenty-four years. The father of A. H. Smith was a native of that beautiful valley of Virginia known as the Shenandoah; his mother was a native of Ohio, where they were married and lived for many years, moving to Noble county, Ind., in company with their son, Abram H., shortly after the latter's marriage, in the fall of 1864, and settled in Elkhart township, where they both passed away, the father at the good old age of seventy-six and the mother at the age of sixty-six years. They were the parents of ten children, Abram H. being the ninth in order of birth.

On coming to Noble county with his wife and two children, Abram H. Smith purchased the eighty-acre farm whereon he now resides, and entered upon the task of building a home for his young family. With the foresight which characterized many of Indiana's early settlers upon her wild lands and swampy marshes, he so diligently applied himself to the task that in the years which have elapsed he can now realize the wisdom of his early days on viewing the broad and fertile fields whereon his labor and means have been so judiciously expended. He has added to the original tract until he is now the owner of one hundred and sixty-one acres—as fine a body of land

as can be found in Noble county. He has erected a nice home residence, with ample barns for the accommodation of his excellent stock and the produce of his well-tilled fields. And now that the sun of life has passed the meridian and is slowly descending toward the horizon of its brief and fitful span, he can, with the wife of his youth, who has so nobly seconded his efforts, retire from toil and enjoy the fruits thereof with the assurance that it has been honorably earned.

Abram H. Smith was married in Licking county, Ohio, October 31, 1861, to Miss Mary E. Dumm, also a native of Licking county, a daughter of Lewis M. and Elizabeth (Harvey) Dumm, both natives of Mifflin county, Penn. The father died at his home in Licking county at the age of seventy-four years, and the mother passed away at the advanced age of eighty-five years. They were the parents of eight children, Mrs. Smith being the seventh. To Mr. and Mrs. Smith have been born eight children, as follows: Charles L.; Emma, now the wife of Curtis Cole; Ella M., who married Dr. A. J. Hostetler; Frank R., who died in infancy; A. Howard; Bruce T.; Edwin D.; and Edith M.

Mr. and Mrs. Smith hold membership in the Primitive Baptist church, and are not only consistent members therein but zealous and active workers in all movements which result in the betterment of the condition of mankind and the spreading of those truths of the Master who doeth all things well. Their pleasant home is noted for its generous hospitality and there is no more affable lady in Noble county to make pleasant the hours of their numerous guests. Mr. Smith is a gentleman well informed on the topics

of the day, and is specially so in the advanced methods now practiced in the cultivation of crops and the raising of superior breeds of stock.

BENJAMIN F. CROFT.

This wide-awake and prominent business man of Albion, Noble county, Ind., was born near Mansfield, Richland county, Ohio, May 30, 1848, a son of Benjamin and Mary (Buckingham) Croft, the father a native of England and the mother a native of Maryland, but of English ancestry. They were married in Maryland and moved to Richland county, Ohio, at an early day.

Benjamin Croft, senior, was a manufacturer of woolen goods, and operated a factory at Lexington, Richland county, for a number of years. They both died at ripe ages, the father at seventy-seven and the mother at seventy years. They were the parents of four sons and three daughters, five of whom are now living: Our subject is the youngest of the family; John B. is in business at Nashville, Tenn., the general agent for the Aultman Taylor Manufacturing Company, of Mansfield, Ohio; Adam is a farmer in Morrow county, Ohio; Elias is a resident of Johnsville, Morrow county; Mrs. Martha Orchard, of Toledo, Ohio, is the only sister living.

Benjamin Croft, our subject, was educated in the common schools of Richland county and began life as a business man at the early age of eighteen years, operating a sawmill for the manufacture of lumber in his native county, where he remained for nearly four years. The following, taken

from the Northwestern Lumberman, shows the progress of this energetic young man in his business career after leaving his home county:

"He went from Ohio to Michigan in the early 'seventies, locating first near Eaton Rapids, in the latter state, where he manufactured hardwood, subsequently going to Maple Hill, then one of the new stations on the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad, north of Grand Rapids, where he was for several years a manufacturer of white pine lumber. He then removed to Albion, Ind., where he has had interests ever since, although for a few years he lived at Evansville, and was a member of the Little & Croft Lumber Company. S. W. Little will be remembered as a veteran hardwood lumber manufacturer, of Evansville. The Little & Croft Lumber Company had, during the time of Mr. Croft's membership in the concern, a very fine sawmill, capable of cutting seventy-five thousand feet of hardwood a day. This mill was burned several years ago.

"Mr. Croft's sawmill at Albion, Ind., is a small one of about fifteen thousand feet daily capacity, in which he saws white and red oak, elm, basswood and some Indiana poplar, the latter two varieties being used locally. The last named wood is the same old yellow poplar which one time made Indiana famous as a poplar-producing state, but the trees now, Mr. Croft says, are few and far between. However, he bought one which was claimed to be the finest poplar tree left in Noble county; it made five fourteen-foot logs before a limb was reached, and the stock it produced was wide, beautiful lumber.

"Mr. Croft is a shipper of Indiana oak, of both the white and red varieties, to the

east. In the planing mill he manufactures all kinds of hardwood interior finish, which is retailed all over Noble county.

"From 1883 to 1886 Mr. Croft, during the time of his connection with the Little & Croft Lumber Company, at Evansville, had a hardwood yard in Chicago. He is a close reader of the *Northwestern Lumberman*, particularly of the 'Realm of the Retailer,' and last spring he built one of Cobb's double sheds, with a two-story center, a twenty-foot driveway and eighteen-foot wing. Mr. Croft says too much praise can not be given to the 'Realm of the Retailer' and its practical suggestions and practical plans, the latter of which work out just as well on the ground as they do on paper."

It will thus be seen that Mr. Croft is not unknown in the business world; that his enterprise has brought him in close contact with a class of business men whose interests are spread over a large area, their manufactured product reaching all sections of the country, the raw material of which is supplied by such industries as Mr. Croft is now the head of in Albion. The importance of hardwood lumber is yearly increasing, and unless means are used to preserve a young growth of timber, always valuable and more so now by reason of its scarcity, the time will come when importations will increase in order to meet the requirements of trade. Mr. Croft's mills are known as the Paragon Roller Mills. This mill is always crowded with business, being run to its full capacity, turning out daily from seventy-five to one hundred barrels, the product being barely sufficient to meet the demand. Mr. Croft also has a planing mill in connection, and has been actively

identified with the lumber trade of Indiana for more than twenty years.

Mr. Croft was married in Noble township in 1870, leading to the altar Miss Lucy E. Thomas, a daughter of Rev. Zachariah and Elizabeth S. (Bruce) Thomas. Mrs. Croft was reared and educated in Albion, although a native of Ohio, her parents removing to Indiana when she was a child. Herself and husband are both of the Baptist faith, in which her father is a minister. Politically Mr. Croft is a Democrat, and exercises the elective franchise without entering into the turmoil of discussion, believing his time can be more profitably employed in attending to the large business of which he is the head. Socially himself and wife stand among the prominent people of Albion, and they are noted for their hospitable and social qualities.

STANSBURY W. LEMMON, M. D.,

Of Albion, Ind., is a son of Charles and Hannah (Compton) Lemmon, and was born September 18, 1829, in Varick township, Seneca county, N. Y. His father was a native of Maryland and his mother of New Jersey. They were married in Varick township and settled there on a farm, where they remained until 1837, when they moved to Seneca county, Ohio, where they remained until death.

Stansbury W. Lemmon attended the public schools of Attica, Ohio, until eighteen years of age, when he began the study of medicine with Dr. B. N. Freeman, of Attica, continued with him for three years,

and afterward attended three courses of lectures at Cleveland, Ohio. He began the practice of medicine at Attica, and there continued until 1855. He next located at Toledo, Ohio, where he practiced one year, and in 1856 he located at Albion, Noble county, Ind., and has here been in constant practice ever since. In 1871 and 1872 he attended a full course of lectures at Rush Medical College. He is now a member of the American Medical Society and also of the Noble County Medical Society.

In 1853 Dr. Lemmon married Miss Harriet Chandler, an estimable lady, who died childless in 1858.

To his present accomplished wife the Doctor was married September 1, 1859. She was born January 4, 1835, and is a daughter of Ransom F. Wheeler, of Albion, Ind. To this union have been born three children, namely: Harriet, now married to Frank D. Hall, an accomplished and successful druggist of Newark, Ohio; Anthony E., a resident and successful business man of Albion, and married to Miss Emma Baughman, of Albion; Lillian, married to D. L. Baughman, a successful hardware merchant of Albion.

From the time of its organization and for many years after Dr. Lemmon supported the Republican party, but for the last several years has affiliated with the Prohibition party.

He is a member of Albion Lodge, No. 97, of F. & A. M., and is also a Royal Arch Mason.

The early life of the Doctor was not free from discouragements. By the death of his father in early youth he was, in great measure, thrown upon his own resources, but being blest with a rugged constitu-

tion, supplemented by an unusual degree of energy and perseverance, he was, in great measure, enabled to triumph over his early discouragements and to ultimately reach the front rank of his chosen profession.

He is the oldest medical practitioner of Noble county, being here engaged in a constant lucrative practice for over fifty-two years; and, notwithstanding, in point of age, he has passed the scriptural limit, he still devotes his chief attention to the requirements of his profession and in general search for knowledge. Being possessed of financial ability of a high order, he has accumulated a good degree of wealth. He has a well-cultivated mind, and his manners are dignified and free from ostentation. In the evening of life he is reaping the reward of his characteristic industry, energy and careful attention to the minutest details of business. Being situated in his beautiful, spacious and richly furnished home, and surrounded by his interesting family, he and his accomplished wife seem to have the promise of many years yet in which to enjoy their present esthetic surroundings.

FREDERICK HUBER.

The subject of this sketch, whose name is well known throughout Elkhart township, Noble county, belongs to that class of Indiana's prominent pioneers whose presence has proved so beneficial in the development of her agricultural resources and whose labors will ever stand as a monument to glorify and perpetuate their achievements in turning the dense forests and dismal swamps into fertile fields from which has been pro-

duced the wealth which has made Indiana great among the sister commonwealths of the nation. Born in Pennsylvania, near the city of Pittsburg, on March 3, 1833, he was but three years old when his parents moved to Allen county, Ohio, and settled on a farm near Lima. Here young Frederick obtained his early education and grew to manhood, and afterward married, February 24, 1857, Miss Mary Stump, who was born in Seneca county, Ohio, July 23, 1838.

Frederick Huber remained in Allen county, Ohio, until the spring of 1859, when he came to Noble county, Ind., with his wife and one child, and purchased one hundred and twenty acres of wild land in Elkhart township. Here he settled down to the task of making a home for himself and young family. Nearly all the work of clearing off the heavy timber and preparing the rich soil for cultivation was performed by Mr. Huber, and its present excellent and highly cultivated fields, the fine residence and out-buildings are an evidence of what has been accomplished through his well-directed efforts and careful attention to the details necessary to produce good results in any undertaking, but most essentially in the vocation of agriculture. Mr. Huber has added to his original purchase until his farm now contains two hundred and five acres, and the passerby can not fail to have his attention drawn to those evidences of thrift which greet the eye.

Mr. and Mrs. Huber's home has been blessed with seven children, namely: Joseph R., who died in his eighteenth year; Henry, who died March 18, 1890, in his thirty-first year; Jesse, who died when nearly twenty-one years of age; Franklin, who died February 19, 1895, when about

thirty-two years of age; Samuel, who died January 12, 1894, at the age of twenty-two years; Sarah Ann is the wife of Walter Swihart; Calvin is a farmer in Elkhart township, where he was born June 6, 1866, and was married to Clara E. Swihart, October 2, 1887, she being a native of Noble township, born December 8, 1865, and they are the parents of two children, George Frederick and Mary E. The father of Mrs. Calvin was George T. Swihart and the mother was a Miss Elizabeth Butterbaugh, natives of Ohio, who came to Wabash county, Ind., and subsequently moved to Noble county, prior to the Civil war. The mother died in Elkhart county, October 12, 1896, in her sixtieth year. They were the parents of twelve children, of whom Mrs. Calvin Huber is the sixth in order of birth.

In addition to the loss of five sons, Frederick Huber has been called upon to mourn the loss of his estimable wife, who died in Elkhart township, November 22, 1881. The father of Frederick Huber was Jacob Huber, a native of Germany, and the mother was Barbara Myers, also a native of Germany. They emigrated from Germany in 1833. Both died in Allen county, Ohio, the father at the age of fifty-six years and the mother at seventy-seven. They were the parents of eight children, Frederick, the subject, being the seventh in order of birth.

Mr. Huber has remained single since the death of his wife, and now in his declining years can look back upon a well-spent life, surrounded by his children and grandchildren, in whose future he feels that keen interest which one ever feels in the development of those lives which will carry to future ages the name he has so honorably borne and which is held by a numerous circle

of friends as the synonym of those virtues which mark the real man and worthy citizen.

JOHN LATIMER,

A well-to-do farmer of Noble county, Ind., is a whole-souled, genial gentleman who has won the friendship of all with whom he has been associated. He was born in Mifflin township, Ashland county, Ohio, December 4, 1844, and is a son of William and Sarah N. Latimer. His father was a native of Delaware and his mother of Virginia. The mother died in Ashland county, Ohio, at the age of sixty-four years, but the venerable father is yet living at an advanced age. Their family consisted of nine children.

John Latimer was reared and educated in Ashland county, where he remained until his twenty-eighth year, when he was married and moved to Bates county, Mo., reaching there in the latter part of 1872. This state did not meet his expectations and after a residence there of ten months he once more set his face eastward, locating in Churubusco, Whitley county, Ind. Here, thinking to better his fortunes, he engaged in the livery business for about two years and also did considerable teaming, but the surroundings and associations were very much to his dislike and he disposed of his business and left the county to seek a more congenial location. Reaching Noble county, the richness and fertility of the soil appealed to his judgment and he stopped in Green township for six years, carrying on the pursuits of husbandry. He then settled in Noble township, where he owns one hundred and thirty-five acres and where his successful farming

operations have gained him the name of being a thoroughly capable man and one who understands his business to the minutest particular.

On December 17, 1872, in Ashland county, Ohio, was solemnized the marriage of John Latimer and Miss Martha Ward, to whom a family of three children have been born, viz: Minnie E., wife of Oliver Eger; William W.; and Sarah J. Mrs. Latimer is an amiable lady, whose enthusiasm in whatever cause she espouses is the signal of success. She was born in Richland county, Ohio, October 23, 1853, and is one of five children born to Jacob and Hannah (Copeland) Ward. Her father was from Pennsylvania, and her mother from that state also. They both died in Richland county, aged sixty-five and sixty-six years respectively.

NEWTON RARICK.

Among the names which are indelibly written on the pages of Noble county's history none occupy a more conspicuous place than that of Newton Rarick, who has been closely identified with the agricultural interests of Indiana since the year 1861, when he came here as a young man and cast in his lot with that of the enterprising citizens who have contributed so nobly to the up-building and growth of Noble county. Mr. Rarick is a native of Ohio, having been ushered into existence in Darke county, about sixty-five years ago.

Jacob Rarick, father of Newton, was a native of Pennsylvania and born in 1802. When about ten years old he became a resi-

dent of Darke county, Ohio, and it was there he was married to Miss Sarah Moore. In 1841 he came to Indiana, locating in Kosciusko county, where he took up canal land and engaged in general farming until 1880. This marriage was blessed with six children, Eliza, Jasper, Newton, Jeanett, Daniel and Jacob. The wife dying in 1876, Mr. Rarick discontinued farming in 1880 and made his home with his children until his second marriage, to Mrs. C. Souers, by whom he had one child, Andrew A.

Newton Rarick received his primary education in the public schools of Kosciusko and Noble counties, later entering the school at Wolcottville, where he acquired a sufficient knowledge of the English language to enable him to become a teacher. He taught eight or ten terms and was eminently successful. He continued to reside with his father until his own marriage, December 28, 1859, to Miss Elizabeth Baker, a daughter of Samuel Baker, whose death occurred in 1864. Soon after his marriage he moved to Noble county, Ind., and engaged in farming, while he continued teaching during the winter months. In 1881 he moved to his present farm, which consists of two hundred and seventy acres, forty of which lie in the adjoining county of Kosciusko. Mr. Rarick is a shrewd business man and uses his intelligence in carrying on his farming operations, his theories proving of a most practical nature. He has a fine farm, which is beautified with the addition of substantial buildings and other improvements, the very appearance of the premises telling of the skillful farmer.

Mr. Rarick is the father of seven children, viz: Marion A., who was born in 1861 and married Miss Margaret Tarp-

ning, by whom he has two children, one that died in infancy and Mabel; Mary J., born in 1863, who became the wife of Joseph Kitson, by whom she has one child, Elbertine, and later the wife of Jacob Sheets, by whom she has two children, Ava and Jacob; Ida, born in 1865, married Bruce E. Kirkland and has one child, Mamie; Vassie E., born in 1869; Elva, born in 1874; Leona, born in 1877, and the wife of John Greene. They have one child, Caryl. Pearl, born in 1880, is the wife of Charles Hussey. She has one son, Luther. The family of Mr. Rarick are devout Christians and members of the "Church of God." Mr. Rarick is a Republican.

WILLIAM H. BAKER,

Well-known dealer in agricultural implements and a practical farmer of York township, Noble county, Ind., was born in Perry township, August 30, 1853, a son of the late John Baker, a native of Virginia, but who was reared in Pennsylvania. John Baker, mentioned above, married Abigail Bloomer, who was a native of Ohio, in which state their marriage took place, which resulted in the birth of four sons and one daughter. Mr. Baker died in Noble county, Ind., in 1879, when he was seventy-three years old, having been preceded to the better land by his faithful helpmate the previous May, at the age of sixty-six years. To their union there were born four sons and one daughter, of whom the subject of this sketch was the fourth child in the order of birth.

William H. Baker was but three years of age when his parents removed with their children and household goods from Perry

to York township and settled on a farm in section 31, where he was reared to manhood and where he still retains his residence. Here he was educated in the common schools, which he attended during the winters and assisted in the work on the home farm during the summers until his father's death, after which bereavement he continued the pursuit of agriculture on his own account until 1898, when he engaged in the implement business, in which he has become quite popular, and the past year was placed on salary for the McCormick Harvesting Machine Company, of Chicago.

Mr. Baker is a Republican in politics and takes a decided interest in local affairs. Fraternally he is a Royal Arch Mason and a Knight of Pythias. Socially he and family hold a high position in the esteem of their neighbors, and as an agriculturist is classed among the best and most prosperous in York township. His farm comprises one hundred and fifty-eight acres in section 32, which is a model of neatness, on which he has erected a handsome dwelling and commodious barns and other necessary out-buildings. His moral influence in the township is marked and especially strong, and he is a pillar in the social fabric.

SYLVESTER BLACKMAN.

The true glory of a nation arises from its fortunate constitution of citizens who pride themselves on the cultivation of its soil and the development of its other natural resources, and who possesses the ability to afterward defend the results of their labor and enterprise from ruthless invasion by

foemen. Of this class of men come those who are entitled to and receive the gratitude of the people, and of such is the gentleman whose history is briefly given in the paragraphs that constitute this sketch.

Elisha Blackman, father of the subject proper of the sketch, was born in Luzerne, Penn., August 30, 1801, was reared a farmer but later took to blacksmithing, and on December 22, 1828, was married in Ohio to Miss Amy Rollins, who was born in Miami county, that state, September 2, 1808. In 1836 the couple removed from Ohio to Wolf Lake, Noble county, Ind., but soon afterward settled on a farm in York township, where the mother passed away May 16, 1860, and the father on the 29th day of February, 1872. These parents had born unto them the somewhat numerous family of thirteen children, of whom Sylvester was the eighth in order of birth.

Sylvester Blackman had his nativity in York township, Noble county, Ind., October 6, 1842, and rendered efficient aid in clearing up and cultivating the home farm, gaining brawn and physical vigor with each day's labor, and in the meanwhile pabulum for his mental growth in the district school, thus laying the foundation for that career of usefulness which later led to fame and fortune. He had but little more than reached his majority when the internecine struggle brought on by the hot-headed pro-slavery propagandists of the south had become an incontrovertible as well as a disastrously tragic fact for themselves, and so aroused his patriotism that he enlisted in Company B, Twelfth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, on December 23, 1863, and valiantly served twenty months, or until the close of the war. Among the severest of the engagements in

which he was called upon to take part during his term of active service were those of Resaca, Pumpkinvine Creek and Atlanta. He received an honorable discharge at Louisville, Ky., July 15, 1865, and then returned to his home in York township to receive the plaudits of his fellow-citizens and to re-engage in his vocation of farming.

This noble pursuit has been Mr. Blackman's life-work and study, and it is one in which he has attained pre-eminence. With a careful observation of the workings and processes of nature, he has brought to his aid the suggestions of science, and his farm of two hundred and seventy-seven acres has but few equals and no superiors in York township. It is well improved with first-class buildings, his dwelling being especially elegant and cozy. Every detail in the cultivation of this farm evidences consummate skill and good management, and the resulting crops are manifestly satisfactory.

Mr. Blackman was united in marriage in Noble county, October 29, 1867, with Miss Mary Jane Burns, a daughter of James and Ellen (Williams) Burns, who was born in Branch county, Mich., September 1, 1847. Mr. and Mrs. Burns came from Michigan to Noble county, Ind., about 1855 or 1856, and here Mr. Burns passed away in the spring of 1864, a respected and reputable citizen. To the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Blackman have been born seven children, namely: Ella, who is the wife of Emmet Black; Joseph E., Frank E., William, Gertrude, Thaddeus and Anna E., all of whom have been excellently and well educated.

Mr. Blackman takes a commendable interest in the progress of his township and the prosperity of his fellow-citizens, as well as in the proper management of local affairs

generally. He contributes freely to the maintenance of such public bodies as churches, schools and charities that come within the reach of his knowledge and means, and never permits the needy to depart from his door without substantial assistance. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and of the Knights of Pythias, and likewise of Worden Post, No. 205, G. A. R. He and wife are devoted members of the Sparta Christian church, to the teachings of which they manifest a constant and conscientious adherence in their daily walk through life. Mr. Blackman is a trustee of the conference.

JOHN L. HENRY.

The thriving little town of Avilla, in Noble county, includes among its leading business men and prominent citizens John L. Henry, who since 1881 has been actively identified with its industrial interests. He is a native of Wood county, W. Va., and dates his birth from the 27th day of July, 1861, his father being Gabriel S. Henry, who was born in Jefferson county, Ohio, November 5, 1831. His mother, Sophia (McKenzie) Henry, also a native of Ohio, was born August 4, 1831, and with her husband came to Noble county, Ind., in November, 1865, settling in Allen township, where both continued to reside until 1892, since which time they have been living in retirement. Gabriel and Sophia Henry reared a family of eight children, the oldest being Martha J., now the wife of Henry Gettle, of Altona, Ind.; James M., the second child, is a resi-



J. L. Henry.

dent of the city of Fort Wayne; Margaret C., who died in Avilla March 14, 1900, was the wife of J. E. Rehner; Elizabeth, wife of Aaron C. Shambaugh, lives on a farm in Green township, Noble county; John L., the subject of this article, is the next in order of birth; Robert A. is a well-known citizen of Albion; Ida B. became the wife of H. L. Askew, of Fort Wayne; and the youngest, William F., was accidentally killed in Fort Wayne at the age of seventeen.

Mr. Henry is public spirited in all the term implies and left the impress of his strong and vigorous personality indelibly stamped upon the community where so many years of his life were passed. He is a good man and just and belongs to the large and eminently respected class who by deeds rather than words do so much to advance the interest of their neighbors and whose influence is ever exerted in behalf of correct living and a high order of citizenship.

John L. Henry was brought by his parents to Noble county, Ind., in 1865, and grew to maturity in Allen township, in the district schools of which section he received his preliminary educational training. He also pursued his studies for some time in the graded schools of Kendallville and became well informed on the branches constituting the curriculum. On leaving school in 1880 he engaged with his father in the furniture and undertaking business in Avilla, which continued for one year; he then followed his trade as carpenter until 1888 and then served as postmaster until July, 1893, in November of which year he purchased the father's furniture and undertaking business. Since taking control Mr. Henry has

greatly enlarged the capacity of his establishment, and from a modest beginning the business has steadily grown until the house is now one of the largest and most successful enterprises of the town. He carries a large and complete stock of all articles of furniture demanded by the trade, while the undertaking department is well equipped with all appliances essential to successful work in this important business. He is thoroughly familiar with all details of funeral and burial service, and by devoted attention to the afflicted in this time of greatest sorrow has endeared himself to those waited upon, besides winning the confidence and esteem of the public in general.

Mr. Henry possesses a pleasing personality and by courteous treatment of his patrons has succeeded in building up an extensive and lucrative business. His popularity is not confined to his town or immediate neighborhood, but throughout a large part of the county where he has had business relations with the people he is spoken of in the highest terms of praise. As a business man he is widely and favorably known as possessing sound judgment, energy, prudence and integrity. Honorable and upright in all of his dealings, his career throughout has been most creditable and he is now firmly established as a business man, enjoying in a marked degree the confidence of all with whom he comes in contract.

John L. Henry has long taken an active interest in matters political, clinging tenaciously to the tenets of the Republican party and ever ready to give an intelligent reason for his opinions and convictions. During the administration of President Harrison he served as postmaster at Avilla, filling the

office four years and acquitting himself in a manner highly satisfactory to the public. He usually represents his town in the various conventions, and as a party worker has done yeoman service, contributing much to the success of the ticket in many campaigns. His religious belief is embodied in the creed of the Methodist Episcopal church, having for many years been an earnest and active member of that large and aggressive body.

Mr. Henry was married, December 24, 1882, to Miss Emma G. Haines, daughter of Robert S. and Permelia (Baum) Haines, a sketch of whose family appears elsewhere in these pages. Mrs. Henry's birth took place August 31, 1863, in the town of Avilla and she has presented her husband with two children—Perma, who died at the age of four and a half years, and Marjorie A.

Fraternally Mr. Henry belongs to Lodge No. 686, I. O. O. F., at Avilla; Dekalb Encampment, No. 169, at Garrett, Ind., and Capitol Canton, No. 19, at Indianapolis. He is an enthusiastic Odd Fellow and endeavors to exemplify the principles of the noble order in his daily life. In addition to the above he is a member of the Order of Ben Hur and was honored by being elected the first chief of Avilla Court, No. 44.

In every relation of life Mr. Henry has been directed and controlled by high moral purposes and his influence has invariably been upon the right side of every great question. Conscientious in the discharge of every duty, he has won an abiding place in the hearts of his numerous friends and neighbors and no one is more highly respected for sterling qualities of manhood. Financially he has met with flattering success, his well-directed efforts in the line of business hav-

ing resulted in a liberal competence which he now enjoys. A warm-hearted, affable gentleman, pleasing in person and address, Mr. Henry is deservedly respected wherever known and his name is entitled to especial mention with Noble county's representative men.

HENRY W. KIRKPATRICK.

Eleemosynary institutions all over the world are recognized as essentially necessary to the economic administration of civil government and the conservation of the best conditions of any people, and Noble county, Ind., is by no means behind her sister counties of the state in sustaining at least one of the best systems of public charity known to man, as is made manifest by the poor-farm situated in York township. Henry W. Kirkpatrick, whose name opens this sketch and who was a faithful and valiant soldier of the war to crush the rebellion against the integrity of the American Union, is the present superintendent of the Noble county poor-farm; and that he is fully competent for the duties of the position he holds is proven sufficiently well by the fact that he is now serving his seventh year. Mr. Kirkpatrick is a native of Ohio, and was born on a farm in Knox county, September 16, 1840. Alexander Kirkpatrick, his father, was born in Washington county, Penn., August 25, 1803, married Hannah Ross, also a native of Washington county, Penn., born in 1802, but both were residents of Ohio at the time of marriage. They remained in the Buckeye state until 1861, when they came to Noble county, Ind., settled in Jefferson township and there passed

the remainder of their lives, the father dying in 1881 and the mother in January, 1872. Their family comprises four children, two sons and two daughters, of whom Henry W. is the youngest.

When Henry W. Kirkpatrick was a child of five years of age the family removed from Knox to Delaware county, Ohio, where the subject was employed in farm labor until he was twenty years old. In 1860 he came to Noble county, Ind., and here made his home with his now brother-in-law, John Easterday, until he enlisted, in August, 1862, in Company E, One Hundredth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, in which he served about seven months, when he was discharged on account of disability.

On his return from the army Mr. Kirkpatrick located on a farm in Jefferson township and engaged in farming until about the year 1890, when he removed to a small farm near Albion, on which he lived until March, 1895, when he was appointed superintendent of the Noble county poor-farm by the county commissioners, and re-appointed in 1901, his urbane disposition and naturally benevolent tendencies eminently fitting him for this responsible position.

Mr. Kirkpatrick was joined in marriage in Jefferson township, December 20, 1865, with Miss Eva C. Easterday, a daughter of George and Anna M. (Somerlot) Easterday, the former of whom was born in Holmes county, Ohio, in 1800, and the latter in Pennsylvania in 1797. Mr. and Mrs. Easterday came to Noble county, Ind., in 1853 and settled in Jefferson township, where Mrs. Easterday died, May 2, 1873, and Mr. Easterday July 28, 1880. They were the parents of seven sons and three daughters, of whom Mrs. Kirkpatrick was

the ninth child in order of birth, which took place in Knox county, Ohio, February 27, 1841. To Mr. and Mrs. Kirkpatrick have been born two children: Elbert J. and Anna E., the latter being now the wife of Justin Easter. In civic affairs Mr. Kirkpatrick is as public spirited as he was patriotic when the clamor of war stirred men's souls to unwonted activity. His influence is widespread and is always exercised for the welfare of his fellow citizens of every condition in life, while sycophancy is foreign to his nature. His unvarying courtesy wins for him warm-hearted and innumerable friends with no apparent effort on his own part, friendships for him forming spontaneously.

In politics a Republican, he has conscientiously performed his duty in his adherence to that party, and has acted from conviction but never for purposes of self-aggrandizement. In religion he is equally sincere, and is a faithful member of the Evangelical Lutheran church, of which his wife is also a communicant. Fraternally he is a member of Worden Post, No. 205, G. A. R., and of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Socially, although his immediate family is but a small one, it enjoys the heartfelt respect of all who have the pleasure of its acquaintance.

PLATT B. BASSETT.

If almost all the years usually allotted to man as his span of life be passed in one neighborhood, it may well be inferred that he has witnessed the many and rapid changes that evolve from the past to the

present, especially when that neighborhood is developed from a dire wilderness into a blooming region of culture, both in physical and moral aspects. The adventurous perambulator of the labyrinth of forests that overspread the present fair land of Noble county, Ind., more than half a century ago, will be recalled with awe intermingled with astonished admiration at the magical change; yet such has been the experience of the gentleman whose name stands at the opening of this biographical notice.

Platt B. Bassett, a native of Sullivan county, N. Y., was born April 6, 1834, and was but two years of age when brought to the wilds of Indiana by his parents, Hiram F. and Lucia (Barnum) Bassett. Hiram F., the father, was in all probability born in Vermont, April 2, 1807, and the mother in Sullivan county, N. Y., in 1813. In 1836 these parents came to Indiana with their son, Platt B. Isabella, the second child, was born March 4, 1840, and became the wife of Joseph Vermilyea, but died in 1869. On reaching the Hoosier state Hiram F. Bassett settled on the farm in York township, Noble county, now owned by his son, Platt B., but early in the sixties removed to Albion, where the father died, August 25, 1881, having lived in comfortable and respected retirement from the cares of farm life until that date. His devoted wife and helpmate was called away from earthly trouble April 26, 1892, and both died as they had lived—sincere Christians.

Platt B. Bassett was reared on the farm on which he still lives in York township, was early inured to the hardships of backwoods life, and can, of course, recall to memory many of the early struggles incident to pioneers, of which his life was not

entirely devoid in his younger days. As the exuberant spirits of boyhood and early manhood will ever find vent in joyous exhilaration over some sort of exercise that may be designated as sport, as he advanced in years and realized the seriousness of a truly manly existence, he duly considered the exigencies of the situation and took the most effective steps toward conforming to them. In addition to clearing up the farm and tilling the soil he devoted much care to the breeding of live stock, and now possesses some of the finest herds and flocks in the township. His estate of three hundred and twenty acres he has improved with a handsome brick dwelling and some of the best and most conveniently arranged out-buildings to be met with in his part of the country; and all the environs are indicative of good judgment, taste and prosperity. His capabilities as an agriculturist are universally recognized, and his example is one that is wisely and profitably emulated by many of his neighbors.

The happy marriage of Mr. Bassett was celebrated in Jefferson township, Noble county, April 24, 1856, with Miss Mary A. Bucher, a daughter of David and Catherine (Myers) Bucher, the former of whom was born in Hanover, Penn., in 1814, and the latter in Germany in 1814. About the year 1846 these parents came from the Keystone state to the more fertile and prolific state of Indiana and settled in Jefferson township, Noble county, where they passed the remainder of their earthly existence, the father dying January 9, 1856, at the comparatively early age of forty-four years, and the mother on July 9, 1870, when nearly fifty-six years old. These parents had a family of four children, viz: Mary A., Eliza C.,

Emeline and Edward D. Of these Mary A., now Mrs. Bassett, was born in Canton, Ohio, December 18, 1837, and was between ten and twelve years old when her parents settled in Noble county, Ind. Mrs. Bassett has presented her husband with one great pledge of her affection in the person of a daughter, Florence E., born March 26, 1858, who is now the wife of Thomas E. Casey, and is a lady of many estimable qualities which tended to brighten the home of her parents and make glad the home of herself and husband.

Mr. Bassett is a gentleman who takes quite an active interest in local affairs and acts with the Republican party. He is broad minded and public spirited; is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and, with his wife, of the Presbyterian church. The family have always enjoyed the esteem of the neighborhood and are honored as among the most desirable of citizens.

JONATHAN W. CLELAND.

Among the many gallant and brave soldiers who volunteered from the state of Indiana to save the American Union from disruption by the south in the blood-thirsty rebellion of 1861-65 was the gentleman whose name stands at the head of this biographical memoir, but is now one of the most respected and thrifty agriculturists of York township, Noble county, Ind. Although he is of southern extraction, like many others whose parents came from that section of the country, he was possessed of true patriotism, and, being free from the bulldozing demagoguism of the so-called

fire-eaters of his paternal section at the time of the sanguinary conflict, he was but too glad to avail himself of the opportunity to volunteer his services in the cause of the Union when the proper time arrived to manifest his love of liberty and of the Union.

Jonathan W. Cleland was born in Ohio, January 28, 1832, a son of Martin and Sarah (Vanasdalle) Cleland, the former of whom was a native of Virginia and the latter of New England. In 1835 the Cleland family came from the Buckeye state to Indiana and first sought a home in Elkhart county, but later removed to Whitley county, where the parents passed the remainder of their lives, dying in 1819, or thereabout, Jonathan W. being then about thirteen years old. Soon after his bereavement Jonathan W. came to Green township, Noble county, and was here employed in farming until January 4, 1864, when he enlisted in Company B, Twelfth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and did good and valiant service until the rebellion was subdued, when Mr. Cleland was honorably discharged. On returning from the war Mr. Cleland settled in York township, Noble county, taking possession of the farm on which he still lives, and which he had purchased in 1861. On this farm of two hundred and twenty acres he has erected one of the neatest and coziest dwellings in York township. He has also improved his place with substantial farm buildings that are the pride of the neighborhood, and the careful cultivation of the soil shows the consummate knowledge of the practical operation of agricultural pursuits possessed by Mr. Cleland.

The marriage of Jonathan W. Cleland took place in Green township, Noble county, in October, 1852, when he chose for his

bride and helpmate Miss Alcy Gray, who was born in Ohio, May 14, 1832, and this happy union has been graced with ten children, six of whom are still living and are named as follows: William G., Nathan S., Samuel J., Oliver P., Ruth A., who is the wife of Jacob Busz; and John C. Those deceased were christened and died in infancy. Mr. and Mrs. Cleland have lived strictly upright lives and have thus gained the respect of their neighbors and won from many of them the warmest sentiments of personal friendship. The early defense of his native country and his excellent management of his affairs since peace finally spread her mantle over the fair face of the land and enabled him to follow his vocation in safety and with intelligent industry, have been the means of exciting in the rising generation a spirit of emulation and imitation that must redound in the future welfare of the township and the ultimate advancement of public improvements within all its bounds. Few men are more liberal in their views or more public spirited in their acts than Jonathan W. Cleland, of York township.

JOSEPH GRANVILLE STEEL.

Some of the best and most useful members of every refined and well-ordered civil society of mankind have sprung from the ranks of the followers of the noblest of all callings, the tillers of the soil, and one of such is he whose name stands at the head of this biographical memoir, and also foremost among the citizens of York township, Noble county, Ind., of which township he is an ex-trustee.

Joseph G. Steel is a native of the Buckeye state and was born near Xenia, Greene county, January 24, 1846, and maternally of Revolutionary descent. His father, Ebenezer Steel, also a native of the same county and state, was born in 1818, and his death took place in the state of Missouri when he was sixty-five years of age. Ebenezer married Miss Catherine Shuey, a lady of refinement as well as of patriotic descent, who was born in Warren county, Ohio, in 1815. To the union of Ebenezer and Catherine Steel were born a family of nine children, eight sons and one daughter, of which family the subject proper of this sketch is the third child in order of birth.

Mr. Steel, of this sketch, was reared on the home farm in Greene county, Ohio, and in that county was also educated in the common schools of his district. Having absorbed all the knowledge the pedagogues of his day and township were capable of imparting, he devoted himself industriously to his vocation of farming on the home place until the time came for him to embark in the same calling on his personal account in his native township, which he continued to do until February, 1875, when he came to Noble county, Ind., and settled on the farm he continues to occupy, and which comprises three hundred acres of fertile land. This property he has improved with one of the finest farm residences in York township and with substantial and commodious barns and other outbuildings of the most modern construction, supplied and fitted with all manner of conveniences. His skill as an agriculturist has made him famous throughout his township and county, and has resulted in the production of plenteous crops and most satisfactory financial returns, while his ma-

ture judgment and experience have been of profitable advantage to many of his neighbors, who have availed themselves of his example in conducting agricultural operations actually verified and established by custom, as well as by experimental tests of new methods. His reward has been commensurate with his skill and industrious perseverance, and he annually counts up an income from this source that is satisfactory in the extreme.

In his social and political relations Mr. Steel takes, or rather there is thrust upon him, a leading and influential part. Naturally observant of men and events, he is not slow to perceive the needs of a community, nor is the community slow to take advantage of his acumen. He is broad minded, liberal and public spirited, and rejoices in aiding with his influence as well as his finances all projects that promise a promotion of the public welfare. He is an ardent friend of the public schools and favors the employment of the most competent teachers that the school fund will permit or justify. He freely aids and encourages the moral advancement of society, contributing liberally to the erection of church edifices and otherwise promoting or assisting esthetical progress.

The happiness of Mr. Steel was consummated December 15, 1874, by his marriage in York township with Miss Salome Palmer, a daughter of the late Henry Palmer. Mrs. Steel was born in Tuscarawas county, Ohio, June 14, 1856, but for many years has lived in York township, this county. The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Steel has been crowned by the birth of two children, of whom the elder, Ada L., is the wife of For-

rest Moore, Stacy S. Steel being the younger.

In politics Mr. Steel is a Republican, which party honored him by electing him trustee of York township in 1894, which office he satisfactorily filled for five years. Fraternally he has been a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows since 1872; socially he and family, as may well be inferred, enjoy a very high position.

JOHN W. BLACK.

This well-known and popular official of York township, Noble county, Ind., is a native of Ohio and was born on a farm in Sugar Creek township, Stark county, October 6, 1837. His parents, John A. and Alice (Palmer) Black, were natives of England, who both died in Stark county, Ohio, leaving a family of four sons and four daughters, of whom the subject of this sketch was the oldest. He was reared to manhood in his native state and continued his residence there until 1867, when he came to Noble county with his wife and three children and settled in York township, where he has since continued agricultural pursuits.

Inheriting the thrift and the tasteful habits of farming for which the rural population of his father's native land are justly famous, John W. Black has made agriculture his life pursuit, as intended by his venerated father, and from his native state he transferred his residence to Indiana. In the fall of 1884 he settled on the one-hundred-and-fifty-six-acre tract he now owns on section 27, in York township, Noble county, which he has greatly beautified and im-

proved with admirable taste, and which, by superior methods of cultivation, he has made one of the most productive and profitable in the township.

Mr. Black was united in marriage in Wayne county, Ohio, October 5, 1860, with Miss Anna M. Tyler, who was born in Summit county, Ohio, in July, 1842, and died in York township, Noble county, April 26, 1891, the mother of twelve children, of whom seven are still living, to-wit: John W., Jr., Emmit, Charles, Calvin, Rollin, Jennie M. and Merris. The departed five were called away in infancy.

In his political convictions Mr. Black is a Republican, and has been honored by his party by election to the office of township assessor, in which capacity he served five years most faithfully and impartially; has also been twice elected a member of the county board of supervisors from York township, in which office he also gave the most satisfactory attention to the needs of the people of his township.

Although not a communicant with any church, Mr. Black takes a decided interest in the Presbyterian congregation of York township, and is by no means a niggard in contributing from his means to its support. His walk through life is perfectly upright, and he never swerves from his convictions when he once makes up his mind that they are founded upon truth, justice, good will and charity.

JAMES C. SEABURG.

The farmer and soldier, diametrically opposed to each other as the two callings would appear to be, the province of the one

being to produce and that of the other to destroy, are at times united in the same person, and this is especially the case when a nation's peace and property are threatened by the invasion of large bodies of foemen, too formidable to be encountered and repulsed by the regular or standing army of a peacefully inclined people; and this has been the experience of Mr. Seaburg, the subject of this biography.

James C. Seaburg, now a highly respected agriculturist of York township, Noble county, was born on a farm in Sandy township, Stark county, Ohio, November 16, 1840, and his parents were Joseph and Catherine (Munn) Seaburg, the former of whom was born in Lancaster county, Penn., and the latter in Scotland. They both departed this life in Stark county, Ohio, the father in June, 1858, when fifty-eight years old, and the mother in March, 1878, at the age of sixty-three years, leaving a family of five sons and two daughters, of whom James C. was the second in order of birth.

Mr. Seaburg, of this sketch, was reared to the noble calling of his forefathers, and lived in his native county until nineteen years of age, and in September, 1860, came to Indiana. For six months thereafter he lived in Kosciusko county, then came to Noble county, and was employed at farm labor until his enlistment, in June, 1864, when he joined Company G, Thirty-fifth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, in which he served until the close of the war, when he was mustered out at Nashville, Tenn., having been honorably discharged—a discharge he had earned for heroic and faithful service. On his return to Noble county Mr. Seaburg re-engaged in agriculture, and this he successfully followed alone for about two

years, when he found it to be prudent and proper, if not absolutely necessary, to unite his advancing fortune with a co-partner, but with one of the gentler sex. Accordingly, on October 13, 1866, he was joined in matrimony with Miss Elizabeth Bowman, who was born in York township, September 13, 1846, and is a daughter of John and Mary (Mason) Bowman, one of the most respectable couples of York township. Mr. Bowman passed from earth June 9, 1885, when seventy-five years of age, and Mrs. Bowman was called away while a resident of Allen county, Ind., in June, 1894, at the advanced age of eighty-two years.

To the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Seaburg have been born three children, viz: Joseph, the only son; Wilda, who is married to George Lare; and Grace, the wife of Ozro Deardorff. Mr. and Mrs. Seaburg have their home on one hundred and sixty acres of fine productive land, which is cultivated in the most careful manner that modern science provides. Their dwelling is an object of taste and beauty, indicative of the sound practical knowledge of Mr. Seaburg and the refined instincts and education of his wife. The out-buildings on this farm are substantial, commodious and conveniently arranged, and everything about them denotes care and the careful consideration of means to an end. The seed sown in the soil of this farm, owing to the foresight and experience of Mr. Seaburg, are almost certain of frutification and excellent crops are as a rule the inevitable result.

In politics Mr. Seaburg is a Republican, and in 1890 was selected as one of the enumerators of the United States census for York township. In local affairs he takes an unflinching, an unvarying and an indefatigable

interest, holding it to be the palpable duty of every good citizen to watch over and promote the welfare of his fellow-citizens as far as in his power, and to do everything to promote their moral and material happiness. His example is well worthy the imitation by the younger members of his community, and if followed will result in benefit to all. The only fraternal relationship held by Mr. Seaburg is as a member of the Worden Post, No. 205, G. A. R.

JAMES R. COLE.

Among the prosperous farmers of York township, Noble county, Ind., is James R. Cole, who was born in Ashland county, Ohio, May 2, 1844, on the farm of his parents, Benjamin and Martha (Latimer) Cole, who were respectively natives of Delaware and Ashland counties, Ohio, and who had a family of four sons and three daughters, of which James R. Cole was the fourth in order of birth. Of these parents the mother was the first to pass away, her death having taken place in Ashland county, Ohio, in October, 1861, when forty-eight years old, and that of the father having occurred in Richland county, in the same state, in April, 1874, at the age of sixty years.

James R. Cole was reared on the home farm until twenty years of age, when he enlisted, in the month of February, 1864, in Battery D, First Ohio Light Artillery, in which he served with faithful and devoted attention to his perilous and gallant duty about eighteen months, and was mustered out of the service at Cleveland, Ohio, in July, 1865, some three months after the Rebellion

had been victoriously crushed out of the semblance of life, receiving an honorable discharge. After the war Mr. Cole returned to Ashland county, Ohio, where he resided until the spring of 1866, when he came to Indiana and located in Green township, Noble county, where he lived for five years; and while residing there was united in marriage, September 22, 1867, with Miss Martha Ray, a daughter of William and Mary Jane (Carr) Ray, the former of whom was a native of West Virginia and the latter of Guernsey county, Ohio. These parents settled in Green township, Noble county, in 1864, and here the father passed away when fifty-four years of age. Of their three children Mrs. Cole is the eldest, and was born in Guernsey county, Ohio, December 3, 1848.

After his marriage Mr. Cole continued his residence in Green township for three years, and then removed to Jefferson township, where he lived for four years, and then to York township and settled on the farm which he still occupies. This farm covers one hundred and thirty acres, and is kept in a high state of cultivation and finely improved in all respects. Here have been born ten children to Mr. and Mrs. Cole, who are all still living to grace and ease the declining years of the parents, and who, in order of birth, have been named as follows: Frank W., William R., Elmer E., Prentice B., Floyd R., Mary J., Mattie, Nellie, Kate and Belle. Prentice was a volunteer in the One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Indiana Volunteers, Colonel Studebaker commanding, being assigned to Captain Green's company. The regiment was assigned to duty during the Spanish-American war, and was seven months in the field.

The Cole family are consistent attendants of the Presbyterian church, are liberal in their contributions to the support of the congregation at Albion, and so live as to command the unfeigned respect of all who know them.

JOHN W. PALMER.

The manly and noble calling of agriculture has been filled in Indiana by many native-born Pennsylvanians or their immediate descendants, and of the latter the Palmer family, of York township, Noble county, may be classed with the most important.

The late Henry Palmer, founder of the Palmer family in the Hoosier state, was born in Westmoreland county, Penn., August 30, 1828, and married Hannah Pepper, who was born in Tuscarawas county, Ohio, March 3, 1835, the marriage having taken place in Tuscarawas county, Ohio, January 11, 1852, and there the couple resided until 1857, when they brought their young family to Noble county, Ind., and settled on a farm in York township, where the father passed the remainder of his life, dying January 8, 1894, and the mother is still living, making her home with our subject. Of the five children born to these parents, John W. is the eldest; Saloma, the second child, is now the wife of J. G. Steel, of York township; Catherine, the third born, is married to Charles Bell, of Jefferson township; Charles W. died July 14, 1865; and Henry O. died August 22, 1879.

John W. Palmer was born in Tuscarawas county, Ohio, September 15, 1854, and was but three years of age when brought to Noble county, and was reared to agricul-

ture on his father's farm in York township. On this farm, as a sequel has proven, there has been developed in the person of the subject of this sketch one of the most truly scientific tillers of the soil that Noble county has ever fostered. He is profound in all things pertaining to this ennobling vocation, and his example has been a godsend to many a farmer of less observant habits or of fewer opportunities; and thus in the prime of life he makes felt his power for good to all about and around him. His farm of two hundred and forty acres is not only well cultivated, fenced, tiled and drained, but is a model of neatness in every respect, presenting to the eye of the admiring passer-by a scene of rural thrift, comfort and beauty that he is loth to withdraw his gaze from. The moral influence of such a view does more in one hour of observation during the period of full fructification than will a volume of abstruse reasoning or speculation on things as they ought to be, theoretically, but which are here in fact and in practical reality.

Mr. Palmer received his education in the somewhat primitive schools of his boyhood, but acquired sufficient "book learning" to carry him through the ordinary requirements of rural life and society. His appetite for literature, however, was greatly whetted, and he has ever been the ardent friend of public education, free schools and the training of the young under the most auspicious process. His interest in all local affairs is ardent and extended, and his hand is ever open, in a financial sense, to assist in all projects that he deems of service to the public or adapted to the general welfare.

The marriage of Mr. Palmer was celebrated in Perry township, Noble county, No-

vember 15, 1881, when he led to the altar Miss Alice C. Flanagan, a daughter of John and Alice (Murphy) Flanagan, the former of whom died May 2, 1894, in Perry township, when nearly eighty years old. Mrs. Palmer is the seventh child of the four sons and five daughters born to the parents, and was born in Perry township February 27, 1857, and was reared in the faith of the Catholic church. She has borne her husband two children, Carlo C. and Mabel.

Mr. Palmer is one of the most substantial citizens of York township, and is practically the "architect of his own fortune." His example through life is well worthy the imitation of the younger element of York township's residents, as in all probability they will never again find a model so well worthy of emulation.

JOHN R. YOUNG,

An enterprising and substantial farmer of Noble county, Ind., was born in Juniata county, Penn., December 3, 1849, his parents being Samuel and Barbara (Rhine) Young, both of whom were Pennsylvanians. They located in Indiana in the fall of 1854, and he soon became a prominent factor among the residents of Noble county, taking an active part in all public movements and acting for one year as deputy auditor of the county. He was also an active worker in the Lutheran church, of which he was an honored member. He passed away when in the prime of manhood, being but forty-five years old. His wife lived to reach her seventy-sixth year.

John R. Young was a lad of five years

when he accompanied his parents to Indiana. The first year they resided in Albion, but later they settled in Noble township, the present home of Mr. Young. He was brought up on the farm and has a natural aptitude for that vocation, which he has always followed, with the exception of two years spent in Churubusco, Whitley county, Ind., where he was engaged in the butcher business. Returning to the home of his youth Mr. Young gave his entire time and attention to husbandry and has achieved a success in that vocation second to none in the county. Industry and unremitting toil soon placed him on the high road to prosperity, and as his earnings were expended in the purchase of land he soon accumulated a valuable property and is the present owner of two hundred and forty acres of the productive land common to Noble township. He has expended his best care in the cultivation and improvement of this property, enclosing the broad fields with substantial fences, putting out shade and fruit trees and erecting neat, attractive residence and out-buildings and altogether converting it into a charming home.

Mr. Young was married, in this township, on February 9, 1871, to Miss Elmina Ott, a lady whose many fine qualities specially fitted her to become the life companion of a hustling, energetic young man like the subject. She was born January 1, 1851, and is a native of Noble township, where she was educated and grew to womanhood. Her parents were Abraham and Sarah (Morgan) Ott, the latter a native of England. They settled in Noble county about 1840, and it was there the father died in his eightieth year. Six children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Young, namely: Ger-

trude, now Mrs. R. J. Seymour; Leroy, who died at the age of nine months; Mabel, wife of Frank Stangland; Elma; John R., Jr.; and Owen. Mr. Young is a Democrat in his political views, but has never been an aspirant for office or taken part in political work except in a quiet way, as his tastes incline him to the pleasures of domestic life rather than to club room and hall. He is a member of the Christian church, in which he is a zealous worker and liberal contributor, and his family are prominent in religious and social circles.



BAYARD T. KUHN.

Bayard T. Kuhn, township trustee of York township, Noble county, Ind., a thriving agriculturist, was born on his father's farm in this township at the town once known as Augusta, the former seat of justice of Noble county, on January 9, 1857. Washington A. Kuhn, father of Bayard T., was a native of Pennsylvania, born March 20, 1826, who married Rebecca Pepple, who was born in Ohio, August 20, 1834. They were the parents of six children, namely: Mary, now the wife of C. B. Phillips, of Albion; Elnora, widow of Frank Russell; Bayard T.; Charles C.; Harry; and Eva, wife of E. S. Hamlin, of Albion.

Bayard T. Kuhn, the third child and the eldest son, was reared in Albion, York township, and received a common-school education. Farming has been his constant vocation through life, with the exception of a year and a half, when he was engaged in the livery business at Albion, and as a farmer he has proved a success. He married in York

township, June 23, 1881, Miss Ada S. Rapp, a native of Elkhart, Ind., born January 26, 1862. The late William G. Rapp, who was her father, was born in Wurtenburg, Germany, and her mother, who bore the maiden name of Sarah Ott, first saw the light of day in Elkhart, Ind., in August, 1837. The father was a member, during the Civil war, of the One Hundredth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and died at Chattanooga, Tenn., from the effects of a wound sustained in the awful conflict at Missionary Ridge. To the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. William G. Rapp there were born two children: Melvin I. and Ada S. To Mr. and Mrs. Kuhn three children came to gladden the hearts of their parents for a brief period only, as two were called away in infancy, leaving as the sole survivor their daughter, Nellie.

Mr. Kuhn is a Republican in his political affiliations, and in 1900 was elected trustee of York township, an office he is filling in a most commendatory manner. He has also served as township assessor, in which position he was impartial and just toward all. He has also been a member of the advisory board. Fraternally he is a Knight of Pythias. The home of Mr. Kuhn, which comprises eighty acres, is a model in every respect, and the family enjoy the esteem of their neighbors to the fullest extent.

F. L. GANDY,

A prosperous and progressive agriculturist of Noble county, Ind., was born at Hellers Corners, Allen county, Ind., February 9, 1855, and was the eldest of eight children born to the late Dr. Owen Gandy and his

wife, Cynthia Ann (Hire) Gandy. Dr. Owen Gandy will be remembered by many of our readers as one of the most skillful and successful physicians and surgeons who ever practiced in this part of the state. He was born in West Virginia and became a man of noble character, who retained in his heart the purity of childhood which made him a ready sympathizer with the troubles of others and a desire to better their condition. He was of a studious nature and at an early age decided on the profession of medicine as his life work, and bent every energy to acquire a thorough knowledge of that science. He graduated from Jefferson College, of Philadelphia, his diploma costing him fifteen hundred dollars in gold. He opened an office at Hellers Corners, Allen county, this state, where he remained until 1858, building up a large practice and meeting with most flattering success. He then located in Whitley county for seven years, and was equally successful, but a more advantageous location was promised in Noble county, and, in 1865, he moved his family there, settling on a farm which was formerly owned and occupied by Joel Bristol, the first farm to be improved in Noble county. Here he prosecuted his calling and soon acquired a reputation that extended far and wide, while his practice was both extended and lucrative. He was specially proficient as surgeon and physician, and his success was only exceeded by his great popularity. Often he was physician, friend and counselor for two or more generations in the same family, and he was beloved by old and young. He treated with equal courtesy and care patients from all walks of life, and the child of poverty was as certain of his solicitude as was the child cradled in the lap of luxury. Of-

ten the demands upon him were so protracted that his physical nature was almost exhausted; but even in that condition, he never allowed a call to go unheeded, and his endurance appeared almost miraculous. He continued to practice until shortly before his death; the close, hard work which he followed having told upon his health and he passed to his reward on July 20, 1875, when in his fifty-eighth year. His death was considered a personal loss by the many who knew him and had learned to love him for the innate goodness of his life as well as for benefits received. In his untimely death Noble county lost one of her leading practitioners in the medical profession.

Dr. Gandy chose as the partner of his joys and sorrows Miss Cynthia Ann Hire, who was born in Ohio, but removed with her parents to Elkhart county, Ind., at the age of five years, remaining there until she had attained womanhood. While a resident of Allen county she became the wife of Dr. Gandy, whom she survives. The Doctor was a stanch Jeffersonian Democrat, and took an intelligent interest in all the leading questions of the day, being able to state his views in a clear and concise manner. He was early imbued with religious principles and united with the Methodist Episcopal church; indeed, it had been for a time undecided whether he should devote his time to the ministry or the practice of medicine, as he had studied theology, and before locating in Indiana was licensed to preach in the church of his choice.

F. L. Gandy was three years of age when his parents settled in Whitley county, Ind., and but a lad of ten when they located in Noble county. He attended the district schools and remained at home until his mar-

riage, March 4, 1876, to Miss Almeda McDaniel, and for nine years after he lived on the home place and cultivated its broad acres. In 1885 he moved to the two hundred and seventy acres he now owns and occupies, which he cleared from a forest. He was engaged for several years in buying lumber, while at the same time he carried on his farming operations, his unremitting labors resulting in well merited success. The union of Mr. and Mrs. Gandy has resulted in the birth of one child, Ora D., who married Miss Victoria Ansbaugh and resides on the home place, which he helps to cultivate. He is an exemplary young man, enjoys the respect of the community to a remarkable degree and bids fair to become a leader in his chosen vocation. Mrs. Gandy was born in Green township, this county, October 19, 1857, and is a daughter of William McDaniel and his wife, Christine (Yates) McDaniel. Her father was born in South Carolina, June 17, 1812, and her mother in Pennsylvania in the year 1822. They were among the early pioneers of Green township, and took a leading part in reclaiming it from a wilderness. Two children were born to them, Almeda and Alvadore. William McDaniel died June 23, 1890, and his wife on October 23, 1888. Mr. Gandy takes great pride in all public improvements, and gives to such enterprises his most substantial encouragement.

ALONZO T. POYSER.

Alonzo T. Poyser is a well-known farmer of Noble county, Ind., who enjoys the confidence and respect of the entire community. He was born in the Buckeye state

sixty-three years ago, his parents being Daniel H. and Jane (Ripperton) Poyser. Daniel H. Poyser was a native of Ohio but later became a resident of Noble county, Ind., where he passed away March 17, 1850. His wife was born in Pennsylvania in 1809 and lived to a good old age, dying July 8, 1890. They were the parents of seven children, viz: Alonzo T.; Richard, who was born October 4, 1840; Franklin, born June 12, 1842, and died in infancy; Maria J., who was born October 27, 1843, and became the wife of Henry Watchorn of Ligonier, by whom she has four children—Jennie, May, Nellie and Mortimer; Susanna, who was born August 3, 1846, is the wife of Edward Johnson of Oklahoma, and the mother of two children—Allie and Frankie; Caroline C. was born September 10, 1847, and died April 6, 1851; and Emma D., who became the wife of William Jay and the mother of eight children, was born August 16, 1849.

Leaving Ohio when a young man, Alonzo Poyser located in Eden township, Lagrange county, Ind., but enlisted in Noble county, October 23, 1864, in Company B, Thirty-fifth Indiana Regiment, for the remainder of the war. In Noble county he met and married Miss Mary Bowsher, the nuptials being solemnized January 22, 1868. Four children were the fruit of this union, namely: Clyde V., who was born December 31, 1868, and is nicely located as a farmer of Lagrange county. He married Miss Anna Graham, by whom he has one child, Garth. Charles L., born December 27, 1870, married Mrs. Minnie (Sipe) Bowsher; Vesta M., born April 8, 1875; and Daniel O., who was born July 7, 1877. Mr. Poyser owns forty acres of good land in Lagrange county and Mrs. Poyser has an un-

divided interest in her father's estate. They are members of the Methodist Protestant church, and Mr. Poyser has always supported the Republican policy, having voted for the first Republican nominee, General John C. Fremont. He is an honored member of Randall Post, No. 320, of Millersburg, and is an upright, honorable man whose every act will bear the searchlight of truth to be thrown upon it.

Mrs. Poyser was born October 12, 1849, and is a daughter of Boston and Sophia (Koontz) Bowsher. Her father was born in 1800 in Pickaway county, Ohio, and in 1836 came to Indiana, settling on the farm now owned by David Loy. He remained in this locality for twenty years, when he purchased the farm now occupied by Mr. Poyser. When Mr. Bowsher came to this state the most primitive conditions prevailed. The journey was made on horseback and his housekeeping was begun in the most meager circumstances, a gourd answering for a bucket, while two old knives composed the cutlery of the household, and a part of a sack of flour was all their larder contained. He worked hard, as did his wife, and in time they were able to add three more knives to the original two, and at last obtained an entire set of six, while their other belongings were also being put in better condition. Papers now belonging to his estate show that he purchased goods only on condition that he be allowed to pay for them in maple sugar, wheat or pork, they being the principal products at that time. The environments and the efforts necessary for a comfortable existence in the new country appear to have been conducive to the health of the pioneers, as they were a rugged, hearty people, who were contented with their life and made the

most of their circumstances. Boston Bowsher was the father of fourteen children, seven of whom grew to honorable manhood and womanhood, and are an honor to the noble parents who gave them life, while seven more were transplanted to the heavenly kingdom in childhood. They are as follows: Daniel, born August 16, 1840, died August 20, 1841; Amos and Dennis were twins, born September 9, 1842. Dennis died in infancy, while Amos grew to adult years, married Miss Clara Poyser, and reared a family of nine children; William, born October 10, 1843, died the 17th of the following April; Nelson, born March 4, 1845, died May 26, 1898, leaving a widow, whose maiden name was Clara C. Hostteter, and two children—Delvin D. and Jay; Esther, born February 4, 1848, married William Bachelder and passed to her reward July 7, 1896, leaving three children, only one, Jessie, being alive at this time; Mary, who was born October 12, 1849, is the wife of A. T. Poyser; Catherine, born December 2, 1851, married Christian Slabaugh, by whom she has four children; Margaret, born July 21, 1854, married Solomon Lantz, bore him two children, and died in 1886; James, born October 21, 1856, died the following April, 7th day; Boston and Andrew were twins, were born March 9, 1858, and died in childhood; Cephas, born July 28, 1861, married Miss Ella Miller, and is the father of three bright children; and Nathan, born April 22, 1864, married Miss Minnie Sipe. He died in 1893, leaving one child. Boston Bowsher lived to an exceptionally old age, having reached his one hundred years, when he quietly sank into the dreamless sleep, on April 7, 1901, to awake in the springtime of eternity. His

wife had preceded him March 22, 1892, to their home above, after more than a half a century of happy married life, in which they had shared together the many vicissitudes of life and won the love and esteem of those among whom they labored and lived.

CHARLES SIMON.

Happy should be a community which holds within its fond embrace a member who is gifted with the virtue of patriotism and of justice, as well as with a knowledge of agriculture and the mechanical arts, or even any single trade the practice of which leads to an increase of the enjoyment of life and the comfort of man.

Charles Simon, at present a justice of the peace for Swan township, Noble county, Ind., was born on a farm in Columbiana county, Ohio, May 25, 1839, and is a son of Andrew and Mary (Miller) Simon, who were natives of Washington county, Penn., whence they removed to Columbiana county, Ohio, where they resided many years, and in May, 1852, came to Noble county, Ind., and settled on a farm in Swan township, which they made their home until called away by death—the father at the age of sixty-three and the mother when seventy-four years old.

Charles Simon was the seventh child born to his parents, whose family comprised eight children. He was reared on the Ohio homestead until his coming to Noble county, Ind., with his parents, whom he dutifully assisted in their agricultural pursuits until, impelled by an ardent patriotism, he volunteered in defense of the honor of his coun-



Charles Simon

try's flag by enlisting, August 12, 1862, in Company E, One Hundredth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and bravely served until honorably discharged on account of physical disability April 16, 1863. After returning from the service of his country to his peaceful home in Swan township Mr. Simon engaged in carpenter work for ten years and then adopted agriculture as his life-vocation.

On the 6th day of February, 1867, Mr. Simon was united in matrimony with Miss Caroline Perry, a daughter of the late Oliver Perry, of Swan township, but his domestic felicity was of only short duration on this occasion, as his bride was called away by death in Goshen, Ind., April 10, 1868, after presenting her husband with a son, V. Clare. The second marriage of Mr. Simon took place in Washington township, Noble county, October 6, 1870, to Miss Josephine N. Adair, who was born in the same township February 2, 1852, and is a daughter of the late Harvey Adair. To this congenial union have been born five children, in the following order: Birdie; Lottie, who died when about twenty-five years old; Mary; Carl; and Donald.

In politics Mr. Simon is a thorough-going Republican; is a worker, in fact, for his party's interests, and is rewarded with its confidence. In 1875 he was nominated for and triumphantly elected to the office of justice of the peace by the Republicans, and so satisfactory were his services in this capacity during his first term that he was renominated at its close, again elected, and again and again, until he is now filling his seventh term. In religion Mr. Simon is of the Lutheran faith, and he and his estimable wife are members of the English Lutheran

congregation at Bethlehem, to the maintenance of which they are most liberal contributors.

Mr. Simon owns a fine farm of one hundred acres, which he has improved with handsome and substantial buildings that are a credit to the township. He makes a specialty of fruit raising, giving much of his attention to strawberries, in the cultivation of which he has acquired both fame and profit. He is a close observer of men and things in general, is a good citizen, and his services to his county, both in war and peace, have gained for him honor and respect from all his neighbors, irrespective of politics or religion, and his family mingle with the best people in Swan township.

Mr. Simon is the inventor of a voting machine and it has been demonstrated that it is a success. He is a pensioner, a prominent man and has the finest country home in the county.

HIRAM C. LINDSEY.

Hiram C. Lindsey is one of the oldest residents of Noble county, Ind., having located here in 1839, when the country was new and the comforts of modern times were unobtainable luxuries. Mr. Lindsey was born in Knox county, Ohio, March 8, 1826, and is a son of Jacob and Sarah (Craven) Lindsey. His father was born at Morrison's Cove, Penn., and his mother in the state of New Jersey. They first settled in Knox county, Ohio, where they remained until 1839, when they moved to Indiana and settled in Noble county, in the township of

Green, on land which is now the home of the subject. He did not long survive the journey to Indiana, passing away in the fall of 1839. His wife returned to Ohio and resided in Morrow county, living to an advanced age. They were the parents of five children: William, Mary, Hiram C., Harriet and Elizabeth. William, the eldest son, was drowned when twenty-one years of age, about two years after the death of his father.

Hiram C. Lindsey was inured to toil from his early youth and was a valuable assistant in clearing and developing much of the land in Green township. Being compelled to rely so completely on himself, he developed a business capacity remarkable in one of his years and soon won the admiration and respect of those with whom he had dealings for his sagacity. He was almost thirty years old when he established a home, May 12, 1855, taking as his wife Miss Barbara Lock, who was born in Preble county, Ohio, July 11, 1837, daughter of John H. and Elizabeth (Link) Lock, and a sister of Jesse E. Lock, one of our prominent citizens. John H. Lock was born January 13, 1806, in Indiana, and his wife on February 27, 1815. In Preble county, Ohio, they made their home until the fall of 1849, when Mrs. Lindsey was a lass of twelve years, at which time they moved to Noble county and settled on the farm now occupied by Jesse E. Lock in Green township. Here the father died on June 12, 1855, and the mother about 1875. There were ten children in the family: Susanna, John, Barbara, Jesse E., Mary, Benjamin, Eliza, Elizabeth, Lucina and Lydia. Mrs. Lindsey grew to womanhood and married in Green township amid the friends who had grown to love and re-

spect her and here she has reared a family to lives of usefulness and honor. She has brought six children into the world, four of whom, George W., Mary J., Jacob F. and Oscar W., have grown to adult years, while two have passed through the portals into the life eternal. John passed away at the age of nine years, and Nancy when a sweet bud of four.

When Mr. Lindsey was married he settled on the old homestead and has devoted his attention to agricultural pursuits, although for two years he was engaged in commercial transactions. However, it took him but a short time to see that agriculture was more suited to his requirements, and he lost no time in again taking up that pursuit, which he has since prosecuted to great advantage. He is one of the leading Democrats of his township, although he has not permitted himself to be drawn into the maelstrom of the political arena, much to the regret of his friends, who feel that they are thus deprived of a most desirable official. Mr. Lindsey and his wife have for many years been closely connected with the Christian church here, and are among its most active and influential members.

JOHN W. KLINE.

The early pioneers of the country are fast passing away, and any sketch that can be obtained of them ought to be very carefully preserved. John W. Kline was born in Hanover, York county, Penn., April 17, 1821. He was next to the oldest of a family of nine children: Rebecca L., John W., Eliza B., Christine V., Mondilla, Mary Ann,

Julia Ann, Solmyre and Caroline L. In his early days, when he was scarcely ten years of age, his parents moved from their ancestral home to Stark county, Ohio, then a place of a decidedly rural character. When he reached manhood he learned the carpenter's trade. This occupation he followed with great assiduity until he left the state of Ohio and settled in what was then the far west, Jefferson township, Noble county, Ind., in November, 1846. There he lived with his parents, Henry and Catherine (Muntz) Kline, during the rest of his unmarried life.

The subject was first married to Elizabeth Potts. She was born in Belleville, Richland county, Ohio, August 15, 1830, and died August 4, 1850. He was married a second time in Jefferson township, December 21, 1854, to Miss Louisa Potts, who was born in Belleville, Richland county, Ohio, August 29, 1833. Her father was Lewis Potts, and was born June 30, 1802. Her mother was Catherine Lash, who was born in Ashtabula county, Ohio, July 19, 1806. In October, 1836, they moved from Belleville, Ohio, to Noble county, Ind., and settled in Jefferson township, where they spent the remainder of their days. Mr. Potts died June 26, 1850, and Mrs. Potts followed him six and one-half years later, passing away November 3, 1856. Mr. and Mrs. Potts were blessed with four children: Mary Ann, Elizabeth, Louise, and Christiana, living in Albion and married to David Schoff.

For several years after the subject was married he lived on his father-in-law's farm. Later he moved to the farm where he spent the remaining years of his life, passing to the world beyond on April 15, 1896. To this union was born but one child, Eugenia

E., now the wife of Edwin A. Belt. Mr. and Mrs. Belt are the parents of six children: Edwin K., Bertha E., Kate M., Henrietta L., Edith and Ethel.

CORNELIUS OTT

Is a man who stands well among his neighbors, and during his residence of over fifty years in Noble county, Ind., has shown himself to be a man of principle—one on whom implicit reliance can be placed, and a most desirable addition to the community. Mr. Ott was born in the adjoining state of Ohio, in Preble county, September 1, 1849, and is a son of an esteemed fellow-citizen, Jesse Ott, than whom no man is more respected.

Jesse Ott was born in Preble county, Ohio, December 22, 1822, and is a son of John and Mary (Lock) Ott, natives of Virginia and Maryland respectively. Jesse grew to manhood in his native state and was married there to Miss Docia Brown, on January 6, 1830. She was a daughter of George and Sarah Brown, he from North Carolina and she from Virginia, who settled in Preble county, Ohio, where they died. In the fall of 1850 Jesse Ott removed with his family to Indiana and purchased one hundred and sixty acres of land in Green township, Noble county, where he has since resided and become one of the leading agriculturists. He is a shrewd and successful business man and at one time owned over five hundred acres of land, all of which has been disposed of to advantage except the original one hundred and sixty. They are the parents of eight children, namely: Cornelius, subject of this sketch; Amanda J.,

who became the wife of William Clugas; John; George; Frederick; Abraham; Eli; and Alpha, wife of C. E. Hoover. Mr. and Mrs. Ott are earnest members of the Christian church.

Cornelius Ott was a child of one year when his parents sought a home in Indiana and bought a farm in Green township, Noble county. It was on this farm that young Ott was reared to manhood and taught habits of industry and economy which have enabled him to make a success of his life. He remained at home until twenty-four, although he worked by the month for seven years after he had attained his majority and had saved up his earnings until he had a neat sum as the nucleus about which to build his fortunes. His first purchase was of one hundred acres of land in Noble township, about thirty of which were cleared for cultivation, the remaining forty being in its original condition—covered with a heavy growth of timber. He cleared off this land and later added fifty-seven additional acres, which he has improved in a suitable manner with good buildings, fruit, etc., converting it into one of the many fine farms for which Noble county is noted.

Mr. Ott was married April 12, 1877, to Miss Isidora Winebrenner, who was born in this township, August 22, 1859, and was here reared to womanhood. Five children have been born to them, viz: Nellie, wife of M. A. Brackney; Effie I.; Frederick M.; Rachel A.; and Orlando. Mrs. Ott is a consistent member of the Freewill Baptist church and has reared her family in the path of rectitude and duty. Her father, Jacob Winebrenner, was born in Ohio, but located in Indiana, where he met Mrs. Rachel (Marker) Scarlet, widow of Horace Scar-

let, who was accidentally shot and received wounds from which he died. Mrs. Winebrenner was born in Pennsylvania, but has been a resident of this state since childhood, when her parents settled in Noble county. Her second marriage resulted in the birth of six children, Marion, Isidora, Ella, Eliza, Henry and Charles.

Mrs. Scarlet had one child before marrying Winebrenner, viz: Horace Greely Scarlet.

Mr. Winebrenner first married Miss Adeline Florry, of Whitley county, Ind., who bore him one child, Franklin Winebrenner.

WILLIAM W. CARY.

Agricultural craft or skill, one of the grandest of man's acquirements and the predominating industry of the world and the noblest and most elevating of all others, brings health, wealth and happiness to all who pursue it intelligently and faithfully; and among these is William W. Cary, of Jefferson township, Noble county, Ind.

Abram Cary, father of the subject of this sketch, was born in Brown county, N. Y., November 30, 1805; Patience (Forker) Cary, wife of Abram, was born in the same county, August 20, 1810. They were married in their native county and thence moved to Huron county, Ohio, in 1835, where the father employed himself in farming for seven years and then, in the spring of 1842, came to Noble county, Ind., and settled on a farm in Jefferson township, on which the father died, May 8, 1886, and the mother October 10, 1869. They had a family of eight children, born in the following order:

Sorada J., who is now the wife of Benjamin Potts; Sophronia E.; Samantha A., married to Alfred Skimmer; Elmira, who died in childhood; Wesley, who also died in childhood; Emily O., who is the wife of Andrew Ritter; William W., whose name opens this article; Alvin D., who died in infancy. After the death of Mrs. Patience Cary, Abram Cary sought another helpmate, and married Mrs. Ann (Corbin) Potts, widow of Alfred Potts, who had died of disease contracted in the army. Mrs. Potts bore the maiden name of Ann Corbin, and by her marriage with Abram Cary became the mother of one child, Uridith D.

William W. Cary was born February 26, 1848, on what is known as the J. K. Riddle farm in Jefferson township, but was reared on the farm on which he now lives, to which his parents removed when he was but three months old. He was educated in the common schools and later attended a select school at Wolcottville, Ind. He then learned the carpenter's trade, which he has since followed, in conjunction with farming, and is as expert in the use of tools as he is with agricultural implements. His farm comprises twenty-five acres of the old paternal homestead, on which he has erected handsome and commodious modern buildings, and which he cultivates in the best possible manner and produces from it amazingly fine crops.

Mr. Cary was most happily united in marriage in Jefferson township, September 11, 1870, with Miss Sarah R. Shirk, who was born in Lancaster county, Penn., April 11, 1847, and is a daughter of the late Joel Shirk and his wife, Elizabeth (Reinhold) Shirk, who came from Ohio to Noble county, Ind., in the spring of 1869 and settled in

Jefferson township on the farm known in the early days as the "Skeel farm," northeast of Albion. Joel Shirk was born in 1805 and died on the "Skeel" place at the great age of eighty-four years, and his wife died in April, 1896, both sincere Christians and greatly respected citizens.

In politics Mr. Cary is a Democrat, and is very popular with his party as well as the public at large, and for three consecutive terms has been elected and has served as assessor of Jefferson township, the duties of which office he has filled in a most impartial and satisfactory manner, winning the approbation of all persons interested, irrespective of party affiliations. He is noted for his public spirit and his desire to promote the general welfare, as well as his upright life. Fraternally Mr. and Mrs. Cary are members of the Noble County Horticultural Society. Mr. Cary is active and progressive, and no man in the township is shown a higher degree of respect.

JAMES W. SWEET.

The generation of the present day has but a faint idea of the debt of gratitude it owes to the hardy race of men who penetrated the dense wilds of Indiana in pioneer days and wrested from the virgin forest the beautiful fields and homesteads that now dot the length and breadth of Noble county, and make it one of the most happy and fruitful spots in the state of Indiana. Yet there now lives in Jefferson township one who took a leading part in the early development of the country, in the person of the gentleman with whose name this biographical sketch is opened.

James W. Sweet, one of these early pioneers, was born in New Haven, Huron county, Ohio, April 23, 1837, and is a son of Jerome and Johanna (Dodge) Sweet, the former of whom was born in Onondaga county, N. Y., August, 1806, and the latter also a native of the same county. From Huron county, Ohio, they came to Noble county, Ind., in November, 1842, settled on section 10, and there passed the remainder of their lives, he dying August 23, 1869, and she October 16, 1886. Of their children five lived to reach years of maturity and were named as follows: Jane and Julia, twins; James W., the subject of this sketch; Jerome, and Ellen. Jane Sweet was married to Abel Barnum, whose life-sketch will be found on another page of this volume; Julia became the wife of Samuel E. Alvord; Jerome was a soldier in the Civil war, and died of consumption July 19, 1863, a few days after his return to his father's home; and Ellen became the wife of Jesse Gwynn.

Mr. Sweet, the subject of this sketch, was but five or six years of age when brought by his parents to Noble county, in 1842, and was reared on his father's farm in the wilds of Jefferson township. He was early inured to the hardship and toil of pioneer life, which resulted in the development of a sound physical constitution and robust health, and the requirement of that knowledge of agriculture which has placed him among the leading farmers of his neighborhood. He continued his life and labor on the old homestead until his first marriage, which took place October 8, 1861, to Miss Hannah B. Russell, who was born in Morrow county, Ohio, March 30, 1841, and by whom he became the father of one child, Merritt J. Mrs. Hannah B. Sweet passed

away March 27, 1864, and Mr. Sweet next married, July 2, 1865, Miss Sarah Gibson, who was born in Lagrange county, July 11, 1840, and to this happy union have been born two children: Jennie P. and John S. The former was married to Francis M. Augst, but died July 2, 1901.

Mr. Sweet has prospered as a farmer, and now owns one hundred and fifty-three acres of excellent land, improved with a handsome dwelling and commodious and conveniently arranged outbuildings. His skill as an agriculturist is universally acknowledged, and his residence in the township from the pioneer days of his childhood until the present time, now a period of about sixty years, has given him a standing in the community in which he lives that is enjoyed by few others. Broad-minded, patriotic and public-spirited, he has always taken a leading part in advancing the growth and prosperity of his township, and has done much in a pecuniary way toward aiding its public works and improvements. He is benevolent in disposition and very charitable, and has quietly bestowed upon his fellow citizens many a benefit known only to himself and the beneficiary.

In politics he is a Democrat, and no name in Noble county stands higher in the esteem of the people than that of James W. Sweet.

HUGH A. C. INSCHO.

Honorable names and noble callings add luster to the reputation of any community, and the family name of Inscho and the vocation of agriculture carry with them a title to the respectful recognition of all persons living within the bounds of Noble county.

Hugh A. C. Inscho, of Jefferson township, is a son of William Inscho, who was born in Sussex county, N. J., December 28, 1802, and Ann Eliza (Campbell) Inscho, a native of Huron county, Ohio (of both further mention is to be found in the sketch of George W. Inscho on another page of this work). From Ohio the parents came with their children to Noble county, Ind., and settled in Jefferson township, November 18, 1838, and here passed the remainder of life, the father dying February 23, 1881, when nearly seventy-nine years old, and the mother on the 14th day of September, 1839. Hugh A. Campbell, the father of Mrs. Ann Eliza Inscho, was born in New York, but died in Huron county, Ohio, when eighty-three years of age, and all bearing names revered by those who knew them. William and Ann Eliza Inscho had a family of three children, named George W.; Elizabeth (who died when fifteen years old); and Hugh A. C., the subject of this sketch.

Hugh A. C. Inscho was born in Huron county, Ohio, April 30, 1836, and was about two and a half years old when brought to Noble county, Ind., by his parents. He was reared to farming and now owns eighty acres of fertile land in section 17, Jefferson township, which he has improved with all necessary buildings and has placed under a high state of cultivation. He was married in Jefferson township, October 18, 1863, to Miss Elsie Edwards, who was born in Morrow county, Ohio, November 15, 1839, and is a daughter of Alexis and Elizabeth (Foster) Edwards, who settled in Noble county, Ind., early in the 'forties, where the father died in Jefferson township, August, 1882, and the mother in Albion, September 26, 1877. Mr. and Mrs. Inscho

have been blessed with three children, viz: Lavina E., who is the wife of Joseph Homsher; Anna, who died when eight years old; and Olive, who died at the age of two years and eleven months.

Mr. Inscho is in politics a Republican, and Mrs. Inscho in religion a Primitive Baptist. He is classed among the best agriculturists of Jefferson township and recognized as a public spirited citizen, ready at all times to aid in promoting the public improvements of the township, in contributing to the support of the church, in advancing public instruction and the employment of the best teachers, and in doing all things at all times for the good of the general public.

GEORGE W. INSCHO.

Among the experienced and respected farmers of Jefferson township, Noble county, Ind., is the gentleman whose name stands at the head of this notice, who was born in Greenfield township, Huron county, Ohio, May 2, 1831, but has been a resident of Noble county, Ind., since childhood. William Inscho, the father of George W., was born in Essex county, N. J., December 28, 1802, and Ann Eliza (Campbell) Inscho, his mother, a native of Huron county, Ohio, born November 15, 1806. From Ohio the family came to Noble county, Ind., and settled in Jefferson township, November 18, 1838, when there were but seven families within its borders, and there the father passed away on the 23d day of February, 1881, and the mother on September 14, 1839.

Robert Inscho, the father of William,

came to Noble county several years later than his son, and here lived until his dissolution at the extremely old age of eighty-four years. Hugh A. Campbell, the father of Mrs. Ann Eliza Inscho, was a native of New York, of Scotch origin, and died in Huron county, Ohio, at an advanced age, eighty-three years. To William Inscho and wife were born three children, in the following order: George W.; Elizabeth, who was called from earth when fifteen years old; and Hugh A. C.

George W. Inscho was reared to farming in Jefferson township, which has been his home since he was brought here by his parents, and he early assisted in clearing the home farm, on which he lived until his marriage, July 18, 1858, with Miss Ruth Edwards, who was born in Morrow county, Ohio, October 28, 1831, a daughter of Alexis and Elizabeth (Foster) Edwards, who were both natives of Maryland and settled in Noble county, Ind., in October, 1849, in Jefferson township, where they respectively ended their days, leaving a family of four sons and six daughters, of whom Mrs. George W. Inscho was the third in order of birth.

To Mr. and Mrs. Inscho have been born two children, viz: Frank, who was called away February 29, 1890, when about thirty-two years old; and Ida J., who is the wife of Shannon Hadley, of Jefferson township. Mr. and Mrs. Inscho are devout members of the old-school Baptist church, which they liberally aid in supporting financially, and are highly respected in the social circles of their township. Their home is a model of neatness, and the farm of one hundred and sixty-four acres is improved with a handsome dwelling and substantial outbuildings.

It is kept under a high state of cultivation, and under the able superintendence of Mr. Inscho is made one of the most productive and profitable farms in the township of Jefferson. Mr. Inscho has demonstrated the fact that agriculture, when properly conducted and not overtaken by unfavorable weather or climatic disaster, is an industry that as a rule brings a gratifying reward; and he is himself classed among the most substantial farmers of his township.

CHARLES BORTNER.

Charles Bortner is a substantial agriculturist of Jefferson township, Noble county, Ind., who not only enjoys the distinction of being an octogenarian but is distinctly a landmark of this vicinity, having reached the golden milestone as a resident on his present farm. Mr. Bortner was born in York county, Penn., August 8, 1817, and eleven years later accompanied his mother to Ohio, where they settled in Morrow county, then Richland. Here he was educated, grew to manhood, and after reaching his majority learned the trade of a carpenter. It was here that he was joined in marriage, on May 8, 1839, to Miss Mary Swonger, a native of Cumberland county. This marriage resulted in the birth of three children: Sarah Ann married Thomas Leslie, who died in Albion, August 5, 1898; Henry S., of Albion; and Joseph S., who is a prominent and prosperous farmer of Allen township. March 23, 1843, Mrs. Bortner passed away, and on October 22, 1846, Mr. Bortner was married to Mrs. Susanna (Olp) Stevens, widow of Abram Stevens, and a

family of eleven children resulted, nine of whom are living, namely: Benjamin Franklin, Julia A. (Mrs. John Epp), Josephine (Mrs. William H. Stoop), Susanna (Mrs. Alvin J. Skinner), Charles Allen, Martha (deceased), who was the wife of Rev. Joseph Fisher, a minister in the Evangelical church; Jane, William S., and Thomas E. One child died at the age of three years and one aged fourteen months.

In the fall of 1853 Mr. Bortner moved his family to Noble county and bought one hundred and sixty acres of unimproved land, which has since been his home. This is one of the best farms for which Jefferson township is famous, and has been cleared and brought to its present state of perfection by its present energetic owner when he was in his prime. He has erected good, substantial buildings on his premises, doing the work with his own hands. He not only carried on his farm work but took many contracts of carpenter work, and many of the houses and barns in this county, especially in his home township, are lasting monuments of his skill and handiwork. He was industrious and frugal during his earlier years, and now, in the evening of his life, enjoys the labors of his well-directed energy with the satisfaction of a life well spent. Mr. Bortner has been an upright, honorable citizen in every walk of life, and has done much toward the establishment and maintenance of good government by his own dignified example, which has exerted a beneficent influence on those around him. Guided by his worthy example his children have grown up around him an honor to his teachings and a credit to their places of residence. Aided by his excellent wife he has taken a strong stand in the cause of religion and has been

a powerful factor in the "Church of God," to which they both belong. While quiet and unassuming in his life, few men can point to a past whose record is more worthy of emulation or who have deserved and enjoyed the confidence of their fellow men to a greater extent than this kindly old gentleman, whose white hairs are held in veneration and respect by his neighbors and in the warmest affection by children and grandchildren.

JOHN E. BOUGHEY.

John E. Boughey was born in Jefferson township on the farm where he now resides, February 15, 1857. His father was Benjamin Boughey and his mother was Maria Gwynne, and died in Jefferson township, May 26, 1865.

Benjamin Boughey was born in Cleveland, Cuyahoga county, Ohio, September 14, 1828, and his wife was born in Logan county, Ohio, in 1832. They were the parents of five children, of whom John E. was the second.

Our subject spent his early days at home with his parents. When he was nineteen years of age he went to Michigan and settled in Lenawee county. There he purchased a farm, lived thereon and worked it for fourteen years, from 1877 to 1891. The conditions of a new country and a new life amid changed scenes must have strong and pleasurable influences to overcome the recollections of the home wherein the days of youth were spent, and the memory of his early life in the Hoosier state was ever present in his mind and caused a longing that the then present home failed to satisfy. Having an

opportunity to dispose of his property in Michigan he closed the trade as soon as possible and returned to Noble county, where he purchased the old familiar eighty-acre homestead located in Jefferson township, where he has since continued to reside.

The subject was married in Traverse City, Mich., July 2, 1884, to Miss Eliza A. Rogers, a Canadian by birth. They have had five children: Julia O., Iva E., Edith M., Fred E., and Earl R. Mr. and Mrs. Boughey are earnest Christians, are active members of the United Brethren church, and carry out in their daily lives that principle and crowning virtue of charity in all things toward their neighbors and their fellow men.

SIMON WEIMER.

To a very great extent America owes her phenomenal growth to the influx of emigrants from other nations. Although the largest number of emigrants is credited to English-speaking countries, and the ideas of liberty, culture and progress have been dominated to a great extent by English ideals, nevertheless the ideas of honesty, integrity and thrift which we find so thoroughly and generally inculcated in the minds of the young in the great middle west are undoubtedly due to the large numbers of emigrants from Germany that have so thoroughly settled that part of the American republic.

An excellent example of the class referred to is Simon Weimer. His parents were born in Germany, the father, Peter Weimer, in 1812, and the mother, Catherine Deem, in 1810. Both emigrated to this country in early life. They were married in

Ohio, but immediately moved to Noble county, Ind. They settled in Allen township, and there spent the rest of their days, Mr. Weimer dying in 1866 and Mrs. Weimer in the spring of 1889. Mr. and Mrs. Weimer brought up a family of seven children, of whom our subject, Simon, was the fourth. He was born in Allen township, Noble county, October 19, 1844, and lived at home with his parents until the breaking out of the Civil war. Realizing the duty of every young man to defend his country in time of danger, and though but seventeen years of age, he enlisted, in August, 1861, in Company F, Thirtieth Indiana Volunteer Infantry. For three years the young man showed his mettle, standing his ground with his comrades and always found among the leaders when hard fighting was called for, never shrinking nor deserting his post. He saw many a hard-fought battle and participated in several of them. He was shot in the left leg at the battle of Chickamanga and was wounded in the hand at the battle of Kennesaw Mountain. At the close of his three years of service he was mustered out at Indianapolis, Ind., during the latter part of October, 1864. He then retired to his father's home in Allen township, where he resided until his marriage, July 9, 1865, to Miss Aby Haney. Miss Haney was born in Carbon county, Penn., November 14, 1842. Her father was Pearce Haney, and her mother's maiden name was Mary Horn. Mr. Haney was born in New Jersey and his wife in Pennsylvania. They lived in the days of large families, and themselves raised a family of twelve children, of whom Mrs. Weimer was the third. They moved to Noble county, Ind., in 1857, and settled in Albion, where Mr. Haney died.

Mr. and Mrs. Weimer immediately after marriage settled in Allen township, where they lived until 1892, when they moved to Jefferson township, which has since been their home. The subject is the owner of two hundred acres of land in the township and has it all in an excellent state of cultivation. Mr. and Mrs. Weimer are the parents of seven children: Lillie G., Thomas S., Fannie E., Frank P., Charles E., William S. K., and Berah. Mr. Weimer takes great interest in all township and county matters, and is a Republican in politics. He has not forgotten those who fought with him in the effort to save the Union, is a member of Nelson Post, No. 69, G. A. R., and when possible joins in the reunions of old comrades in arms, deriving much pleasure in talking over those days which meant so much of human liberty and advance of civilization.

JOHN OTT.

John Ott, a representative farmer of Noble township, is the third of a family of eight children born to Jesse and Docia (Brown) Ott. His birth occurred on his father's farm in Green township, Noble county, Ind., March 31, 1852; he remained on the home place until young manhood, meantime, as soon as old enough, working occasionally for himself as a farm laborer. In the district schools he received a fair English education and for some time prior to his marriage, which was solemnized November 27, 1879, aided his father in cultivating the farm. Miss Martha E. Manning, who became Mrs. Ott, was born July 20, 1854, in Allen county, Ind., a daughter of

Elias and Mary Ann (Daily) Manning, both parents natives of Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Manning were married in Allen county, Ind., and sometime thereafter took up their residence in the county of Whitley, where they lived some six or seven years, removing thence to Noble county. Later they returned to the county of Allen, where their deaths occurred, the father on the 28th of June, 1895, at the age of sixty-nine, and the mother, April 5, 1901, in her seventy-second year. Elias and Mary Ann Manning had children as follows: Martha E., William L., Samuel, Clara E., Florence B., and one that died in infancy.

Immediately following his marriage Mr. Ott settled on a farm in Noble township, where he now lives, and has given his entire attention to agriculture and stock-raising, in both of which his success has been encouraging. He has a finely developed place containing good buildings and other improvements in keeping therewith, everything upon the premises indicating the presence of a thoroughly up-to-date agriculturist who believes in making his farm not only productive, but attractive as well. While not as large as some places, his farm, consisting of eighty acres, sixty cleared and in a high state of cultivation, he has so enhanced the fertility of the soil as to make it produce abundantly, and by successful management realize at the end of the year a larger income than many farmers receive from far greater acreage. He keeps himself in touch with the times in all matters pertaining to agriculture and is well acquainted with the nature of soils and their adaptability to the different crops. He also keeps on his place the best of implements, among which are a number of the latest and most approved appli-

ances for rendering farm work more a pleasure than a drudgery as formerly.

Mr. and Mrs. Ott are active members of the Freewill Baptist church and they always endeavor to make their lives and conversation conform to the religion they profess. Their marriage has been blessed with eight children, namely: Emmaretta, wife of William Huntsman, of Green township; Mary E., Jesse E., Charles O., Florence N., Oliver C., Clara L. and William C., all of whom are living.

JACOB F. LINDSEY.

Jacob F. Lindsey, the popular and efficient assessor of Green township, Noble county, Ind., is a product of the Hoosier state and a son of one of its most respected citizens, Hiram C. Lindsey. The father was born in Knox county, Ohio, March 8, 1826, grew to manhood and united in marriage with Miss Barbara Lock, who was born in Preble county, Ohio, July 11, 1837. Six children were born to them, of whom John and Nancy are deceased, and George W., Mary J., Jacob F. and Oscar W. survive. In 1837, when thirteen years old, Hiram Lindsey accompanied his parents to Noble county, Ind., and after his marriage settled on land which had been entered by his father from the government in Green township, and this has been his home since.

It was on this farm that the boyhood days of Jacob Lindsey were spent, while his time was occupied with the sports of boyhood and the more serious problem of obtaining an education from the district schools. Arriving at mature years he was

married August 13, 1892, to Miss Tracie M. Kichler, a native of Allen county, this state, where she was born July 31, 1873. Three bright children have been added to their household: Orpha, Elma R. and Beatrice V. Mr. Lindsey is a farmer by occupation and owns a farm of forty acres. He is an ardent Democrat and is an influential factor in local politics, as he takes an intelligent interest in the subject and is thoroughly posted on it. In the fall of 1900 he was his party's candidate for the office of assessor, coming off with enviable success, and has discharged his duties in an upright, straightforward manner that has won for him much commendation even among his opponents. His genial disposition makes him a general favorite, and Green township has no more public-spirited citizen or one who takes a greater interest in her advancement than Jacob F. Lindsey.

FREDERICK GAPPINGER.

The reader of the Biographical Memoirs of Noble county cannot fail to note among her citizens who have risen to prominence in various callings that the sons of Germany are largely represented. Coming to this country as young men, they have married and made their way by having a definite and fixed purpose; and with the unflagging energy and thrift which characterizes the Teutonic race, have reached the goal of their ambition—property owners in the new world.

It is to this class that the gentleman whose name serves as a heading to this biographical sketch belongs, the salient fea-

tures of which will prove the justness of the opening paragraph, and whose example is worthy the attention of the newer generation. Frederick Gappinger was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, July 10, 1828, and there grew to manhood and was educated. After his school days were passed he learned the trade of tanner and leather dresser. On reaching his majority he sailed for America, and in 1849 we find him located in the city of Philadelphia. His stay in the city of Brotherly Love, however, was brief, and learning of a better opportunity for employment at his trade went to Dauphin county, where he remained a year. From thence he went to Pittsburg and was employed for two years in that city and Allegheny City. The western fever, however, was in his veins and he again started west, going to Columbiana county, Ohio, where he followed his trade for about eight years, and subsequently moved to Carroll county. Here was the turning point of his life, and on February 15, 1855, he was married to Miss Margaret Miller, who was born in Stark county, Ohio, in 1838. In 1862 Mr. Gappinger moved with his family to Noble county, Ind., and engaged in business at his trade, which he continued for a number of years, meeting with good success. Owing to his failing health and the heavy decline in prices occasioned by the new processes for tanning which had been introduced in the business, he retired and turned his attention to farming, which has proved most successful. Mr. Gappinger is the owner of six hundred acres of fine farming land in Noble county, divided into several distinct farms upon which his sons live. Besides his farming interests he owns a fine private residence and other valuable realty in Albion;

and thus, after years of industry and frugality, he is enabled to enjoy those comforts of life which are the just reward of honest endeavor.

The family of Mr. and Mrs. Gappinger consists of the following children: Catherine Elizabeth, wife of Frederick Waltman, of Albion; John, a farmer, living at home, unmarried; Benjamin Franklin married Miss Alice Stouts, and lives on a farm in Grant township; Amelia is the wife of Joseph Neuffer, and they have two children—Vernon J. and Bernice M., aged nine and six years, respectively, the family all residing on a farm in Elkhart township; Samuel Edward, a farmer of Albion township, married Dollie Goodrich, and have two children—Freddie and Pauline; Ervin, also a farmer, married Caroline Gaff, the mother of Ward Erwin (deceased); Albert, who married Anna Mills, resides in Albion. The parents of Mr. Gappinger were John and Katherine (Ammer) Gappinger, who emigrated to Ohio some years after our subject's settlement there. They were the parents of six sons and two daughters, both deceased, as is one son. The father was a tanner and all his boys were raised in the business. Two brothers of the subject, Lewis and Henry, settled in Boone, Ia., and there became successful dealers in leather and harness; John, another brother, engaged in the same business at Kendallville, Ind., where he died in 1893; Christ is a resident of Bushnell, Ill., engaged in hide and leather and manufacture of harness; Charles is an invalid, who resides in Boone, Ia., but travels much in California and southern latitudes with the hope of recovery. The sisters were Mary, wife of Mr. Bacon; and Lena is a Mrs. Gretzinger. The

parents of this family of children remained in Ohio for several years, but finally went to Boone, Ia., taking up their residence with their children and there died.

Mr. Frederick Gappinger, as has already been stated, owes his success to his steady application to business and thrifty habits, starting in life with a capital which is the gift of God alone—strong arms and determined purpose. Politically he is a Democrat, but is governed by his knowledge of the candidate in local affairs when casting his ballot. Like many of his countrymen, he is of the Lutheran faith, while his estimable wife and daughters are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, taking an active part in all its good work.

JESSE E. LOCK

Was born in Preble county, Ohio, April 7, 1849, and at the age of two years was brought to Noble county, Ind., where he has since resided. He is a son of John E. and Elizabeth (Link) Lock, who were well and favorably known in this county during their residence here. John Lock was a native of Maryland, where he was born January 13, 1806. His wife was born in Virginia, February 27, 1815. They were married and at once settled in Preble county, Ohio, where they lived until the fall of 1849, when they came to Noble county, Ind., and located on the farm now owned by the subject. Here the father died, June 12, 1855, and the mother when upward of sixty years. They were the parents of ten children: Susanna, who died in Preble county, Ohio; John; Barbara, wife of Hiram C. Lindsey, whose

biography appears elsewhere; Benjamin; Mary; Jesse E., the subject; Eliza; Elizabeth; Lucina, wife of David Clouse; and Lydia. The eldest died in childhood and was buried in Ohio, and six were laid to sleep beside their parents in Green township.

Jesse E. Lock was reared to manhood on his father's farm and took up with the vocation of husbandry, an occupation he has followed with profit to himself and credit to the community. He has always resided on the home entered by his father, where he owns one hundred and eighty acres of fine land, well improved and carefully tended. He is decidedly practical in his methods, and is regarded as one of the best farmers in the county. He was married to Miss Sarah A. Moore, who died a few years later, leaving two little children, who have grown to womanhood and live in this vicinity. Corilla, the elder, is the wife of George F. Ott. Jennie married a Mr. Rinkenger. Mr. Lock was then joined in wedlock with Mrs. Christine (Weed) Miller, who became the mother of one child, Charles H., when she, too, was laid to rest in the churchyard. The present wife of Mr. Lock was Miss Hettie Ott, daughter of the late George F. Ott, an old and respected citizen of Noble county for many years. Indeed, the name of Ott has been so closely identified with the past history of this section of the state of Indiana as to be inseparable from a true record of its early days as well as with its present prosperity. The younger generation have grown up with the country, as is the case with Mr. Lock, and have taken a deep interest in its welfare. Mr. Lock is an active and influential backer of all enterprises of a local

nature, and is an important factor in keeping alive the enthusiasm of the citizens to the best interests of the community, to which he is a liberal contributor. He was early impressed with religious truths and united with the Christian church at the age of fifteen, his after life being molded in conformity with his religion. His wife is also a member of that church and is a zealous worker for the cause of good.

WILLIAM HUSTON.

When an individual is possessed of more than one profession or vocation in life, and can intelligently practice either or both, he may well feel assured that he has a reasonable assurance of meeting with success in his life career and in course of time acquire an enviable name and a competence, as has been the case with the subject here under notice.

William Huston, a resident of Jefferson township, Noble county, Ind., was born in Knox county, Ohio, September 22, 1827, and is a son of Joseph and Rachel (Williams) Huston, natives of Pennsylvania, who were married in the Keystone state; thence moved to Knox county, Ohio, where they passed the remainder of their lives and where the father died in 1829 and the mother in 1873, the latter at the age of eighty-two years. These parents had a family of two sons and two daughters, of whom the subject of this sketch was the third child in order of birth.

After the loss of his father, William Huston lived with his mother for four years, then with his guardian at Mount Vernon

until his fourteenth or fifteenth year when, for good and sufficient reason of his own, he went to Zanesville, Ohio, in search of work, but failing in his search there for employment, he went to Newark, Ohio, for the same purpose, but again failed. But nothing daunted the young adventurer and he returned to Mount Vernon and labored for one year at anything he could find to do, thus exhibiting a spirit of independence and determination that has never since been weakened, much less overcome by adverse fortune. He then entered upon an apprenticeship at the carpenter's trade for three years, receiving for the first two years a compensation of three dollars per month, and for the third year four dollars per month. After completing his full term of three years he found employment as a journeyman at Sandusky City, Ohio, for about two years; here his remuneration was not very large, and consequently he sought for and obtained employment at loading and unloading vessels with merchandise, chiefly wheat. This work was at night, after his day's work at his trade was over, and was continued for two months in order to increase his income, thus giving another evidence of his energy and determination to push forward.

After leaving Sandusky City, Mr. Huston found employment at bridge-building on the Mansfield & Sandusky Railroad (now the B. & O.), at which he continued for about six months; and then, to further gratify his ambition, in 1849 he started for California in company with seven others, with the purpose of mining, the gold-fever being then at its height. The journey was made overland with ox-teams, and required one hundred or one hundred and fifteen days to

cross the plains. Arriving in safety he passed four years in the mines, meeting with success, with the exception of about four months. The return of Mr. Huston to the states was by the Nicaragua route, which required about thirty days. He again visited Mount Vernon, Ohio, where he remained about four weeks, and in May, 1853, came to Noble county, Ind., and in the following August purchased one hundred and thirty-six acres of land in section 6, on which he still lives. This acreage, however, he has at times increased, until at one period he was the owner of over five hundred acres, but has disposed of all to advantage except that which he has kept for his homestead. This land was all wild, but the home farm of three hundred and twenty acres Mr. Huston, with his usual energy, has cleared up with the exception of eighteen acres, and his residence and other buildings are among the finest in the township.

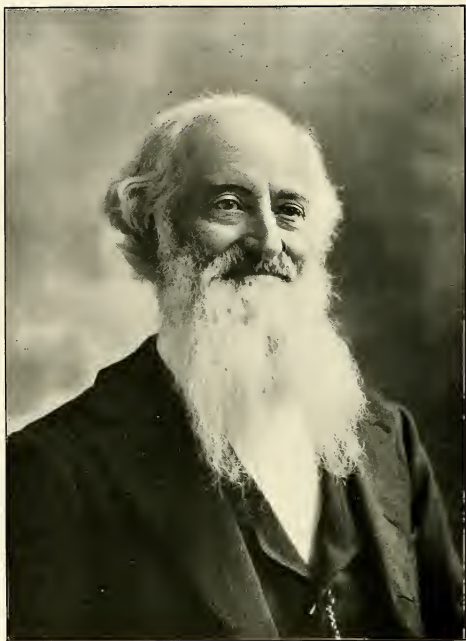
Mr. Huston was united in marriage, near Belleville, Richland county, Ohio, November 8, 1853, with Miss Nancy Knox, a daughter of John and Mary (Murry) Knox, natives of Washington county, Penn.; both died in Richland county, Ohio, each when eighty-four years of age. They were of Scotch-Irish parentage. Mr. and Mrs. Knox were the parents of fourteen children, all of whom, with one exception, grew to maturity. Of this family Mrs. Huston was the eighth child in order of birth, and was born in Richland county, Ohio, February 8, 1828. To the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Huston have been born ten children, in the following order: Elbert E.; John K., who died when two years old; William W.; George F.; Mary L., who was a teacher in Elkhart township for fifteen years, and died July 28,

1899, when about forty years of age, truly mourned by all who knew her; Eva M., who is the wife of H. K. House; Elmer E., who died when about four months old; Frank C.; Ella M., who died September 16, 1893, when about twenty-six and a half years of age, and who was a school-teacher and last taught school at Blowing Rock, N. C., among the mountain whites; and Uma E., a musician at Mary Allen-Houston Seminary, Crockett, Texas.

Mr. and Mrs. Huston are members of the Presbyterian church, to the support of which they contribute most liberally, and the teachings of which they consistently follow. In politics subject is independent and does not adhere to any party. Socially they stand very high, and any comment on the character of such a citizen and of a man of Mr. Huston's caliber would be the reiteration of the general sentiment of many admiring friends.

HIRAM L. KING.

When a man can look backward to his boyhood days for a period of more than fifty-five years and recall to mind the trials and struggles of making a home from a wilderness of forest and swamps, he can be properly termed at this late day in the history of Indiana a typical pioneer. Such a man is Hiram L. King, whose name opens this sketch, and who was born in Perry township, Geauga county, Ohio, October 2, 1826. When a child of one year his parents moved to Portage county, Ohio, and settled in Brimfield township, where the family remained for a time and then moved to Carroll county. In May, 1837, the family again



H. L. Kang



Ma King

moved, coming to Noble county, Ind., and settling in Swan township. The trip was made with horse teams and required seventeen days.

The parents of Hiram L. King were Hiram and Catherine (Lowe) King. Hiram King was born in the state of New York, July 13, 1799, and his wife, Catherine (Lowe) King, also a native of New York, was born May 4, 1803. Shortly after marriage they moved to Ohio, and thence came to Noble county, Ind., settling in Swan township on section 3, where they passed the remainder of their lives, the father passing away April 16, 1866, and the mother December 14, 1883. They were both members of the Presbyterian church, and reared a family of six children, namely: Mary Ann, who became the wife of the late Edwin Randall, of Allen township, and died herself September 24, 1892; Hiram L., subject; Ira M., a resident of Swan township, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this volume; Oliver P., who died in Swan township; and John Colvin, who died on the old homestead in Swan township November 23, 1858, at the age of twenty-one.

Hiram L. King obtained the only education possible in those days in Indiana's northern counties, and faithfully devoted his energies in assisting his father to develop the farm of four hundred acres in Allen township and bring it into a state of cultivation. He remained at home until reaching his twenty-third year, and to witness the present condition of this fine farm it is only necessary to realize the amount of toil and labor that he has expended thereon. This has come into his possession, and it was there he brought his young wife. He was first

married, June 7, 1859, to Miss Frances A. Mumford, daughter of one of the pioneers of Allen township and a cousin of the wife of Dr. Lemmon, of Albion, a sketch of whom appears in this volume. Mrs. King died on the home farm in Allen township, October 9, 1864, in the twenty-eighth year of her age. She was the mother of two children: Herbert H., who died October 21, 1884, at the age of twenty-five; Helen F., who became the wife of Howard Holmes, a farmer of Los Angeles, Cal., died of consumption on the way home from that state in June, 1893, in her thirty-second year. May 9, 1886, Mr. King again married, leading to the altar Mrs. Margaret (Brundige) Craig, a daughter of Ezekiel and Elizabeth (Rowe) Brundige, and widow of William N. Craig, of Allen township, who died at the age of forty-one, September 30, 1885, and by whom she was the mother of three children: Herbert C., Franklin E. and Daisy Nell. Mrs. Margaret King was born in Wayne township, December 14, 1854. Mr. and Mrs. King have one daughter—Orpha A.

Mr. King has taken an active part in township affairs, and his opinions on questions affecting the progress and development of the material interests of the township and county have a great deal of weight among his neighbors and acquaintances. While not a member of any church, Mr. King has always contributed freely toward the support of all. In politics Mr. King is a prominent Republican, and since he was old enough to vote has never failed to cast his ballot for the presidential nominee of the old Whig party and its successors, the Free Soil and Republican parties. His first presidential vote was cast for Zachary Taylor, a

Whig. He has had the privilege of voting for fourteen candidates for the presidency of the United States, ten of whom were elected. He has passed the three-quarter century line of life and still possesses to a remarkable degree ruddy and vigorous health and activity.

Michael Krantz, an uncle of the mother of Mr. King, served under General George Washington in the war of the Revolution, and on one occasion volunteered with others to go out in the darkness and watch the movements of the British in order to ascertain whether it was the intention of the enemy to evacuate the field or to prepare for battle. Mr. Krantz was gone all night with his comrades and General Washington in the meantime paced his tent forward and backward, fearing that his messengers might have been slain or captured.

Of the children born to Mrs. King's first marriage, Herbert died October 8, 1894; Franklin died June 6, 1879; and Daisy Nell, who has received a good common-school education, as well as instruction in music, is still residing with her mother. Orpha A., daughter of Hiram L. and Elizabeth King, is now in the fourth grade at school and is also taking lessons in music.

Mrs. King has been reared and educated in Indiana. She is a lady of most pleasing grace of manner, her home is her paradise and she proves a valuable helpmeet to her husband in the problem of life. She is a member of the Protestant Methodist church known as Allen chapel.

Mr. King has seen many red men of the forest near his father's old home and many have been the times that he has sat with Indians around the camp fire after they had

returned from their hunts. He has two old relics—an old lamp and copper plate—which were plowed up near his home in section 14, and those relics are of the war days of 1812. The copper plate in question was one used on the frontpiece of a military cap. It bears the inscriptions, "Unity is strength" and "1776," and has the thirteen stars.

Mr. King attended the log-cabin schools of the early days, with slab benches and heated by an old-fashioned fireplace, and the text-books were the Elementary spelling book and Daboll's arithmetic; this school was kept up by private funds.

Mr. King takes a deep interest in every movement which tends to the betterment of humanity and the elevation of mankind to a higher plane of civilization, and is one of those men whose influence on the community will be felt by generations yet to come.

JOHN QUIGLEY KNOX.

John Quigley Knox, postmaster of Albion, Noble county, Ind., was born in Richland (now Morrow) county, Ohio, July 27, 1842, and is a son of William and Isabel (Beatty) Knox, natives of Pennsylvania, who, in childhood, were taken by their parents to Richland county, Ohio. William Knox was born September 15, 1817, and his wife, who was born in the same year, died December 20, 1854. William remarried, and came to Noble county in 1877, and there died in August, 1881. William and Isabel Knox were the parents of eight children--born in the following order: Robert B., who died February 28, 1864, and while in

the army during the Civil war, leaving a wife and two children; Jane Mary, wife of Henry R. Purdy, died near Albion, December 24, 1876, and was the mother of five children; Eliza Ann, who married John Cotton (now deceased), and lives near Churubusco, Ind., is the mother of four children; John Quigley, the subject of this sketch; James M., who was a soldier in the Civil war four years, died in 1881 at Evanston, Wyo., while on a trip from Wisconsin to Montana; William Henry W. is a prosperous farmer in Noble county, Ind.; Margaret Isabel is the second wife of Henry R. Purdy, and has three children; Thomas E. is a railway employee at Fort Wayne, and the father of four children.

John Q. Knox was educated in the public schools of Morrow county, Ohio, and was reared to farm life, May 12, 1862, he enlisted in Company C, Hoffman's Battalion, which was assigned to the Sixth Army Corps. Originally there were but four companies in this battalion, but in 1863 it was reorganized with ten full companies and designated the One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Ohio. This regiment served mostly on detached duty, but was sent to Sandusky, Ohio, and placed on guard duty at the prisoner's camp on Johnson's Island. While on the island Mr. Knox received an injury that made him a cripple for life. While engaged in erecting a government building the derrick gave way and in its fall five employees were injured, Mr. Knox being among them. His hip joint was so badly injured that for two years he was reduced to the use of crutches, and he now receives a pension of twenty-four dollars per month as a slight compensation for his disability. He was honorably

discharged at Columbus, Ohio, December 24, 1864, and after recovering sufficiently to attend to any business he located in Brimfield, Noble county, and engaged in mercantile life. He was some time afterward appointed postmaster, and filled this office in a most satisfactory manner for eight years.

Mr. Knox continued in business at Brimfield from 1865 until 1875, and then came to Albion and was employed as a clerk in a dry-goods store for two years, and next as a clerk in a grocery for four years, although there was an interval of two years between the two engagements. Failing health compelled his retirement from the last named position and he purchased a small farm near Albion. March 17, 1898, Mr. Knox was commissioned postmaster of Albion, to succeed William H. McEwen. This is a third-class office and gives employment to three persons.

September 24, 1865, Mr. Knox married, at Mansfield, Ohio, Miss Mary E. Cook, a native of Richland county, Ohio, and a daughter of William and Eunice Cook, natives of Pennsylvania. Mr. and Mrs. Knox have no offspring of their own, but have partially or wholly reared several adopted children, and have lost two wards by death. Politically Mr. Knox was reared a Democrat, but during his army life he forsook his early political teachings, became a Republican and cast his first presidential vote for Abraham Lincoln. Religiously Mr. and Mrs. Knox are Presbyterians, and take an active interest in the affairs of their church. Fraternally he is a member of Worden Post, No. 205, G. A. R., at Albion, and in this he has filled a number of responsible offices. The Knox family is traceable to Scot-

land, and the Beatty family is of Irish origin. Both have long been established in America, and the immediate members of the John Quigley Knox family are among the most highly respected residents of the city of Albion.

WILLIAM E. WORDEN.

Among the self-made men of Noble county who have become prominently identified with her progress and development during the last quarter of the nineteenth century and are still important factors in her present and future advancement, is the present efficient county treasurer, William E. Worden. He was born in Buffalo, N. Y., December 3, 1852, a son of L. G. and Maria (Rockwood) Worden, the father (deceased) a native of Knowlesville and the mother of Erie county, N. Y., who makes her home with her son, William E.

L. G. Worden, the father, started in life as a clerk in the dry-goods store of his father at Knowlesville, N. Y., and on moving to Lagrange county, Ind., conducted a hotel. From there he went to Lima, and later moved to Albion.

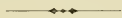
Coming to Indiana with his parents when a mere lad, the education of William E. Worden was rounded out at Albion in the public school. Laying aside his textbooks and entering upon the practical duties of life in 1870, he entered the employ of Black & Love as a clerk, remaining with them two and a half years, resigning to accept a position with Clapp & Phillips, with whom he remained until 1875, going then to Florida. Returning a year later (1876), he clerked in a hardware store until 1877,

when he engaged in business with his father, the firm being known as L. G. Worden & Son. This, however, was of short duration, and he severed his connection to accept a clerkship with his former employers, Clapp & Phillips, with whom he remained until 1880, when they burned out. Mr. Worden then engaged as a clerk in the drug house of R. L. Stone, becoming a partner in the business in 1886, which was continued until 1901, when he sold his interest to Mr. Stone to qualify as treasurer of Noble county, to which position he had been elected.

On January 5, 1873, William E. Worden was married to Miss Catherine A. Matthews, a daughter of David and Henrietta Matthews, residents of Noble county. The father of Mrs. Worden was a prosperous farmer of the county, but is now deceased; the mother is still living. Mr. and Mrs. Worden are the parents of four children, namely: Leonard D., who is twenty-eight years of age; Vernon W., twenty-five years of age; Edwin F., twenty-one years of age; and Grace, fourteen years of age, still attending school. Leonard is the proprietor of the "Fair" store in Albion, and his brothers are all in his employ. He is well and favorably known, enjoys an excellent reputation in the business community and is very successful in his business affairs.

William E. Worden enjoys a large acquaintance in the city of his adoption, and but few men can point to clearer and better records as a man, a citizen and as a public official. Fraternally he is a Royal Arch Mason; member of Albion Lodge, No. 233, K. of P.; and belongs to the subordinate lodge and encampment of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, having filled all the chairs therein.

Mr. Worden has the gratifying knowledge that his success in life and determination to win a place among the prosperous and honored citizens of his county—his clear perception and excellent judgment on financial matters—make his opinion valuable, and among the business community he is here, as elsewhere, held in the highest esteem. He is the owner of a fine farm and his home residence, where the genial hospitality of himself and wife is frequently enjoyed by his numerous friends.



JOHN WEIR.

John Weir, one of the firm of Weir & Cowley, proprietors of a flourishing hardware store in Ligonier, Noble county, Ind., and one of the most reputable and successful business men of the county, is a splendid example of American thrift and industry. Commencing life a poor boy, he overcame all hindrances that have stood in the way of his success, and by well-directed energy and application has compelled the fickle goddess of fortune to smile on his efforts. Mr. Weir was born in Lagrange county, Ind., August 21, 1840, and is a son of Elijah Wood and Amy Ann (Hern) Weir.

Elijah Wood Weir was born in Washington county, N. Y., where he lived until three years of age, when, with his parents, he went to Delaware county, same state. His wife was a native of Delaware county, N. Y., but they were married in Lagrange county, Ind., in 1836. Their family was composed of four children, namely: Emily, who married Arthur M. Price, a well-to-do farmer of Lagrange county; Sarah, de-

ceased wife of Ledger D. Cowley, of Lagrange county; Clara, wife of Darwin R. Stockley, of Evanston, Ill.; and John.

John Weir as an industrious youth and ambitious to make something of himself more than a mere plodder. In August, 1864, he embarked in the hardware business, and by continued perseverance and thrift he has built it up from a small beginning to a large and lucrative business. His honesty and the earnest endeavor with which he tries to suit his trade have made him popular with all classes, who appreciate his upright character, while the superior class of goods he handles insures the good will of the purchaser and a continuance of his trade. He has proven himself to be a man of the most scrupulous and honorable character and enjoys the confidence and esteem of a wide circle of acquaintances.

In June, 1865, soon after becoming established in business, Mr. Weir was united in marriage with Miss Alcinda J. Welch, by whom he has two children, Fred E., who married Miss Jennie L. Reed and has developed into a shrewd man of affairs, being associated with his father in the hardware business, and Harry W., who is engaged in railroad work. Mrs. Alcinda J. Weir was born October 28, 1845, and is a lady whose many excellent qualities of head and heart have endeared her to a large number. Her parents are the Rev. John W. and Patience A. (Parker) Welch, of Lagrange county, Ind.

Mr. Weir has taken a prominent part in all public work since his location in Noble county, and has been a potent factor in bringing Ligonier to its present prosperous condition. From his earliest settlement in this community he has been recognized as

a man of no mean ability, and when the nomination for the first mayor of the little village was under consideration the popular voice selected Mr. Weir as the man who could best fill the position. His interest in public affairs has continued to be unabated, and he has served with equal zeal as a member of the school board, where his sound common sense has been instrumental of much good. He also has been elected town treasurer seven terms. At present he is a member of the common council. Religiously, whilst Mrs. Weir is a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal church, he is recognized as one of the reprobates, as he concedes to all others the largest liberty of thought on this subject, only assuming the same privilege for himself, and believing that better citizenship may be obtained by appealing to the better natures of mankind rather than to their superstitions and fears. Politically he is what might be expected of one who in his youth had access to the columns of the National Era while in the early 'fifties it published "Uncle Tom's Cabin" as a serial.

CHARLES W. NICHOLS.

This gentleman is one of the most popular as well as one of the most prominent and prosperous farmers of Elkhart township, Noble county, Ind., and is the proprietor of an excellently improved farm of one hundred and fifty-three acres. His father, George Nichols, is a native of Logan county, Ohio, and was born May 20, 1813. George Nichols married Lucy A. Stroman,

who was born in Union county, Pa., November 11, 1821, the wedding taking place in Lagrange county, Ind., February 17, 1847. From Lagrange county they came to Noble county in 1854, and settled in Orange township in March of that year, and there, with the exception of eleven months, they made their home until 1898, in April of which year their residence was destroyed by fire. After that disaster they made their home with their son, the subject of this sketch, until a new dwelling had been erected on the old homestead; after that they lived with their son, Charles W., in winter, and with their daughter in summer, and there the mother passed the remainder of her life, dying May 11, 1901, and the father August 7, of the same year.

To George and Lucy A. (Stroman) Nichols were born eight children, of whom five attained mature years, viz: Charles W., the subject of this sketch; Mary A., the wife of Lewis Rose; Martha L., who is married to Howard Deter; Malinda O., married to William A. Rice; and Dora L., who is the wife of Fred Chapman.

Charles W. Nichols, the gentleman whose name introduces this biographical sketch, was born in Johnson township, Lagrange county, Ind., April 3, 1852, but at the age of two years was brought by his parents to Orange township, Noble county, and with them he made his home until twenty-two years of age. December 24, 1874, he was united in marriage, in Johnson township, Lagrange county, with Miss Annie E. Healey, who was born in Colon, Lincolnshire, England, July 26, 1850, and is a daughter of William and Jane (Hubbard) Healey, both natives of Lincolnshire, who came to America in 1851 and settled

in Lima, Lagrange county, Ind. Mr. Healey was born March 24, 1828, and died in Johnson township, Lagrange county, August 13, 1897, and his widow, who was born November 13, 1828, died March 20, 1899. To William and Jane Healey were born nine children, of whom seven still survive, viz: Annie E. (Mrs. Nichols); William C.; Elizabeth M., who is the wife of Leroy Greenwood; Sarah J., who is married to Henry Keck; Joseph R.; George C.; and Clayton E.; John H. died when he was twenty-six years of age and Edward died when he was an infant.

Immediately after the celebration of their nuptials Charles W. Nichols and wife located on a farm in Orange township, Noble county, where they resided until March, 1885, when they settled in Elkhart township, which has since been their place of residence.

Mr. Nichols has erected a fine dwelling and other needful buildings of the most substantial character on his farm, and the farm itself is one of the best cultivated in the county. There have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Nichols five children, to-wit: Earnest C., Ethel M., George W., Florence (who died in infancy) and Blanche E. The family are attendants at the Jones chapel, Free Will Baptist church, of which Mr. Nichols has been a member since 1872, and in politics Mr. Nichols is a Republican.

Mr. Nichols is a gentleman of refined literary tastes, is a warm friend of public education and an ardent advocate of such works as are designed for the good of the general public and the increasing of the value of property. He is broad minded and liberal in all things and no man in the township is more sincerely respected.

WILLIAM T. GREEN, M. D.

The subject of this sketch has won honorable distinction in the front rank of the medical fraternity of northern Indiana. That his ability and skill as a practitioner have been duly recognized is well attested by the liberal share of public patronage which he enjoys and the conspicuous place he occupies among the most advanced professional men of the city and county where he lives. Dr. Green is descended maternally from an old and prominent English family, being directly traceable through a number of generations to Sir John Abbott, at one time lord-mayor of the city of London. On the father's side he comes from sturdy Scotch-Irish ancestry. From the most reliable information obtainable the Greens appear to have been among the early settlers of York state, where descendants of the original representatives of the family in this country still live. The Doctor's father, Samuel J. Green, a physician of more than local repute, was born in the town of Cambridge, Washington county, N. Y., and in 1838 graduated from the Jefferson College of Medicine at Philadelphia. He began the practice of his profession at Crawfordsville, Ind., and later located at Waynetown, Montgomery county, where for thirty consecutive years he ministered to the ills of suffering humanity with professional success and large financial profits. In his later years he moved to Ocala, Fla., where his death occurred on Christmas Day, 1896. He was pre-eminently one of the most distinguished physicians and surgeons of his day and generation in Indiana, and as a man and citizen none stood higher in public esteem or exercised a more wholesome, moral

influence in the community where he so long resided. Dr. Samuel Green married, in his native state, Mary Abbott, who died in the year 1859; she bore her husband children as follows: Sarah M., Thomas, Anna E., Robert, George, Charles, William T. and one that died in infancy, unnamed.

William T. Green, whose name opens this review, was born March 29, 1857, in Waynestown, Montgomery county, Ind., and received his preliminary education in the public schools of his native place. In his sixteenth year he was sufficiently advanced in his studies to enter a higher institution of learning; accordingly he became a student of the Fort Wayne Methodist College, where he spent three years in very close application. Having decided to adopt the medical profession for his life work, after leaving college the Doctor took a course in chemistry at Purdue University, and after completing the same entered, in the fall of 1878, Rush Medical College, Chicago. He was graduated from that institution with a very creditable record two years later, and immediately thereafter opened an office in the town of Brimfield, Noble county, and announced himself a candidate for a share of public patronage. After a limited period at that place the Doctor went to Wolcottville, where he remained only three months, returning to his former location. Not being very well pleased with Brimfield as a point from which to practice, he removed in less than a year to Rome City, where he at once took high rank as a physician and surgeon. He practiced there with eminent success for a period of three years, and in August, 1883, came to Albion, as successor to Dr. W. Y. Leonard, and has remained here ever since. Dr. Green is a member of the Noble

County Medical Society, and his name also appears upon the record of the Medical Association of Indiana. He takes an active part in the deliberations of both bodies, and his well-known ability commands the most profound respect of his compeers. During the administration of President Harrison and part of President Cleveland's administration he served on the United States board of pension examiners, and for one term he was secretary of the Noble county board of health. He resigned the former position, since which time he has devoted his attention uninterruptedly to the practice in which his success has been most satisfactory, professionally and financially. Intellectually Dr. Green is incisive, direct and critical, and he brought to his life work a mind thoroughly disciplined by rigid training under competent instructors. He is a student in the true sense of the term, keeping fully abreast the times on all the latest researches and discoveries of medical science, with the ability to apply his knowledge practically in the treatment of diseases. His wide experience has brought him in contact with many of the leading physicians in the northern part of the state, with all of whom he maintains the most friendly professional and social relations. Since locating at Albion his practice has taken a wide range, and he makes a specialty of no particular branch of the profession, treating all diseases of whatever name with equal ability and success. As a family physician he possesses peculiar qualifications, having that sympathetic touch of the true healer and that presence which at once begets confidence of the patient. In the sick-chamber he is, first of all, a thorough master of himself, and his personality, combined with

critical knowledge and skill in treatment, seldom fails to accomplish the desired result. Dr. Green's prominence as a physician and surgeon is on a level with his honorable and upright career as a citizen. His character and genuine worth in every walk of life command the respect of all, and he stands to-day among the most intelligent, accomplished and progressive men in the city of his choice.

In his fraternal relations the Doctor is a man of high degree, belonging to the Royal Arch and Council, and since uniting with the order, in 1881, has been one of the most enthusiastic workers in the Albion lodge. Politically he is a Republican, but in no sense a partisan or an aspirant for office. He is deeply versed on all the great topics of the day and widely read in the world's best literature. Dr. Green was married on February 16, 1881, to Miss Eva M. Jones, of Fort Wayne, and his home has been brightened by the presence of four children: Lula, Janie, William H. and John W., all living but the first named. Doctor and Mrs. Green are popular in the social circles of Albion and have many friends here and elsewhere.

THOMAS E. BUDD.

Few communities are favored with a more intelligent and enterprising class of citizens than that of Green township, Noble county, Ind., and of these there can none be mentioned who deserve more favorable attention than the gentleman whose name opens this biographical sketch.

Thomas E. Budd was born on a farm in

Richland county, Ohio, six miles southeast of Mansfield, March 14, 1854, and consequently is now in the full prime of life. His father, the late Thomas Budd, was a native of Allegheny county, Penn., and was born near Pittsburg in 1818, but whose death occurred in Ashland county, Ohio, in November, 1893. The mother of Thomas E. bore the maiden name of Clarissa Edwards, and was born in Richland county, Ohio, in 1826, and died in Ashland county, Ohio, December 31, 1891, at the age of nearly sixty years. These parents had a family of twelve children, of whom Thomas E. was the second born, and was but four years of age when the family removed from Richland to Ashland county and settled on a farm in Vermillion township. Here he was reared to manhood and educated in the common schools. He was engaged chiefly in agricultural pursuits in Ashland county, meeting with that success which is invariably the reward of the intelligent disciple of Agricola. Stock raising was included to a large extent in this branch of industry, and his herds and flocks were recognized as among the choicest in the land.

In November, 1885, Mr. Budd came to Noble county, Ind., and in the spring of 1886 settled on the farm in section 21, Green township, which he still occupies and on which he has continuously resided ever since, with the exception of two years, which he passed in Ashland county, Ohio. Mr. Budd has made many valuable improvements on his estate of two hundred acres in Green township, and it is unsurpassed in appearance and culture by any farm of equal dimensions in the county of Noble. His care of this property evidences a broad mind as a characteristic of its owner, as well as a

liberal spirit of progress in regard to methods of cultivation and the best means of securing good results from careful supervision of details, while an eye is well kept upon surroundings and the general harmony of all things in juxtaposition.

Thomas E. Budd has been twice married, his first wedding having been celebrated in Ashland county, Ohio, December 25, 1874, with Miss Agnes Davis, who was born February 2, 1856, in the county mentioned, and was a daughter of McClure and Jane Davis, natives of the same county. To this union were born two children—Arthur L. and Effie. Mrs. Agnes Budd was called away by death from her home in Ashland county, September 12, 1879, most deeply mourned by her sorrowing family and many cherishing friends; and Mr. Budd passed the life of a disconsolate widower until December 26, 1887, when he was again inducted into the joys and blessings of matrimony by taking a second life partner in the person of Miss Lillie D. Douglas, of Allen county, Ind., where the second marriage took place. To this blissful union have been born two children: Ralph, who died in infancy; and Earlin R., who still survives to add sunshine to the household. Mrs. Lillie D. Budd was born in Allen county, May 3, 1861, and is a daughter of Joseph and Margaret Douglas, who are now deceased.

Mr. Budd is in politics a staunch Republican, and one who wields considerable influence, locally, being a prime favorite with his party. In November, 1900, he was elected county commissioner, an office he has since filled with impartiality and great executive ability, giving entire satisfaction to his friends and constituents and winning deserved credit for himself. He manifests

much interest in local affairs and takes great pride in the advancement of the material prosperity of the township and county.

Religiously Mr. Budd is an ardent Methodist, and has been active in the work of the church since 1891, when he became a communicant of the congregation of Green township. Fraternally he is identified with the Knights of the Maccabees. Mrs. Budd is an experienced school teacher, and for twelve terms taught in the public schools of Allen county. Mr. Budd may well be set down as one of the very energetic men of the county in which he lives, and, being now at an age when his most vigorous powers are in their ripe perfection, the people of Green township may well congratulate themselves upon his presence among them in all his virility. It is to such as he that commonwealths owe their growth and are able to afford protection to those who live within their boundaries.

THOMAS J. YOUNG

Is one of that large company of pioneers who have undergone all the privations and hardships of life in the wilderness, clearing vast stretches of woodland, building homes and preparing for Indiana the sound principles and sturdy government that is the basis of her present prosperous standing among the states of the Union. Mr. Young was born in Union township, Union county, Penn., September 28, 1836, but at the age of four years was brought by his parents to Noble county, Ind., where he has since been an honored resident. His parents, John and Hannah (Eagle) Young, were both natives

of Pennsylvania, where they were married and resided for a number of years. In 1840 they came to Indiana, stopping for a short time at Port Mitchell, thence coming to Noble county, but during their stay at Port Mitchell, in August, the beloved wife and mother was laid to sleep within the bosom of mother earth. The father lived to a good old age, dying in his eighty-seventh year. There were five children in the family.

Thomas J. Young was brought up in the neighborhood which is still his home, and chose his wife from among the fair daughters of Noble county. He was married, April 16, 1863, to Miss Mary Ann Ott, who was born in Green township, December 18, 1842. They are the parents of three offspring, namely: Laura, wife of Jeremiah Easterday; Edward Everett, a prominent farmer of Green township; and Frank P., a graduate of the Kentucky School of Medicine, of Louisville, and a rising physician and surgeon. He is now professor of surgery of the American School of Medicine and Surgery at Kirksville, Mo. On his graduation from the medical college he was awarded a gold medal, the class of that year numbering two hundred. Mrs. Young is one of nine children born to George and Mary (Brown) Ott, who grew to maturity. Her mother and her father were natives of Ohio. He was a brother of Jesse and Abraham Ott. They came to Noble county in 1842, and both died at the age of seventy years.

Immediately after marriage Mr. Young moved to the home farm, where he remained three years. He then moved on to eighty acres of wild land which he had purchased in Green township, and which he at once

set about clearing and improving in a commendable manner. After he had this land well under cultivation he added a second eighty, and it is also carefully tended and made to bring in a neat income. Mr. Young is one of the careful, systematic farmers who have done much toward raising the standard of agriculture in this community. He is a man who has the confidence of his neighbors to an unlimited degree, and by those who know him his word is considered as good as a bond. The family are regular attendants of the Christian church, of which Mrs. Young is a member and an active worker. She is a lady of pleasing individuality, which makes her a strong acquisition to church or other organization, and the good she does in her quiet way is not to be calculated.

JOHN B. MILLER.

Noble county is characterized by her full share of the honored pioneer element who have done so much for the opening up and development of the county and of the state and the establishment of all the institutions of civilization in this fertile and well-favored country. The biographical sketches in this volume are largely made up of this class of useful citizens, and it is not in the least too early to record the principal items in the lives of these hard-working and honest people, giving honor to whom honor is due, for they will soon be gone, and the past can have no better history, no better memoirs of the past, than these accounts.

The immediate subject of this biographical mention is a native of the Buckeye state,

and was born in Shelby county, Ohio, November 8, 1837. His parents were Lawrence and Elizabeth (Bothwell) Miller, the former a native of Pennsylvania and the latter of Shelby county, Ohio. They came to Indian Village, Noble county, Ind., about the year 1847 and bought a claim of a Mr. Eagles. Here they lived for a good many years and then removed to Kansas, where Lawrence Miller died.

Lawrence Miller was thrice married. By his first wife were born eight children. Two died in infancy, and the others were named as follows: Nancy A., Joseph C., Mary E., Frances M., Harriet and John B., the subject. By his second wife Mr. Miller had one child, Anna, while his third union was blessed with the birth of ten children.

To the common schools of Sparta township, Noble county, Ind., John B. Miller is mainly indebted for his education, having attended there faithfully until he was twenty-one years of age. At this time he laid aside his studies and was employed by his father in splitting rails, for which at that time there was a large demand on the farm. He then farmed for himself that summer, and in the fall of 1859 rented the James Miller farm. He tilled that land until 1865 and then moved onto the place where he now lives. He owns ninety-four acres of rich farming land; also has a lot in Huntington, Huntington county, Ind., in what is known as the College addition.

In the fall of 1859 John B. Miller was united in marriage to Miss Margaret Arme-gust, and this union has been blessed with the birth of nine children. Four of these, three daughters and one son, died in infancy unnamed, while the others are here enumer-

ated: James L. married Jane Cramer; Samuel J. is a resident of Kosciusko county, this state; Elias A. married Louisa Feucht; Julia A. became the wife of Jacob Hahn and their union has been blessed with three children—Mabel, deceased, Nellie and Paul; John A. lives in Washington township, this county.

Politically Mr. Miller has always affiliated with the Republican party, excepting during the last presidential campaign, when he listened to the dictates of conscience and cast his ballot for the Prohibition party. He has always placed principle above party, and feeling the cause of intemperance to be the most vital question before the voters of this nation, he allowed his ballot to be governed by his honest convictions upon this question. He has served one term as supervisor. Religiously Mr. Miller is a faithful and consistent member of the radical branch of the United Brethren church in Indian Village.

By his manly, straightforward course in all the affairs of life with which he has been connected, Mr. Miller has earned the respect and esteem of his associates, and because of their eminent social qualities and general worth he and his wife have gained unto themselves a large circle of warm friends.

SAMUEL YEISER.

A popular and progressive farmer of Jefferson township, Noble county, Ind., was born in Richland county, Ohio, November 18, 1840, and is the eldest of eight children born to Michael and Elizabeth (Shambaugh) Yeiser. Both parents were natives of Pennsylvania, whence they moved to Richland

county, Ohio, which was their home until the fall of 1861, when they located in Allen township, this county, where they died. The father reached the age of forty-five and the mother forty years.

Samuel Yeiser came to Noble county, Ind., with his parents shortly before he was twenty-one and remained with them in Allen township five years. At the expiration of that time he purchased eighty acres of land in Jefferson township, which he has since made his home, and which he has improved in a most creditable manner. Mr. Yeiser was married December 27, 1866, to Miss Mary Ann Koons, daughter of Jacob and Mary (Staudenour) Koons, both of whom were natives of Bedford county, Penn. They settled in Noble county, Ind., at an early day, and both passed to the better life from Jefferson township, he in April, 1894, in his seventy-fifth year, and she in April, 1899, when upward of eighty-three years. They were the parents of six children, of whom Mrs. Yeiser is the second, and was born in Bedford county, Penn., June 9, 1842. To Mr. and Mrs. Yeiser have been born six children, two of whom have passed up into the world of light and love. Samuel A. was a bright boy of eleven when he received the summons, and Benjamin F. was entering a promising manhood and was in his twenty-fifth year when he passed away at Albion in February, 1897. The survivors are Mary A., wife of Elias Stahl; Sadie, Esther and Edward Grover. Mr. and Mrs. Yeiser are earnest Christians and zealous workers in the Evangelical Lutheran church, of which they are honored members. They belong to the class of citizens who form the backbone of our county and are universally honored and esteemed.

GEORGE W. WOODRUFF

Is pleasantly located on a good farm in Jefferson township, Noble county, Ind., within easy reach of the village of Albion, where he has resided for the past forty years and where his unflinching integrity has gained him the confidence and esteem of the hundreds who know him. He is a native of Broome county, N. Y., having been introduced to this mundane sphere in that place on February 2, 1821, his parents being Andrew and Rebecca (Barnes) Woodruff. The father was a native of Connecticut, as was the mother, and it was in that state they grew up and were married. Later in life they moved to New York and thence to Ohio, settling in Richland county, where they died, he at the age of sixty-two years and she at the advanced age of eighty-six. Eleven children were born to them, the youngest making its appearance in Ohio.

George W. Woodruff was a child something less than four years old when his parents moved to Richland county, Ohio, and settled on a farm in Washington township. Here the subject grew to manhood and engaged in various pursuits. He conducted a cooperage for a period of four years, but abandoned that business to engage in buying and shipping stock, sending to the New York markets and meeting with reasonable success. His next venture was to locate in Mansfield, Ohio, where he opened a studio and engaged in taking ambrotypes, but after a year in this business he was obliged to relinquish it on account of ill health, and he returned to his former occupation of stock-buyer. His father having been laid away in the meantime, Mr. Woodruff purchased the old homestead, buying out the other heirs,

and made that his home until 1861, when he disposed of his property and with his wife and three children moved to Noble county, Ind. The first winter was spent in Albion, Mr. Woodruff employing his time in looking up a good location. He finally purchased eighty-four acres of land situated a short distance east of Albion, to which he moved his family the following spring. The property was run down and in poor condition when it came into possession of Mr. Woodruff, and he at once set about its improvement in a manner which showed his knowledge of the work required, and has continued to add improvements from time to time until he has converted the property into a model home. Few men are better versed in agricultural lore than Mr. Woodruff, and his success has been such that his opinions have come to be regarded as authority by his neighbors and his advice is frequently sought.

Mr. Woodruff was married in what is now Morrow county, Ohio, on April 25, 1843, the lady of his choice being popularly known as Miss Emily Gardner. Mrs. Woodruff was born in Otsego county, N. Y., April 10, 1823, and is a lady possessing many excellent traits. She has borne her husband three children: Viletta M., who married William R. Knox, who died in Kokomo, Ind., January 24, 1892, and was buried in Albion; Charles N., a rising young farmer of Albion township; and Loren J., who is located in London, England, as the agent of Swift & Company, of Chicago. Mr. Woodruff has reared a family who are a credit to Noble county, and he may well feel proud of them and their achievements.

The Methodist Episcopal church has

found a ready help and strong support in Mr. and Mrs. Woodruff, as they are zealous members of that organization and have been liberal contributors of both time and money toward its advancement. Mr. Woodruff has filled all the offices of the church in a most acceptable manner and for many years was the efficient superintendent of the Sunday-school, which flourished under his administration as it never had done before. Mr. Woodruff is a man of striking personality and a strength of character which easily places him among the most influential residents of the county, and his zeal in whatever subject he espouses is the signal of its success. He is public-spirited to a degree and his unselfish endeavors to push all movements which promise to result in common good have caused him to be regarded in the light of a public benefactor.

GEORGE W. POPPY.

The Teutonic race, renowned the world over for its habits of industry and its metaphysical trend of thought, furnishes an important and valuable element of the population of almost every part of the world, and in this respect the United States of North America have just cause for congratulation, inasmuch as there is not a state or territory throughout the wide expanse of this country that has not within its boundaries a full representation of the natives of the German empire.

George W. Poppy, one of the most successful agriculturists of Elkhart township, Noble county, Ind., is of German parentage paternally and possesses in a marked degree

the characteristics of his progenitors, modified by the peculiar go-aheaditiveness innate with the native American. He was born in Elkhart township, September 20, 1856, and was reared on his father's farm, which was his place of birth, and this has ever since been his home, but it is here proper that a record be made of his immediate antecedents.

Augustus Poppy, the father of George W., was born in Hanover, Germany, December 24, 1825, and was quite a child when he came to America. Here he grew to manhood, married Mary Jane Rendel, who was born in Ashland county, Ohio, January 18, 1837, and this marriage was crowned by the birth of two children—George W., whose name opens this sketch, and Ida N., the latter now the wife of Nathan B. Hathaway, of York township. Augustus Poppy departed this life on his farm, in Elkhart township, September 18, 1898, having first secured a comfortable competence and laid the foundation of the fortune of his son. He was a highly respected gentleman and left to his family a heritage far more precious than land or money—a pure and untarnished name.

George W. Poppy lived on the home farm, rendering valuable assistance to his father in its cultivation and improving his spare time in attending the district school, until his marriage, on November 20, 1884, when he led to the bridal altar Miss Elsie J. Wright, a daughter of Judson and Mary Ann (Arnold) Wright and a native of York township, Noble county, Ind., born December 3, 1856, and to this happy marriage have been born four children, three of whom are still living, namely: Carleton W., Mary O. and Victor A. The fourth

child was called away ere it became conscious of either the joys or sorrows of life.

Mr. Poppy has always lived in Elkhart and York townships, Noble county, and has done his full share in the development of both. His skill as an agriculturist is due to his early training and to his own acuteness of perception, which have placed him among the foremost in the vocation. His farm of one hundred and twenty acres in section No. 35, Elkhart township, and thirty-three acres in York township is a model in itself, and not one of equal dimensions in the townships can exceed it in careful cultivation or the solidity of its improvements and beauty of its environments.

To revert to the family history of this gentleman, it may be proper to add that Augustus Poppy, the father of George W., was a son of Frederick Poppy, who came from Germany to America with his wife and children in January, 1833, and landed in Baltimore, Md., where they lived for a short time and thence removed to Richland county, Ohio, and from there came to Noble county, Ind., and settled three miles north of Albion, where Frederick Poppy died April 3, 1872, his birth having taken place June 28, 1799. His wife, who had borne the maiden name of Dorothea Roric, and was born October 10, 1802, died in Orange township, Noble county, Ind., November 22, 1851.

William Rendel, the father of Mrs. Augustus Poppy, was born in Pennsylvania, November 1, 1815, and there married Susanna Liex, a native of the same state and born December 14, 1816. The twain removed from the Keystone state to Ashland county, Ohio, and thence came to Noble county, Ind., in 1855, and settled in

Wayne township, where William Rendel, one of its most prominent citizens at the time, died March 4, 1894, his wife having previously died, August 23, 1875, in Elkhart township, where they were temporarily residing.

Mr. and Mrs. Rendel had a family of three sons and six daughters, of whom Mrs. Augustus Poppy was the eldest, while the family of Frederick Poppy consisted of five sons and three daughters, of whom Augustus was the second child and eldest son. Augustus Poppy was a devout member of the German Lutheran church, and to this faith his widow still devoutly clings.

It may be of interest to the reader to refer to the biography of Rev. T. J. Mawhorter, which will be found on another page of this volume, Mrs. Mawhorter being a sister of the mother of George W. Poppy.

IRA M. KING.

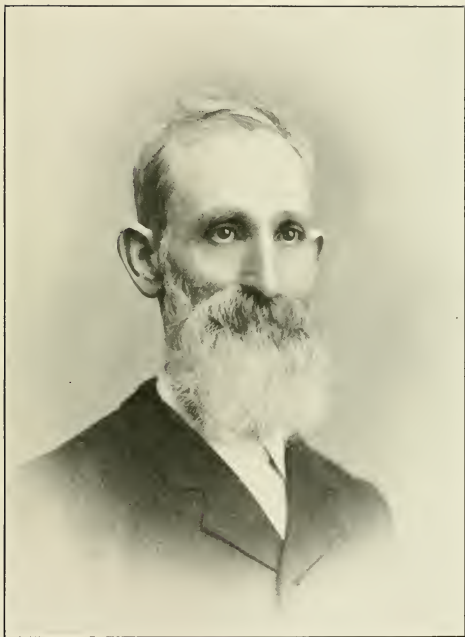
Whatever may be said of prophets lacking deserved honor in their own country, the adage never applies to the pioneer in the country which his audacity, commendable in a case of the kind here spoken of, and the energy which he exhibits in making his advances into a hitherto unbroken wilderness which he afterwards calls his own, and which his enterprise opens to the occupation of men as civilized as himself. In a condition of almost unlimited wildness was the county of Noble when the King family first made its appearance there, and through industry and sagacity materially aided in developing the county from its rude condition in 1837 up to its highly elevated plane among

the leading counties of Indiana in 1902. It will be remembered by the reader that this state was admitted into full membership in the Union in the last month of the year 1816, and in the interval required for the new-born state to merge into a sphere of usefulness the King family had its home outside the borders of the county of which they afterward became citizens and leaders in its development.

Ira M. King, the subject proper of this sketch, was born in Brimfield, Portage county, Ohio, September 18, 1828; in 1835 he was taken by his parents to Carroll county, Ohio, and thence, in May, 1837, brought to Noble county, Ind., the family settling in Swan township, where Ira M. grew to manhood. (It may not be improper here to call the attention of the reader to the sketch of Hiram L. King on another page, which will give further information touching this interesting family).

Mr. King ably assisted his father on the farm until twenty-five years of age, when he married, in Swan township, January 2, 1854, Miss Jane Perry, who was born in the state of New York, a daughter of Oliver L. and Mary (Francis) Perry. The Perry family came from New York to Noble county, Ind., in 1836, and settled in Swan township, where Mr. Perry became a very prominent citizen, and in his early day was elected county commissioner. His death occurred in Swan township when he was upwards of sixty years old, but his widow survived him many years and expired in Swan township of old age.

To the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. King were born three children, namely: Imogene, who became the wife of John W. Col-



B. M. King

lins, of Toledo, Ohio, in which city she passed away February 29, 1888, in her thirty-fourth year; the remaining two children were named Oliver P. and John E. After Mrs. Jane (Perry) King was called from earth Mr. King next married, in Noble county, February 14, 1861, Miss Catherine Haines, a daughter of Jacob and Sarah (Winegärdner) Haines, a sketch of which prominent couple will be found in the biography of Jacob M. Haines, of Avilla.

Mrs. Catherine (Haines) King was born in Juniata county, Penn., October 2, 1834, and came to Noble county, Ind., with her parents in March, 1855. To this second union Mr. King has had born to him seven children, namely: Arthur L., who died in Fort Wayne, August 4, 1895, in his thirty-fourth year; Milton E., who died in infancy; Frank E., who is a resident of Minneapolis, Minn.; Lillie C.; Elton J., residing in Fort Wayne; Alford H.; and Lloyd E., who is an instructor in physics in Purdue University.

Mrs. King has been a member of the Evangelical church for many years, with her husband has been a firm and ardent friend of public instruction and both have taken unusual care to see to it that their own children have had the best possible educational advantages that the early schools of their pioneer days provided and have kept pace with the progress made by modern schools, giving them their moral aid and material support as opportunity has afforded.

When Mr. King was first married he purchased a farm of eighty-five acres, which was all woodland. This he diligently set to work to clear off, and with the persistent tenacity of the genuine pioneer converted it into a delightful home. But he, of course,

was not satisfied with this alone, but went on increasing his acreage and adding to his improvements, even at that time the best in the township, until he once owned at least three hundred and twenty-five acres, but which he has since reduced to two hundred and twenty-five acres, this number being as great as he cares to handle or superintend.

Mr. King has been a prime factor in the development of Swan township. He is broad minded and generous and willingly gives his influence and means to the promotion of all movements for the increase of the general happiness of his fellow-citizens and the elevation of such as have not been as fortunate in the acquisition of wealth as himself. Not at all ostentatious or purse-proud, he quietly extends his helping hand to those who need assistance, and many are the blessings that are showered upon his head in secret by those who have been the recipients of his bounty.

Mr. King has been always a stalwart Republican, and cast his vote for the first nominee of the party for the presidency, General John C. Fremont.

Charles E. Collins, grandson of Mr. King, graduated from Purdue University as a civil engineer and is now employed in that capacity on the L. S. & M. S. Railroad; the sons of Mr. King, Arthur L., Frank E., Elton J., Alford H. and Lloyd E. are all graduates from old Purdue and fill exalted positions in various parts of the United States. Mr. King is himself one of the benefactors of this famous institution of learning, as he has endowed it with twenty years' tuition, which is a rich legacy to his children.

Michael Krantz, an uncle of Mr. King's mother, has presented Mr. King with a little

sheep pelt as a relic of the Revolutionary war, in which Mr. Krantz was a soldier, and the latter fact entitles the children of Mr. and Mrs. King to membership in the honored order known as the Sons and Daughters of the Revolution.

NATHAN G. REIFF, M. D.

Nathan G. Reiff, M. D., a homeopathic physician and surgeon at Albion, Noble county, Ind., is a native of Chester county, Penn., born June 11, 1859, and is a son of John B. and Clementine (Grubb) Reiff, who were born in the Keystone state; the mother is still living at Pottstown, and there the father, who was a successful farmer, died August 16, 1898. These parents had born to them two sons and one daughter. The name of the last mentioned was Florence, but she was called away when but fifteen years old; the brother of the Doctor is named Frank G., and is a resident of Pottstown, Penn.

Dr. Reiff received his elementary education in the "Hill" School at Pottstown, and later attended and graduated from the classical department of Lafayette College at Easton, Penn., in 1881. He next entered the Hahnemann Medical College, of Philadelphia, from which he graduated in 1883; then for two years practiced his profession in Pottstown, where he not only gained experience but met with fair remuneration; in 1885 came to Albion, Ind., where his abilities have won for him a patronage of the most flattering and promising character. He is recognized as a careful and conscientious practitioner, accurate in his diag-

nosis of cases brought before him; and in consequence has found that remuneration has promptly followed his treatment.

Dr. Reiff is prominently identified with the Masonic fraternity, being a member of and past worshipful master of Albion Lodge, No. 97, A. F. & A. M.; Kendallville Chapter, No. 64, R. A. M.; Apollo Commandery, No. 19, K. T., at Kendallville, and the Scottish Rite lodge at Fort Wayne. He is likewise a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows lodge and encampment, and a member of the Knights of Pythias. In politics the Doctor is liberal in his views, as a rule, but inclines toward Republicanism in national issues. The Reiff family being of German origin, the Doctor was reared in the Dunkard faith, and his religion is as sound in its sphere as is his medical knowledge and practice in their allotted field of practice. The Doctor is still unmarried.

THOMAS SHAW.

Well and favorably known among the prominent and progressive farmers of Elkhart township, Noble county, Ind., is the subject of this sketch, Thomas Shaw. He is a native of Columbiana county, Ohio, was born August 24, 1832, and until his sixteenth year spent his time upon his father's farm. About this time his parents removed to Hardin county, in the same state, where they remained until 1856. In August of that year Thomas Shaw, the subject, with his wife and one child, moved to Noble county, Ind., and settled on an eighty-acre tract of wild land near Cosperville, which has been his home for five years, having

cleared and improved his property by his own labor. He then sold it and bought one hundred and twenty acres in the same township. He remained on it for four years, then sold it and went to the southern part of Illinois, but stayed a short time only, when he came back and bought one hundred and eighteen acres where he now lives.

Thomas Shaw was married in Hardin county, Ohio, in December, 1853, to Susanna Stump, a native of Hancock county, Ohio. Three children have been born to them: Jesse B., a farmer of Elkhart township; Marion F., a physician residing in Oregon; and David A., a clergyman living at Butler, Ind. The mother of these children was called to the great beyond in June, 1862, and Mr. Shaw, in November, 1863, married Miss Rachel Grisomer, a native of Perry township and a daughter of Joseph and Anna Grisomer. She died in April, 1890. She was a member of the Free Will Baptist church. Two years later Mr. Shaw was again married, leading to the altar, on May 17, 1892, Mrs. Elizabeth (Hooton) Prickett, a daughter of Joseph and Mary (Field) Hooton, and widow of Rev. Jacob P. Prickett, who died in Boone county, Ill., May 11, 1866. Mrs. Shaw was born in Marion county, Ohio, August 15, 1844.

While Mr. Shaw has been actively engaged in the arduous task of developing his farm and the erection of buildings necessary for the comfort of his family and the improvement of his facilities for the proper conduct of his business, he has not failed in those duties of citizenship which are necessary for the welfare of the community as a whole. He has served as township trustee, and in the duties of that office he gave the same care and thought to all measures

affecting the township it would have received had it been his personal and private interest. In all proposed improvements he takes an active and important part and his opinions on questions of township and county matters are sought by his neighbors and acquaintances with a belief that they will be honestly given upon due reflection, if well worthy of consideration.

In his relations with church matters he and his wife are firm and devoted advocates of the Free Will Baptist faith, and the congregation at Cosperville, with which they affiliate, would greatly miss their earnest and devoted efforts in promoting its interests and its good work.

JACOB KELLER.

The Fatherland—an expressive and well-applied appellation to their native country by that large and progressive class of Germans who have made America their home and ably assisted in its development in every branch of industry—is eminently represented by the gentleman whose name appears at the head of this biographical sketch. While Mr. Keller retains many happy recollections of his youth in his native land, he has become thoroughly Americanized, and no one has a higher appreciation of the advantages of American institutions and the duties of citizenship all should bear alike.

Mr. Keller was born in Weyerbach, Germany, October 26, 1838, where his boyhood days were spent, receiving the benefits of a common-school training. Laying aside his text-books at the age of sixteen, he determined to secure the fortune it was said

awaited the thrifty young man with honest impulses and determination in the world beyond the sea. That youthful age found Lim, in 1854, a stranger in a strange land, seeking honorable employment in the city of New York. His first engagement brought him the munificent sum of one dollar per week, a position he retained until a clerkship was secured at Newark, N. J., which he held for three years, when he returned to New York for a short time. Believing the western and southern states were more favorable for him, he concluded to try his fortunes in Texas. There, in 1860, he obtained a position as bookkeeper and salesman in a mercantile house. In 1862 he formed a partnership and purchased the business, conducting it for one year, selling out in the fall of 1863. Owing to the unsettled condition of the country and the shrinking of values, he determined to return to New York. To accomplish this was somewhat difficult, but in company with three others he went to Mexico, and from there obtained passage to New York. Then, after careful study, he determined to move to Indiana. He arrived in Kendallville during the spring of 1864, where he immediately engaged in business with Messrs. Kaufman & Jacobs, merchants. They continued together for several years. Since that date Mr. Keller has been actively engaged in mercantile pursuits, the basis of his other operations.

In September, 1889, Mr. Keller opened for business a private banking house, known as the Noble County Bank. Two years later, 1891, the bank was incorporated under the state laws of Indiana, with Mr. Keller as its president, a position he has held ever since; and the conservative lines upon which it is conducted has placed it among the safe

and reliable institutions of the state. Its present capitalization is \$50,000; surplus and profits, \$40,000; deposits, \$350,000. Its loans and discounts are \$200,000; bonds and real estate, \$150,000; cash and exchange, \$95,000. Its business connection with the great trade center of New York is through the Hanover National, and in Chicago through the First National and the American Trust and Savings Bank, thus enabling all classes of business of Kendallville and vicinity a ready and reliable means for the adjustment of mercantile matters with the utmost speed and reliability.

Mr. Keller was married October 26, 1875, to Miss Pauline Hyman, an estimable lady of Ligonier. They are the parents of four children, namely: Nannetta, the wife of A. M. Jacobs, cashier of the Noble County Bank; Louis, now in the newspaper business in Chicago; Cecelia, who became the wife of L. S. Loeb, of Duluth, Minn.; and Ralph J.

The parents of Mr. Keller are Carl and Rebecca (Hyman) Keller, who came to America in 1857 and located in New York City, where they both died.

Owing to impaired health, in 1891 Mr. Keller was obliged to leave Kendallville, and, believing the pure air of the lake would be beneficial, made his home for several years in Chicago, where he became interested in the ornamental glass business. In 1888 he visited Europe, where he saw many of the places familiar in his boyhood days. That they awakened pleasant memories is not to be denied; but while the scenes were familiar, the associations were only recalled by memory, with no former comrade to tell of the days of long ago. He returned to his home after a six months' stay, benefited

in health and more intense in his admiration of the benefits to be derived under American conditions.

Mr. Keller has served two terms in the city council, in which he gave his best care and profound thought to every measure which would advance the material or moral prosperity of Kendallville or add to the welfare of her people and his neighbors. Mr. Keller is a Freemason and a member of Blue Lodge, No. 276; also a member of Chapter No. 64, and is likewise a Knight of Pythias.

EDMUND A. LOCKER.

A veteran and honored ex-soldier of the Civil war, now a prosperous farmer of Orange township, Noble county, Ind., the life-record of Edmund A. Locker presents those features which usually mark the early career of many men who have overcome adverse circumstances and uniform conditions by inherent determination and continued application.

He was born in Livingston township, Essex county, N. J., December 4, 1832, a son of Abraham and Kitty (Green) Locker, also natives of New Jersey, both deceased. The father died when Edmund A. was an infant but six months old, and the mother died about five years later. They were the parents of five children, three sons and two daughters, Edmund A. being the youngest. The early education of Edmund A. was obtained in his native state and two terms comprised his schooling. At the age of eighteen he started west, and made his first stop at Cleveland, Ohio, where he remained but a short time, going thence to Cuyahoga

Falls, where he obtained employment in a factory at making handles for axes, hoes, forks, etc. Here he remained for two years, when the company failed, and he went to Pittsburg, Pa., followed the same employment for one year and then returned to Cuyahoga Falls and entered the employ of the old company, which had adjusted its affairs and resumed business. He remained with them one year, going thence to Ravenna, Ohio, where he learned the trade of a cooper in the establishment of David Hawn, remaining one year; thence went to Pioneer, Williams county, Ohio, where he worked at his trade for two years. Having become quite proficient in the business, with the savings of former years he determined to engage in business for himself, and in 1857 came to Kendallville, Noble county, Ind., and bought the cooperage works of Capt. William M. Barney, which he successfully carried on until 1862, notwithstanding the destruction of his plant by fire in 1860, but which was immediately rebuilt. August 12, 1862, having disposed of his business, he enlisted for service in Company E, One Hundredth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, for three years, and was honorably discharged in May, 1865, being mustered out at Washington; D. C., and then returned to Kendallville in June.

Mr. Locker's army experience is a record any gentleman may well be proud of. He passed through all the trials incident to active campaigning, and participated with his regiment in twenty-six battles, some of which now form an important part of the history of the Civil war. He took part in the memorable engagement of Lookout Mountain and Mission Ridge, November 25, 1863, which culminated in the utter de-

feat of Bragg's army, which was driven into Georgia. Mr. Locker was unfortunately taken prisoner during this engagement and for four months was confined at Belle Isle, on the James river opposite Richmond, Va. He was paroled, and joined his regiment June 14, 1864, in time to take part in one of the grandest campaigns of modern warfare—Sherman's Atlanta campaign and his celebrated "March to the Sea," made famous in poetry and song. The series of brilliant engagements (commencing with the battle of Rocky-face Ridge) Resaca, Adairsville, Calhoun, Kingston, Pumpkinvine Creek, Dallas, New Hope Church, Lost Mountain, Kenesaw Mountain, Peachtree Creek, the siege of Atlanta, and the battle of Jonesboro, immediately preceding the evacuation of the city, are all familiar to the student of American history during the momentous years of 1861-5, and in which Mr. Locker was engaged with his regiment. On the division of the forces of General Sherman, then known as the Military Division of the Mississippi, embracing the Army of the Tennessee, the Army of the Cumberland and the Army of the Ohio, General Thomas was left to take care of Hood in his efforts to force Sherman from a further advance into the Confederacy by a movement into Tennessee. General Sherman, with two columns of infantry, the right wing under Gen. O. O. Howard, the left wing under General Slocum, with a division of cavalry under General Kilpatrick, started in November, 1864, on the "March to the Sea." The One Hundredth Indiana became a part of this advancing and triumphant army and participated in the various engagements up to the fall of Savannah; took part in the campaign through the Caro-

linas and was present at the closing scenes of the great Rebellion at Dunham Station, where the terms of surrender were signed by General Sherman and Gen. Jos. E. Johnston.

The war being practically over, the armies of the Union moved north through Virginia and assembled in Washington, D. C., where the grand review of the victorious hosts was held and many of the old veteran regiments were mustered out and its members returned to the peaceful pursuits which they had temporarily abandoned to render heroic service to a government they dearly loved, and whose grand principles were thus perpetuated to future generations for all time to come.

It is sufficient meed of praise to have been a part of that great army of patriots, and Mr. Locker may well feel proud of the part he performed in the terrible struggle, while his children can now, and in future years their children's children, can look upon the deeds of that grand army and say, my ancestor, Edmund A. Locker, was not found wanting in that hour when his stricken country cried to her sons for help.

In 1869 Edmund A. Locker purchased sixty-nine acres in Orange township, whereon he settled and which has since been his home. Good, commodious buildings have been erected, and the entire farm has attained under his efforts that condition of improvement which marks the thrifty husbandman and intelligent proprietor.

Mr. Locker was married before the war, the event taking place in Orange township, November 22, 1857, when he led to the altar Sarah Ann Wolf, a native of Stark county, Ohio, born April 24, 1835. To them have been born four children, namely:

Minnie L., now the wife of C. M. Holden, of Jefferson township; Kittie M., who married E. L. Stewart, of Marquette, Mich.; Ellsworth L., a farmer of Lagrange county, Ind.; and Dilla V., the wife of Arthur W. Blanchard, of Wayne township. In addition to their own children, Mr. and Mrs. Locker raised to useful womanhood Alta B. Dyer, an orphan, who is now the wife of John Helm, of Orange township. One child, Cora A., died when but two years and four months old.

The wife of Mr. Locker is a sister of Washington Wolf, whose sketch with family record appears elsewhere in this volume.

Politically Mr. Locker is a Republican, casting his first vote for General Scott, a Whig, and for Gen. John C. Fremont, the first candidate, and a strong advocate of the principles of the former party. He and his estimable wife are members of the United Brethren Church in Christ, and are regular attendants of the congregation at Oak Grove. Mr. Locker is the only living charter member of the church and has been a trustee since its organization. Few men have a finer record to transmit to future ages, and his posterity may well feel that pride which comes from a knowledge that his life is worthy of emulation.

In his soldier's record he remembers two distinct dates, including the surrender of Lee to Grant. He was then on the field near Raleigh, N. C., and this good news was received with joyful acclaims, but in just five days came the sad intelligence of the assassination of the great and good Lincoln. Mr. Locker was reared in Orange township, and educated in the common schools.

JOHN M. SCHERMERHORN,

Chairman of the board of county commissioners of Noble county, Ind., and an efficient official, is a prominent farmer of Orange township and is well calculated to look after the interests of his constituents. He was born on a farm in Lagrange county, Ind., April 20, 1843, and was there reared to manhood. His father was Ernestus Schermerhorn, a native of the Mohawk valley, N. Y. His mother was Ann Johnson, a native of Massachusetts. They were early settlers of Lagrange county, Ind., where they engaged in farming operations until their death. The mother passed away when in her fifty-eighth year and the father at the age of seventy-three. They had seven sons and two daughters.

In July, 1862, John M. Schermerhorn enlisted in Company G, Eighty-eighth Indiana Volunteer Regiment, at Lagrange, Lagrange county, Captain Joe Webster, and began his career as a soldier in some of the fiercest battles of the Rebellion. He served three years until the close of the war, took part in all the battles of the Atlanta campaign and accompanied Sherman on his famous march to the sea. He was mustered out at Washington and at once returned to his native county, where he again took up his studies and engaged in teaching for three years. At the expiration of that time he purchased land in Orange township, Noble county, upon which he settled and which has since been his home. He has added to his first purchase until he now has about four hundred acres. He believes in using his means for the comfort and pleasure of family and friends, and to this end has erected

as good a lot of buildings as it will be possible to find in the township. His home is convenient and commodious and is the scene of unlimited hospitality.

Mr. Schermerhorn was united in marriage March 17, 1868, to Miss Jane E. Atwood, who was born in Geneseo Valley, N. Y., March 12, 1849. She was brought up in Lagrange county, where her father, the late Jackson Atwood, was a prominent resident and at one time a member of the board of county commissioners. He died at the advanced age of eighty-three years. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Schermerhorn: Blanche, the eldest, is deceased; the survivors are Ernest G. and John H. Ernest graduated in the class of 1899 of Rome City high school and one year attended the National Business College at Fort Wayne. He is engaged in agricultural pursuits with his father. John H. is in the seventh grade of the Rome City public schools. Mr. Schermerhorn is an industrious and persevering worker and has accumulated considerable property through hard work alone. He is a man of strong principle, popular with all classes, yet shrewd and careful in all business transactions. For seven years, from 1888 to 1895, he was the efficient trustee of Orange township, and so faithfully did he perform the obligations of his office that, in 1896, his name was placed on the Republican ticket as commissioner, the splendid run he made showing the popularity of the man. Not only that, but he was returned in 1898 and is now holding the important post of chairman of that body. He has discharged his duty as he sees it without fear or favor, and the probity of his acts is ever open to the searchlight of truth. Although not a member of

any church, he is one of its strongest supporters and a liberal contributor. He is also prominent in fraternal orders, being a member of the F. & A. M. lodge at Rome City and the chapter at Kendallville, and the K. of P. lodge, also at Rome City. Mrs. Schermerhorn is a member of the Eastern Star lodge, also at Rome City. Mr. Schermerhorn is also a member of the Knights of Pythias order and member of the Charles Tyler Post, G. A. R., of Wolcottville.

Mr. Schermerhorn traces his lineage to three brothers who came over from Holland during the reign of King James about 1756, and by tradition they were heroes of the Revolutionary war, which entitles the Schermerhorns to be members of the Sons and Daughters of the Revolution, and they are true descendants of the old Mohawk Dutch. His own soldier record is an honorable one. He participated in the battles around Atlanta and was under fire almost one hundred days. At the battle of Bentonville, N. C., Mr. Schermerhorn's messmate, bunkmate and schoolmate, from the same locality, was shot in his ankle joint, and Mr. Schermerhorn bore him from the field; from this wound he died. He was on the long march through the Carolinas on to Washington, D. C., and was present at the grand review. When General R. E. Lee surrendered to Grant, April 9, 1865, Mr. Schermerhorn was near Raleigh, N. C., and when this joyful intelligence reached the poor fellows it seemed like all were crazed with joy. But five days subsequent was the assassination of the good President Lincoln. These two dates Mr. Schermerhorn will never forget. He received his honorable discharge at Indianapolis, 1865, and came home to don the civilian's garb.



J. P. Kester

Mrs. Schermerhorn's parents were of Puritanical stock and early progenitors were from the English. Several of her early progenitors figured during the Revolutionary period. She was a maiden of four years when she became a resident of Lagrange county, and here she was reared and educated till her marriage. Mr. Schermerhorn has attended the old-fashioned log school houses, 20x24 feet, covered with "shakes," and mud and stick chimney, and the room was heated by the old-fashioned fireplace. It was seated with split logs, with wooden legs to stand on. The desk for the big boys and girls, to write on, was a board resting on wooden pegs driven in the wall, and he had learned to write with the old-fashioned goose-quill pen. The rule in those days was for each boy to take his own part. This school was kept up by private and public funds. Mr. Schermerhorn has seen the remarkable advancement in the educational circles from the log cabin to the modern buildings of to-day.

Mr. Schermerhorn's paternal grandmother was a Putnam, of Revolutionary war fame, she being a niece of General Putnam, who left his plow standing behind his oxen to take part in the same war.

THEODORE P. KESLER.

Probably the west owes its rapid growth to the energy that has been displayed by the railroads, but any individual who has helped in building up this grand country of ours is deserving of great commendation and special mention.

Theodore P. Kesler was born in Marion

county, Ohio, November 3, 1837. There he spent his early days and considered it his home till he removed to Bronson, Mich., and there built two mills and also engaged in merchandising. He then came to Noble county, Ind., to assist in the construction of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad, then known as the Michigan Southern & Northern Indiana Railroad. Here he remained for several months, when he went to Fulton county, Ohio. From there he moved to Michigan, where he remained several years, engaged in contracting work for the railroad company before mentioned. His work for the company must have been of the most satisfactory character, for he continued with them for thirty-five years. In fact, it was not till the year 1888 that he finally severed his connection with this rich and prosperous railroad. Since that time he has lived a life of a retired nature.

In 1874 he erected the magnificent residence in which he still continues to live, having made it his home now for more than a quarter of a century, although he had lived in the township for many years previous to that date. His connection with the railroad company enabled him to obtain information of great pecuniary value to himself, and he has been the owner at different times of large tracts of land in Noble county, which have yielded him great profit.

He was first married in Bronson, Branch county, Mich., to Miss Eliza Keys. She was a native of Adrian, Lenawee county, Mich. Three children were born to this union, but to the great sorrow of their parents they were all called to the home above in their early days. Mrs. Eliza Kesler died in Bronson, Mich., in April, 1879. September 9, 1880, Mr. Kesler married Miss

Ella Smith. She is a native of Williams county, Ohio. Five children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Kesler, of whom four are still living: Alta M., who is the wife of Harry Boran; Theodore P., Jr., in the seventh grade; Glenn W., fourth grade, and Ethel, third grade in school.

The name of Kesler is of clear German origin, although Theodore P. is of Pennsylvanian ancestry. He is a son of Andrew and Maria (Boyer) Kesler. There were about eleven children in the family and there are five yet living. He attended the old log cabin school-house, with the slab benches and the old-fashioned fire-place, and he has used the old goose-quill pens. He is a high Mason, a member of Lodge No. 276, at Kendallville, and Chapter No. 64, and he has been a Mason for over half a century; also Apollo Commandery, No. 10, K. T.

Mr. Kesler is an advocate of Republican principles, and was a warm supporter and advocate of the lamented McKinley. He has been selected as delegate to state conventions four different times and also to his county conventions.

When he had reached his majority he had no cash capital, but instead he had that energy and determination and business acumen which had made him an important factor in the annals of Noble county's history.

He was one of the brave men who offered his life and his service in defense of his nation's honor. He entered as second lieutenant in Company D, Eleventh Michigan Volunteer Infantry, at Bronson, and his regiment was assigned to the Army of the Tennessee. On account of ill health he was forced to resign, and received an honorable discharge February, 1862. He is a

member of Nelson G. A. R. Post at Kendallville, Ind., and his is the only soldier on record where he was initiated at his own residence, on account of his physical disability, which was done under special dispensation. There have been three reunions at the residence of Mr. Kesler, and the old camp-fire stories and war songs were told and sung.

Mr. Kesler's father was a Methodist minister. His grandfather, Boyer, was a hero in the Revolutionary war, and this fact entitles any descendants of the Kesler family to be members of that great social order known as the "Sons and Daughters of the Revolution." Mr. Kesler is known for his strict integrity of character and his resignation to disability is something he should receive great commendation for, being of so cheerful a disposition.

Mrs. Kesler was born September 8, 1857, and is a daughter of William and Mary A. (Saunders) Smith. There were three children born to this worthy couple and Mrs. Kesler is the only survivor. She was educated in the common schools and also took a course at Hillsdale College. Father Smith was a native of Columbiana county, Ohio, was born in 1820, and lived the life of a farmer. He was a Democrat, and died in Noble county, Jefferson township, in 1899, where he had resided almost forty years. Mother Smith was born in Devonshire, town of Stratton, England, March 23, 1831, and is well preserved physically. Mrs. Kesler's second cousin, Charles Saunders, is one of the leading tenors in the concerts given in England. He sang in the Queen's Court Palace three years. His home is Castlewood Place, and Ashton-Under-Lyne. Mrs. Saunders' fa-

ther, Rev. Nichols Saunders, was pastor in the Wesleyan Methodist Episcopal church for forty years in Stratton, England. Mrs. Kesler is a member of the Eastern Star Lodge, No. 122. She is a devoted wife to her husband and by her love and devotion has demonstrated what a true and lovely wife can do. The daughter, Mrs. Alta M. Boran, is a resident of Cincinnati, and she and her husband are students at the college of that city.

RUFUS B. GALLUP.

Rufus B. Gallup, deceased, was a prominent, influential citizen of Noble county, Ind., for a quarter of a century while this state was in its childhood, and he is well remembered by many of our citizens to-day as an honorable, upright, God-fearing man, who was generally esteemed and beloved. Rufus B. Gallup was born in Otsego county, N. Y., October 16, 1809, and after living a life of usefulness, replete with good works, he was called to his reward June 26, 1876, in the flowery month of the year, when nature, arrayed in her most gorgeous robes, speaks from every opening leaf and bud and flower of a higher resurrection in the spring-time of eternity. Mr. Gallup passed his boyhood and youth in his native county and then went to Albany, N. Y., where he engaged in carpenter work, remaining there for a number of years. He then located in Saratoga county, where he continued to work at his trade until October, 1850, when he came to Indiana and bought a farm in Wayne township, Noble county. From that time until his death he was a tiller of the soil and took an active interest in all things

pertaining to the community in which he had cast his lot. He was of a bright, cheerful and loving disposition and stood high in the estimation of every one.

He was married in Saratoga county, N. Y., April 22, 1835, to Miss Abigail Reynolds, who was born in that county, April 18, 1813, and who survived him many years, passing away June 10, 1893, in Kendallville, Ind. She became the mother of five children, of whom two died in infancy and three grew to adult years, viz: Luthena M., the wife of James Tate; John L.; and Mary Adeline, who is the wife of J. W. Wright, of Kendallville. Mr. and Mrs. Gallup are members of the Methodist Episcopal church and in its teachings found the inspiration of their pure and noble lives.

JACOB C. FETTER.

This prominent and active gentleman, the junior member of the well-known firm of Campbell & Fetter, merchants and bankers of Kendallville, Noble county, Ind., was born in Richland county, Ohio, March 21, 1861, the son of Jacob and Rosa (Slauch) Fetter. Jacob Fetter was born in Germany in 1825, and came to America when a young man, settling in Pennsylvania; his wife (Rosa Slauch), also a native of Germany, came to this county with her parents when a girl, the family settling in the same state, where she was married, and the young couple moved to Ohio and settled in Richland county on a farm, where Jacob C. was born, moving thence to Dekalb county, in 1864, when he was about three years of age. They became the parents of nine children, seven of whom are living, namely: Lena,

Jacob C., John S., Christopher H., Augustus, William and Rosa. The father of these children passed away in Dekalb county, February 26, 1901, having reached the age of seventy-six years; the mother is still living at Butler, Ind.

Jacob C. Fetter remained upon the home farm with his parents, and like all farmers' sons of those days, assisted in the work thereon during the summer months, attending school in the fall and winter, until he reached the age of sixteen, the later years of his home life being given to school privileges in Dekalb county. Being well qualified by his earnest labors he successfully taught school for three terms in Dekalb county, but gave up the profession of a teacher to accept a position in a store in Butler, where he was engaged until July, 1884. Having taken good care of his earnings he concluded to make a start in life as a merchant and located in Kendallville and engaged in business in that city with H. D. Ward, the firm being known as Ward & Fetter. The business was continued for two years, when the firm suffered the loss of their entire stock by fire and the partnership in consequence was dissolved. January 1, 1887, however, Mr. Fetter again embarked in business, forming a partnership under the name of Campbell & Co., which proved successful, and in 1894 they engaged in banking, opening a private bank under the firm name of Campbell & Fetter, with F. L. Bluhm as cashier.

The new venture has fully warranted the expectations of its proprietors and their business in this line is progressing on those conservative principles which impart confidence among its patrons with a constantly increasing volume of business. The success

which has rewarded Mr. Fetter in all his business transactions comes from those qualities which underlie and are the foundation of every business man's career who secures a competency—honesty of purpose and unremitting application of well directed energy. Among the business men of the city of his adoption and in all circles of society he enjoys a high reputation as a progressive and honorable business man and gentleman, ever ready to assist by his influence and means all measures calculated to advance the educational, moral and material prosperity of the city and county.

October 15, 1891, Mr. Fetter led to the altar Miss Flora E. Park, a daughter of the late Amos B. Park. The wedding ceremony was performed in Kendallville, at the home of the bride, and was witnessed by a select number of friends of the bride and groom. Mrs. Fetter is a native of Indiana, having been born at Auburn, August 18, 1862.

Mr. and Mrs. Fetter are members of the First Presbyterian church and take an active part in all the good works of the congregation, of which Mr. Fetter is one of its trustees. Their delightful home is frequently the scene of those social gatherings which tend to the advancement and well-being of a community, and their gracious hospitality is much enjoyed by a wide circle of appreciative friends.

ISAAC BARBER.

The gentleman whose name heads this sketch, but who is now deceased, was born in Stark county, Ohio, August 17, 1815, was reared to manhood on a farm in his na-

tive county. He married Mrs. Sarah (Franklin) Conlogue, widow of A. Conlogue, who died in Rome City, Ind.

Isaac Barber and his wife, after marriage, began housekeeping on a farm just south of Rome City, Ind., and in 1842 settled in Orange township, where Mr. Barber resumed his occupation of farming, and which he followed until his decease, June 19, 1890. To the marriage of Isaac Barber and Sarah Conlogue were born four children, of whom two died in infancy; of the two who were left, Emily attained the age of eighteen years and was then called away; Effie, the surviving child, was born on the farm on which she still lives, November 16, 1863, and was married June 10, 1888, to Timothy C. Watkins, who was born in Orange township and is a son of the late Clark Watkins, who was one of the old settlers and died here on the 10th of March, 1891. To the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Timothy C. Watkins have been born two children: Mildred and Russell B., who still live to bless and brighten the home of their parents.

At the date of his death Isaac Barber was the owner of one hundred acres of choice farming land, on which he had made many valuable improvements, and he was himself classed among the leading and substantial agriculturists of Orange township. He was a gentleman who enjoyed without exception the unfeigned friendship and regard of his neighbors and left to his surviving children, by his first wife, the priceless heritage of an unsullied name. His second marriage was to Laura Bidlack, a native of Ohio, who died in Orange township, Noble county, August 19, 1882, and to this union were born two children who died in infancy.

Mrs. Timothy C. Watkins, formerly Miss Effie Barber, is the present owner of the old Barber homestead, and, with her husband, stands very high in the esteem of her friends and neighbors, and is a worthy representative of her late lamented father, Isaac Barber.

CHAUNCY G. R. WATERHOUSE.

Among the worthy citizens of Noble county is Chauncy G. R. Waterhouse, who commands the respect of friends and neighbors by an upright, honorable life, and whose interest is the vocation of agriculture has brought him to the front as one of the leading farmers of northern Indiana, and who has been identified with the industrial development of this section of the state since 1869. Mr. Waterhouse was born on the 28th day of March, 1827, in the town of Fulton, Oswego county, N. Y., and is the son of Benjamin B. and Harriet (Rust) Waterhouse, both natives of Connecticut. After their marriage these parents settled in Oswego county, N. Y., and subsequently, in June, 1837, migrated to Lagrange county, Ind., where their respective deaths afterwards occurred, the father dying at the age of sixty-six and the mother when eighty-eight years old. They reared a family of eight children, Chauncy G. R. being the sixth in order of birth.

Chauncy G. R. Waterhouse was a lad of ten years when his parents moved to northeastern Indiana, and he grew to maturity on the home farm in Milford township, Lagrange county. The country being new at that time educational advantages were exceedingly limited, but in such schools as

were then common he obtained a knowledge of the elementary branches. While on the farm he learned, by practical experience, the nature of honest toil and the lesson of self-reliance. He continued on the homestead, looking after his own and his father's interests until his marriage, which was solemnized on the 31st day of December, 1860, with Miss Harriet Vine, of Summit county, Ohio, where her birth occurred December 21, 1837. Immediately after his marriage Mr. Waterhouse took charge of his father's place and continued to farm it until 1869, in the spring of which year he changed his residence to Kendallville, where he made his home for a period of four years. At the expiration of that time he purchased a fine farm about four miles east of the city, and there resided eight years, meanwhile greatly improving the place and making it one of the most valuable rural homes in that section of the country. He then erected the beautiful and commodious dwelling where he now lives in the township of Wayne.

The home of Mr. Waterhouse is in many respects a model, being finely finished and furnished and supplied with many modern conveniences, such as are usually found in city dwellings of the better class. He has spared neither pains nor expense in beautifying his premises with trees yielding both fruit and grateful shade, while every part of the farm bears evidence of the presence of a master hand and a mind of taste and refinement. All of these improvements are first class, and as a farmer familiar with every department of agriculture, he easily ranks with the most intelligent, progressive and successful men of the county of Noble.

Mr. Waterhouse is endowed with superior financial abilities, as is attested by the fact of his having become the fortunate possessor of two thousand acres of as fine land as is to be found in the northern part of the state, all of which represents the results of his well-directed efforts as a tiller of the soil.

He has always devoted his attention to agricultural pursuits, but unlike the majority of farmers, he has seldom had a failure of crops; on the contrary, by a careful study of the soil and systematic methods of tillage, has invariably been rewarded by large and liberal returns. He believes farming to be a science worthy of the most profound study. By taking this view and reducing his theories to practice, he has done much to elevate the standard of husbandry in his community and his example has been wisely imitated by many of his neighbors and friends. He is thorough in all he does, and believes that what is worth doing at all is worth doing well. By acting upon this principle he has always met with success, and to-day he occupies a conspicuous place not only among the leading agriculturists and stock raisers of the county but also as a business man and broad-minded, intelligent citizen, with the welfare of the community at heart. At the present time he is one of the largest land owners in Noble county, and also one of its heaviest taxpayers. His has been a remarkably busy life, and throughout his long and active career his name has been above reproach, while his character as an honorable, upright man in all of his relations, business and otherwise, has been such as to stimulate others just starting in the world. He has always taken a lively interest in public and political

affairs, being one of the substantial Republican workers in Noble county. He espoused the tenets of the party at its organization, and since casting his first Republican ballot for John C. Fremont for president has never swerved in his allegiance to his political principles.

Mr. Waterhouse has always been an advocate of whatever tends to improve the moral condition of his neighborhood, and his influence is invariably exerted in the right direction. While not identified with any religious body, he is a warm friend of the church, and for years has been a liberal contributor to the local Methodist congregation, of which his wife is an earnest and zealous member. Mrs. Waterhouse became a Christian when twenty years old, and ever since uniting with the church her life has been shaped according to the standard as laid down in Holy Writ. She is foremost in all good work of the society with which she is identified, and is known far and wide for her many kindly acts of charity and benevolence.

The father of Mrs. Waterhouse was William Vine, a native of New Jersey, and her mother's name before marriage was Margaret Horn; these parents were married in Pennsylvania, the mother's native state, and later moved to Summit county, Ohio, thence about the year 1844 to Lagrange county, Ind., where the father departed this life in 1851, at the age of seventy-two. Mrs. Vine survived her husband a number of years, dying in 1871, when seventy-five years old. The Vines were eminently worthy people and are remembered in the community where they formerly lived for their sterling qualities and for the wholesome influence they ex-

erted upon all with whom they came in contact; the family consisted of six children, Mr. Waterhouse's wife being next to the youngest.

Mrs. Waterhouse has been her husband's valuable assistant in all of his business transactions and much of the success which he has attained is directly traceable to her sound judgment and well-timed advice. She possesses strong mental powers and a sweet and tender moral nature that never fails to win and retain warm personal friendship. Her life has been consecrated to the welfare of humanity, and in carrying out her purposes she hesitates at no obstacles, and cares little for the world's opinion when conscious of doing the right. She has borne her husband four sons, three of whom are living: The first born, Albert B., is a well-known and popular citizen of Kendallville; Frank R., the second, is a successful farmer of Wayne township; John C., the third, died at the early age of nine years; Homer G., the youngest member of the family, is a prosperous farmer and stock raiser of the township of Wayne.

WILLIAM ALMOND AXTELL.

William Almond Axtell, a successful farmer in Jefferson township, Noble county, Ind., was born August 11, 1850, on his father's homestead in this township, where he grew to manhood and settled down to the sterner duties of life. His father, Jesse Axtell, was born in 1816, probably in the state of Pennsylvania. He moved with his parents to Knox county, Ohio, at two years of age where he grew to manhood. His schooling was very limited. At the break-

ing out of the Texan war, he enlisted, served two years, and suffered many privations and diseases, contracting a fever which ruined his health. The mother, Mrs. Mary (Brewer) Munger Axtell, was born in York state in 1809, and was first married to Oliver Munger, who died in this county, where she was later married to Jesse Axtell. Their home for some time was near Kendallville, but later they moved to Jefferson township, which was their home during the remainder of their lives and where he passed away in the fall of 1871 and she in April, 1887. Four sons and one daughter were born to them, William A. being next to the youngest.

William Almond Axtell was reared to agricultural pursuits and has devoted his life to that business, becoming one of the leading farmers in this section of the county. He owns one hundred and thirteen acres of land which he has improved and in every way converted into a pleasant home. His buildings are neat and substantial and everything about his premises bespeaks the careful, painstaking farmer. That he has been successful is due to his industry and energy. In the month of June, 1874, he was married to Miss Elverda Singrey, daughter of the late Jacob and Sarah (Cockley) Singrey and a native of Ohio. She died October 30, 1882, aged thirty-three years, leaving two children: Minnie P., wife of Thomas Feightner, and Foy. The second marriage of Mr. Axtell took place in Kendallville, in the fall of 1883, to Miss Sarah P. Singrey, a sister of his first wife. This union resulted in the birth of a daughter, Letha A., who was left motherless in 1890. The third marriage of Mr. Axtell was celebrated April 18, 1893, when he was

joined in wedlock to his present wife, whose maiden name was Eya Waterman. Her parents were David and Elma (Malcolm) Waterman, who were well known residents of Henry county, Ill., where the father passed to his reward in 1893. The mother had died in 1878 during their residence in Poweshiek county, Iowa. Mrs. Eva Axtell was born in Cambridge, Henry county, Ill., April 9, 1858, and lived there for many years until her parents moved to Iowa, where she accompanied them. She was first married to Frank Wykel, who left her a widow with one child; Harriet, who grew to womanhood and became the wife of Frank L. Hooper, of Noble county, Ind. It was while a resident of Poweshiek county, Iowa, that the present Mrs. Axtell met and became the wife of this gentleman, returning with him to his home in Indiana, where she has won many friends by her many excellent qualities. They are earnest members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and their lives are governed by the dictates of their religion, and they have the respect and esteem of all who have come within the radius of their influence.

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS SIMON.

Noble county, Ind., has in its time been favored with some very able and capable officials who were seemingly qualified by nature itself for the important positions they have filled with a special gift of physical and moral courage, and of this class of citizens is the gentleman whose name opens this brief biographical sketch—a native-born Hoosier.



C. C. SIMON GROUP.

Christopher C. Simon, ex-sheriff of Noble county and an ex-soldier of the volunteer army of the United States, was born in Butler township, Dekalb county, Ind., March 15, 1846, was reared on a farm until about eighteen years of age and then enlisted like many brave Indiana boys whose blood had been fired with patriotism at the dastardly conduct of the pro-slavery leaders of the South in their attempt to disrupt the American Union for the express purpose of securing the permanency of the oligarchy of slavery then existing in their section. March 10, 1864, seeing that the Rebellion was a fixed fact and had already advanced too far, Mr. Simon entered Company K, Forty-fourth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and bravely bore a manly part until long after the victorious triumph of the Union arms, serving until honorably discharged September 14, 1865.

On his return from the army Mr. Simon engaged in farming and dealing in stock at his old home in Dekalb county, and was thus engaged when his congenial marriage took place, January 1, 1868, with Miss Lois O. Broughton, who was born in Swan township, Noble county, September 8, 1849, and of whose parents full mention will be made as an addendum to this biography.

Mr. and Mrs. Simon continued their residence in Dekalb county until October, 1871, when Mr. Simon, with his usual sagacity, perceiving the advantages to be derived from living in Noble county, came with his bride to Swan township and entered into the lumber and sawmill business, in which he was profitably engaged for ten years. He then resumed his favorite vocation of farming and stock raising, and in

the latter industry makes a specialty of breeding thoroughbred Percheron horses.

Mr. Simon has ever been interested in the politics of his country and early became identified with the Republican party, with which he is one of the most popular men in northern Indiana. He is a hard worker in its cause and always greatly interested in its triumphs at the polls. In the local caucuses his counsel is eagerly sought and his voice therein a power of no small force. He has the full confidence of the local element, and in the fall of 1894 was elected on the Republican ticket, by a handsome majority, sheriff of Noble county—a position for which his undeniable courage and tenaciousness of purpose fully qualify him. So effectively did he perform his duties that he was re-elected in the fall of 1896, and thus served two consecutive terms.

Fraternally Mr. Simon is a member of Avilla Lodge, No. 686, I. O. O. F., and also of Nelson Post, No. 69, G. A. R., of Kendallville, and is equally popular with both brotherhoods, and in the Odd Fellows lodge has filled the exalted position of first noble grand.

To the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Simon have been born eight children in the following order: Clara L., who is the wife of Albert Hamlin, of Wolcottville, Ind.; Harry O.; Clarence C.; Curtiss C.; Florence O., who is married to Samuel Kniss; Maud A., wife of Charles Sturgis; Pearl M., now Mrs. Karl Miller; and Jennie, unmarried.

Mr. Simon is the owner of a fertile farm of one hundred and twenty acres, which is well improved in all respects and gives palpable evidence of the push and energy of the proprietor. It is cultivated with an eye to

profit, and it is very doubtful whether there be another farm of its dimensions in the township that yields better returns, for the care bestowed upon it. Besides this farm he also owns considerable town property.

Always of a liberal and public-spirited disposition, Mr. Simon is ever ready to lend a helping hand and voice toward the instituting of such improvements in the township as will be of lasting benefit to the people and consequently most economical on account of their permanency. He is an admirer of the public-school system and favors the employment of the best teachers, advocates good roads as a blessing to the farmer and the general public and also strongly pleads for a pure and plentiful water supply, wherever practicable and for all other improvements calculated to promote the comfort and sanitary condition of his fellow-men; and, what is more, he is ever ready to bear his full proportion of the cost.

The father of C. C. Simon was the late John Peter Simon, who was born in Columbiana county, Ohio, and who died in Dekalb county, Ind., when sixty-four years of age. The mother bore the maiden name of Louisa Fair, was born in Maryland, and also died in Dekalb county when in her eighty-first year. These parents had a family of eight children, of whom Christopher Columbus was the fifth born and was the eldest son.

Samuel Broughton, the father of Mrs. C. C. Simon, was born in Jefferson county, N. Y., August 4, 1819. He married Miss Almira Cummings, who was born in Logan county, Ohio, February 29, 1820. This marriage took place in Maroin county, Ohio, November 7, 1839, and later in the same year the young couple came to

Noble county, Ind., and settled in Swan township, of which township, however, Mr. Broughton has been a resident since the fall of 1858, with the exception of two years, passed in Iowa and two years in Ohio, and he has been among its most useful, influential and respected citizens. Here he lost one of the most amiable of helpmates that ever blessed man, as Mrs. Broughton was called away December 7, 1899, in her eightieth year. To their union were born seven children, viz: Delmar; Bela; Lucy A., who is the wife of James Bolton; Lois O., wife of Christopher C. Simon; William, who died in infancy; Samuel M.; and Oliver P. Morton. Mr. Broughton, now eighty-two years old, is one of the most venerated of Swan township's citizens, and his surviving children are equally respected with himself.

[NOTE.—After the above paragraph in relation to Mr. Broughton was prepared for publication in this work that venerable gentleman was called to his final rest, as will be seen by a perusal of the following obituary, published in the Kendallville Standard of September 20, 1901:]

"Samuel Broughton was born August 4, 1819, in Jefferson county, New York. Departed this life September 14, 1901, at his home with his son, Bela Broughton, aged eighty-two years, one month and ten days. In 1834 he moved with his parents to Clark county, Ohio, thence to Champaign county, where his father died in 1838. In the fall of 1838 he moved with his mother to Swan township, Noble county, Indiana, where he had resided continuously, with the exception of four years. In 1839 he was married to Almira Cummings in Urbana, Ohio. He leaves to mourn his loss six children, his

companion and one child having preceded him to the spirit world. He also leaves one brother and two sisters. During the Civil war he was a member of the Fifth Indiana Battery for a short time. Funeral services were conducted at the M. E. church, September 16, by Rev. R. Jones. Interment at Swan cemetery."

JOHN SHIFALY.

An interesting fact connected with the biographical histories that have been issued by the publishers of this work is particularly impressed on the mind of the writer, and worthy the attention of the readers of this volume. In all the numerous life-histories which have come under his observation, the records of that distinctive class of citizens who have in early youth left their native homes for the new world and by years of industry gained not only wealth but high standing in the community wherein they located, none enjoy so enviable a place as the sons of Germany. Coming to America without capital other than determination and well-defined purposes, more frequently landing upon our shores with empty purses and unable to speak the language of the country, the obstacles to their advancement can only be understood and fairly appreciated by those who have passed through the trying ordeal; and it is to this class that the subject of this review belongs. John Shifaly was born in the kingdom of Wurtemberg, one of the southern principalities of the German empire, on July 17, 1838, a son of Gottfried and Mary (Vobler) Shifaly, both deceased, the father at the age of sixty-five

years and the mother about sixty-five. They were the parents of fifteen children, John Shifaly being the fourteenth in order of birth.

The boyhood days of John Shifaly, until he reached the age of fourteen, were passed in his native country, his education being commenced at the youthful age of six years, which were diligently pursued until a short time prior to his coming to America. An elder brother, who had finished his period of service in the German army some years before, had come to the States and was living in Mahoning county, Ohio, and this was an incentive to the younger brother to also seek his fortune in the western world. Accordingly, November 23, 1852, unaccompanied by friends, he left home and made the trip across the Atlantic in a sailing vessel, the voyage occupying forty-two days, landing in New York City January 9, 1853. He remained in the city about three weeks, and then started to join his brother in Ohio, but owing to some misunderstanding was somewhat delayed in reaching his destination. Shortly after reaching Mahoning county he hired out to work on a farm, remaining until the spring of 1854. The immediate cause of his subsequent removal to Kendallville was the presence in that city of two of his former friends and neighbors in the old country. In the neighborhood where he lived in Ohio most of the people were Germans, and John was exceedingly anxious to learn and speak English; hence that was one of the reasons why he desired a change, and the acquaintances in Kendallville encouraged him to try that locality.

March 28, 1854, he arrived in that city, coming in a wagon from Fort Wayne. Though unable to speak English, young

Shifaly obtained a clerkship in the grocery store of J. Kime, at a salary of three dollars per month with board and washing for the first month. The store stood where now is located the Noble County Bank. He remained with Mr. Kime for three months; the second month his salary was increased to four dollars and the third to five dollars. Not being able to command a better salary on account of his inability to understand and speak English fluently, he obtained employment on the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway, then in process of construction, being led to this course by acquaintances with some of the employees. For a time he drove a one-horse dump cart and was thus employed for two months, when he was obliged to quit through an aggravated attack of ague.

Returning to Kendallville, he secured a clerkship in a grocery store at a salary of eight dollars per month, where he remained for several months. His chief anxiety, however, was to obtain a situation in the country, where he could work and have the privilege of attending school. This was finally accomplished, and on December 24, 1854, he obtained a place in the home of Thomas B. Weston. It is here appropriate to state that Mr. Weston is a lineal descendant of Thomas Weston, one of the colony of emigrants who came to America in the Mayflower. The first winter at the home of Mr. Weston young Shifaly enjoyed the benefit of three weeks in school, and through his characteristic perseverance in studying at home at nights by the flickering light from the fireplace he so mastered his studies as to be able to read quite well by spring. Mr. Weston being a gentleman of fine education and much interested at the energy and

determination displayed by young Shifaly, he was of great assistance to his protegee in his studies. Home study has been the chief source of his English education. As evidence of his attainments, he has been identified with school interests for several years as director, and there is to be found in his home one of the best libraries owned by any farmer in Indiana. Among his many volumes can be found the *Encyclopedia Britannica*, Appleton's *Encyclopedia*, Bancroft's *History*, the works of Edward Everett, David Hume and most of the standard works of noted authors.

Mr. Shifaly continued to work for Mr. Weston until January 2, 1859, when he was united in marriage with Miss Emily Pauline Amelia Weston, only daughter of his employer. He then took entire charge of the farm, making improvements, building, clearing land, etc., which continued until the death of Mr. Weston. To the original tract—inherited by his wife—he has added by purchase two hundred and forty acres, the estate now comprising five hundred and ten acres, constituting one of the best stock and grain farms in northern Indiana. Mr. Shifaly has made this his home from the date of his marriage, but, owing to an injury received by a runaway team, made his home in Rome City for a time, and also visited his native home in Germany, being there for about three months—his entire absence from the farm being about eighteen months,—when he resumed the management of the estate, much benefited in health.

Mrs. Shifaly was born in Plymouth, Wayne county, Mich., August 30, 1838, and has lived on their present farm for nearly sixty years. Mr. and Mrs. Shifaly were the parents of three children: Mary Pauline,

born May 5, 1860, married Albert Chaffee, September 16, 1877, and is the mother of five children. Of these, Charlotte Josephine, born August 18, 1862, became the wife of Andrew J. Teidy; Grant Thomas, born May 7, 1864, died July 21, 1872. Andrew J. Teidy, the husband of Charlotte Josephine, was fatally injured while working on a railroad in Wisconsin, and Mr. Shifaly went to Wisconsin to bring the remains home. The funeral was to take place at the German Methodist church in Wayne township, known as the Western Chapel. This was in December, 1897, and when they arrived at South Milford Mr. Shifaly advised his daughter, Mrs. Teidy, to remain there with a friend of the family until he could go home and return for her later in the day, it then being very early in the morning; this was deemed advisable on account of Mrs. Teidy's ill health, she suffering from that terrible malady, consumption. To this she consented and Mr. Shifaly returned home. While hastily partaking of a lunch preparatory to returning to South Milford for his daughter, a messenger drove suddenly to his door and announced that Mrs. Teidy was dying. Shocked as they were by the sad and unexpected news, Mr. Shifaly and his wife immediately started for South Milford, but the daughter's spirit departed within an hour after the arrival of the sorrow-stricken parents. Funeral services were held over the remains of husband and wife at the same time and place; they were interred side by side in the same grave. While a sad closing to two young lives, let us hope that the broken tie of life was speedily united beyond the shores of eternity.

Mr. Shifaly has the greatest reverence for the memory of Mr. and Mrs. Weston,

and entertains for them the highest appreciation for their kindness to him. It will always be remembered as equaling parental affection. Mr. Shifaly is a true representative of perseverance, energy, thrift and integrity.

In physical endurance during his younger days and prior to injuries sustained, already referred to, Mr. Shifaly had but few equals, having performed an amount of labor that would have broken down a man of ordinary physique and average constitution. Much of this ability to endure is attributed to correct habits and his temperate mode of life. For nearly forty-six years he has abstained from the use of tea or coffee, neither has he used tobacco in any shape or manner; never drank spirituous liquors, beer nor cider. This is more remarkable when his nationality is taken into consideration, a large majority of whom do not believe that beer is harmful to the constitution. The good judgment he has displayed and the labor bestowed in the management of his farm is marvelous in its results. Two thousand bushels of corn have been marketed in a single season as the result of a single crop, besides the amount necessary to feed his stock; another year one hundred and eighty-eight bushels of clover seed, and another of two thousand bushels of wheat, will convey some idea of the magnitude of production from this superior estate. Some years ago from this farm he sold wood, making it a practice for nearly twenty-five years during each winter. It was not an uncommon thing for him to dispose of three and four loads per day, hauling a distance of six miles, his first load being delivered as early as four o'clock in the morning. Mr. Shifaly is also much in-

terested in stock and usually has a herd of sheep numbering four hundred to five hundred head, forty to fifty head of cattle and a number of horses.

The father of Mrs. Shifaly, whose ancestry has already been partially referred to, comes from the Westons of Buckinghamshire, in the north of England, Thomas B. Weston, of Indiana, being a lineal descendant and namesake of the Thomas B. Weston who landed at Salem, Mass., in 1644. The Westons are a numerous family, those bearing the name and tracing their ancestry to the Buckinghamshire family being distributed quite generally throughout the eastern, western and northwestern states. Mrs. Shifaly says her father, Thomas B., often remarked in conversation that he could travel on foot to his birthplace in New York state and stop every night but one with those belonging to the Weston family. As a whole, those of the name are found to be equal to any in the land in the possession of sterling qualities—morality and integrity. Thomas B. Weston was a native of Pompey, Onondaga county, N. Y., where he was born October 13, 1799, and was among the earliest pioneers of Wayne township. When a boy he moved with his parent, Nathan Weston, to Monroe county, N. Y., where he worked on the home farm until his father's death, August 26, 1823, from which time the care of the family fell upon his shoulders. In 1836 he came to Indiana, and in after years took delight in recounting his experiences while hunting land. Returning to the Empire state, he married, on September 7, 1837, Miss Pauline Maxfield, of Copake, Columbia county, moving the next spring to Plymouth, Wayne county, Mich., where their

only daughter, Emily Pauline Amelia (Mrs. John Shifaly), was born, August 30, 1838. June 20, 1841, he was called upon to mourn the loss of his estimable wife. Left with the care of his young daughter, with home broken up, in 1842 he moved to Wayne township, Noble county, Ind., making a permanent settlement. Mr. Weston married a second time, the lady being Miss Catherine Anderson, who was born in Huntingdon county, Penn., January 6, 1802, immigrated with her parents to Licking county, Ohio, and from there to Lagrange county, Ind., in 1838, her father being one of the first settlers on Pretty Prairie. July 16, 1844, Mr. Weston, with his wife and daughter, Emily Pauline Amelia, by his first wife, moved into the log cabin which was to be their future home, situated on the northwest corner of section 11. Here Mr. Weston and his family passed through those trying scenes incident to pioneer life and the making of a new home out of the forest wilderness, and laid the foundation for the fine estate whereon his son-in-law and daughter now reside. He was a man of fine social qualities and a scholar of marked ability, while his strict sense of honor and justice made him deservedly popular. He was a Whig until the birth of the Republican party, and followed the standard of the latter on all national issues, but cast his vote for the best man in local elections. He served as town clerk for six years, and in 1855 was elected as justice of the peace, serving for the long period of twenty-four years. In 1862 he had declined to be a candidate, but being pressed, finally consented to his name being presented in the caucus by certain parties, who turned against him and nominated a teetotaler in his stead.

This aroused the old pioneer, and at the earnest request of the leading men in the township he came out as an independent candidate and was triumphantly elected, only lacking six votes of beating both the Republican and Democratic candidates combined.

Just thirty-four years to a day from the time they moved into their log cabin Mrs. Weston died, July 16, 1878. Mr. Weston retained his mental faculties in his old age to a remarkable degree; he excelled in penmanship, and a letter written just before his death was a piece of art worthy of a writing-master. After an illness of only thirty-six hours he died, July 26, 1881, at the advanced age of eighty-one years, nine months and thirteen days. His funeral was attended by the largest concourse of people that ever assembled in this part of the country. The last twenty years of his life he made almost daily rounds among his neighbors for a social chat, and "Uncle Tommy," as he was familiarly called, was ever welcome. With the closing of this noble life we can appropriately say with the poet:

"Life's race well run;
Life's work well done;
Life's crown well won;
Now comes the rest."

Mr. Shifaly is one of Noble county's most progressive and spirited citizens, and is always deeply interested in its affairs, taking an active part therein. Articles from his pen frequently published in the Kendallville Standard show the quick grasp and clear analysis by his active mind of the question under discussion. The delightful home of Mr. and Mrs. Shifaly is one of the most attractive in the county; to enjoy their gen-

erous hospitality is a pleasure their numerous friends can never forget.

In politics Mr. Shifaly is a staunch Republican.

Mr. Shifaly is the next oldest member of the I. O. O. F. in Kendallville, and is also a member of the National Union.

Mr. Shifaly has traveled over 51,320 miles by rail, steamer and by sailing vessels, and also seven hundred miles in prairie schooners, through Kansas, Colorado and Okalahoma, and was chief cook on the "schooner," which was named "Hardscrabble."

An ancient relic owned by Mr. Shifaly is a small barrel which was brought to the United States by one Thomas Weston from England in 1620 and which had been in the family long previously,—perhaps fifty years,—and this has been handed down through the American generations to the present time, Mrs. Shifaly being one of these. In addition to his valuable library Mr. Shifaly owns a set of scrap-books, which for a long series of years he has utilized for preserving newspaper and other articles relative to science, art and literature, all arranged in a most systematic manner and furnishing most instructive as well as entertaining reading matter.

HENRY M. GROSSMAN.

The credit and standing of a community abroad depends largely upon the character of the citizens who till the soil and furnish those elements of commerce which create trade between the consumer and producer, and it is of this class that Henry M. Grossman is an honored and prominent member.

He was born in Franklin county, Penn., December 22, 1844, where he grew to young manhood, passing his years on a farm. In July, 1865, he entered the army under the last call, and was assigned to Company I, Seventy-ninth Pennsylvania Infantry, commanded by Colonel Hombright, and was mustered out in August following. He returned to Franklin county and there remained until 1871, when he removed with his wife and three children to Lagrange county, Ind., settling on a farm in Johnson township, where he remained for two years. Believing Noble county offered better opportunities, he moved thereto in the spring of 1873, and settled on a farm in Orange township, his present home.

In the years which have elapsed he has made extensive improvements, having cleared the land from its original wilderness and brought it to a high state of cultivation, the acreage being one hundred and fifteen. Mr. Grossman was first married in Franklin county, Penn., November 2, 1865, to Mary Jane Powell, also a native of Franklin county. She died April 16, 1872, in Johnson township, Lagrange county, at the age of thirty-four years. Four children were born of this union, namely: George M., born October 19, 1866, was unfortunately killed by a runaway team on the farm in Orange township, February 25, 1887. The second child was Mary Catherine, the wife of Henry Edmunds, of Orange township; Charles H. died in childhood, February 16, 1872, when not quite two years old; Lizzie died in infancy, August 25, 1872; and Mrs. Grossman died March 16, 1872.

March 23, 1873, Mr. Grossman was again married, leading to the altar Miss Barbara Groh, a native of Germany, who

came with her parents to America when she was about eleven years of age, and settled in Johnson township, Lagrange county, where she was reared. Six children have been born to this union, namely: William H.; Lewis V.; Jennie N., the wife of Frank Garmier, of Petoskey, Mich.; Rosa S., who became the wife of William Shroyer, a resident of Gaston, Ind.; Flora; and Harvey E.

The father of Henry M. was Michael Grossman, who was born in Franklin county, Penn., December 26, 1800, and his mother was a Miss Mary Ann Stair, also a native of Franklin county, born April 14, 1806, where she passed away at the age of sixty-two years, November 2, 1868. The father, who had come to Indiana with his son, Henry M., died March 25, 1876, at the age of seventy-six years. They were the parents of ten children, of whom Henry M. was the ninth. There are five children living, three in Indiana, one in Baltimore, Md., and the other in Greencastle, Penn.

Mr. Grossman, by his close application to those duties of life which the successful man is bound to observe and practice, has accumulated a handsome property, and his home, brightened by the presence of his estimable wife and children, contains everything which can be desired in the declining years of a life that has been devoted to honest pursuits. Enjoying the esteem and confidence of his numerous friends and acquaintances throughout the county, Mr. Grossman can well look back over the years ago and feel that satisfaction of duty well and thoroughly done which his fellow-man recognizes, with the assurance that his life has not been fruitless, and that in after years his children will emulate his worthy example and seize that chance to occupy a promi-

ment place among the famous men and women of the world which is open to every progressive American.

Mr. Grossman is a stalwart Republican. He is benevolent in character and gives freely to those enterprises worthy of his benevolence.

Mrs. Grossman was born June 2, 1843, in Rhenish Prussia, about twelve miles from the beautiful city of Strasburg. Her parents came from Havre, France, in a sailing vessel and were thirty-six days in crossing the Atlantic ocean. She received a good German education and can well remember the journey across the rough sea. Her father, Valentine Groh, was born February 2, 1800, and died October 29, 1889. The mother was Sivilie Hassinger, born March 25, 1801, and died March 6, 1871. The parents were Lutherans in religion. There are five daughters living; three are residents of Indiana, one of New York and one of Brooklyn.

MASON MORGAN BOWEN.

It is seldom that one of such advanced age as Mason M. Bowen, now in his seventy-ninth year, is an active factor in worldly affairs, but this well-known and deservedly popular gentleman is still energetic and manages successfully large agricultural interests. His career has indeed been a varied one, and in his record there are no blotted pages, for his work of life will bear the closest and strictest scrutiny. Mr. Bowen's father was Jeremiah Bowen, a native of Wales, and his mother, whose maiden name was Sarah Lowry, was born in the state of Kentucky. The former was born March 29,

1787, and the latter first saw the light of day on the 22d day of January, 1802. They came to Indiana as early as May 2, 1830, settling in Fort Wayne, where the father died December 25, 1845, the mother departing this life in Kendallville, August 18, 1876. The following are the names of the children constituting the family of Jeremiah and Sarah Bowen: Malinda, Marvin L., Mason M., Eliza E., Jeremiah, Nancy, Ira W., Milton and Mary C.

Mason M. Bowen was born near Urbana, Champaign county, Ohio, November 30, 1823, and in his seventeenth year bade farewell to the familiar scenes of his childhood preparatory to making the long journey to the new home in northern Indiana. Jeremiah Bowen, with his wife and six children and an outfit of two teams, one of horses and the other a yoke of oxen, loaded the needful articles of household furniture and some other necessary implements on the wagon and turned the face toward what was at that time considered the far west. The journey, made in the face of numerous obstacles, not the least of which was the almost impassable condition of the roads, and many places where there were no roads at all, was necessarily very slow and attended with difficulties, some of which were well nigh unsurmountable. Nearly six weeks were required to make the trip, but at last, on the 7th day of May, 1830, the little town of Fort Wayne was reached and there Mr. Bowen and family took up their temporary residence. Young Mason was by no means a strong or robust lad, and he experienced much suffering during the progress of the journey. In the summer of 1833 he was employed as water and general chore boy on the Wabash & Erie Canal, then in process

of construction, and while thus engaged was known among the workmen as the "jigger boss," a somewhat inelegant but by no means an offensive term. He continued on the canal for a considerable length of time, and then accepted a position in a store in Fort Wayne. Not being able to stand the hard work required, he was soon obliged to give up the place, and by reason of continued ill health was for some time thereafter not engaged in any kind of employment. Subsequently his father secured a contract for carrying the mail from the city of Fort Wayne to Denmark, Ohio, and at the suggestion of a physician Mason was induced to undertake the task of seeing the pouches safely delivered. He was informed that the exertion of carrying the mails would result in one of two things, either "kill or cure," and with the hope of being benefited he entered upon his duty as his father's deputy. From the beginning the healthful out-door exercise on horseback resulted beneficially, and it was not long until he became active and vigorous and capable of discharging the duties of his position with ease and dispatch.

Mr. Bowen continued to carry the mails between the two places mentioned for a period of twelve years, meantime devoting a part of his time to similar work on other routes. His father having obtained other mail contracts, Mason was employed for some years as Uncle Sam's representative between Fort Wayne and White Pigeon, Mich., Columbia City, Ind., Van Wert, Ohio, Elkhart, Ind., and a number of minor points on the different routes. At the age of twenty the subject himself became a mail contractor, his first route being the one between Fort Wayne and White Pigeon. One

year later he engaged with his father in the manufacture of brick, a business which proved very remunerative, as there was at that time a great demand for such building material in Fort Wayne; meantime he continued to look after the mail route, in addition to which he also turned his attention to dealing in real estate and personal property. Later he ran a boat for two years on the Wabash & Erie Canal, and was also engaged for some time in the shipping business on a canal in the state of Ohio. The various enterprises to which Mr. Bowen addressed himself were, in the main, quite successful, and while still a young man he found himself in possession of a handsome competence. He continued to reside in Fort Wayne until 1851, in July of which year he moved to White Pigeon, Mich., where he engaged in the hotel business. This venture did not long engage his attention, for within the short space of six months he disposed of his building and furniture, clearing one thousand dollars cash in the transaction.

From White Pigeon he went to the town of Leo, Allen county, and purchased a general store with hotel attached. He succeeded in building up a satisfactory trade, and the house under his personal supervision and management soon became a favorite resort for the traveling public. Seeing a favorable opportunity to dispose of his property to advantage, Mr. Bowen, in November, 1854, sold out at a handsome margin and took up his residence in Kendallville, November 30, 1854. The next day after removing to the latter place he engaged in the grocery trade, to which line of business he devoted his attention from the latter part of 1854 to 1857. Disposing of

his stock, he next embarked in merchandising as a dealer in dry goods, and for a period of about two years his success was most encouraging.

Mr. Bowen's natural desire to trade led him to exchange his dry-goods stock for a hotel in Kendallville, but this he operated for a short time only, disposing of the furniture at the first favorable opportunity, renting the building and again purchasing a full line of family groceries. He conducted a fairly successful grocery trade until 1863, when he again sold out and invested the proceeds in a stock of hardware, continuing the latter enterprise about one and a half years. He then found a buyer who paid only a part of the purchase price, failing to meet the other payments when they became due. Mr. Bowen was obliged to take back the stock. After running the business several years he succeeded in selling at a bargain, after which he turned his attention to various kinds of business, chiefly in the line of real estate. It is stated that he has bought and sold more property in Noble county than any other real estate dealer, in addition to which he has also carried his operations into a number of states and many cities throughout the country. Perhaps no better judge of the relative value of real estate ever lived in Indiana, and so clear is his judgment that he seldom, if ever, makes an error, while his patrons always repose the most implicit confidence in his integrity.

Mr. Bowen continued to make Kendallville his home till November, 1886, when he disposed of his interests in the city and sought the quiet and content of rural life. Purchasing a beautiful farm in Wayne township, Mr. Bowen has since been engaged in

the pursuits of agriculture, not as an active worker but rather in the capacity of a manager. He has greatly improved his place, and amid the quiet beauty of his comfortable home he is enjoying the rest which only those who have long and earnestly battled with the world fully appreciate. Additional to the different lines of business alluded to, Mr. Bowen has been called to fill various official positions, in all of which he proved himself able to discharge worthily important trusts. In the year 1871 he was appointed United States gauger, which position required a considerable portion of his time for eleven years, and for a period of two years he served as assessor of the township of Wayne. For six months prior to his removal to the country he conducted a general store in the town of Corunna, but disposed of the stock in order to devote his entire attention to the interests of the farm.

Mr. Bowen was married, April 23, 1846, to Miss Mary Ann Browand, whose birth took place in Erie county, Penn., on the 22d day of August, 1829. This union has been blessed with three children, John P., Harriet H. and Miles A. Bowen. All died in infancy.

Thus briefly have been set forth the leading facts in the history of one of Noble county's most energetic men. Never content to eat the bread of idleness and scornful inactivity, his career presents a series of constant endeavors, some unfortunate, but by far the greater number resulting in encouraging financial success. Wherever known this sterling citizen is respected and honored in all the words imply, and has always maintained a character above reproach. Noble county has been bettered by his citizenship and his wholesome moral in-

fluence in the county has had a tendency to elevate the standard of manhood. Remarkably hale and hearty for one of his years, he still manifests a lively interest in current events, and, a reader and close observer, he keeps alive to a marked degree his mental strength and activity. Mr. Bowen is one of the few left to connect the past to the present in Noble county, having been an eye-witness and active participant in the many remarkable changes which have transformed northern Indiana from an unbroken wilderness to its present position as one of the most advanced and enlightened sections of the commonwealth. He has lived up to the full measure of noble, unselfish manhood, and as a factor in the country's growth and prosperity has withheld nothing calculated to make his fellow-citizens wiser and better fitted to perform their allotted life work. Possessing the confidence and esteem of all who know him, he has well earned the reputation of a self-made man, and in the future he will be remembered as one of Noble county's representative citizens.

As an evidence of Mr. Bowen's virility, it may be mentioned that in January, 1902, he recited at a social gathering, in a clear, strong and sonorous tone, with appropriate gestures, the following poem, much to the delight of his hearers:

THIS NEW COUNTRY.

The wilderness was our abode
 Some seventy years ago,
 And when good meat we wished to eat
 We caught the buck and doe;
 To fish we used the hook and line;
 On "johnny cake" our ladies dined
 In this New Country.

Our paths were through the winding wood,
 Where oft the savage trod;
 They were not wide
 Nor made by guide,
 But all the ones we had;
 Our houses, too, were logs of wood
 Rolled up in squares and caulked with mud;
 When the bark would peel;
 Our roof was good
 In this New Country.

The Indians sometimes made us fear
 That there was danger nigh;
 The shaggy bear was oft times here;
 The pig was in the sty;
 The rattlesnake our children dread;
 Oft times the fearful mother said
 Some beast of prey will take our babe
 In this New Country.

Our occupation was to make
 The lofty forest bow;
 With axes good we cut our wood
 For well we all knew how;
 We cleared the land for rye and wheat
 For strangers and ourselves to eat;
 From maple trees we drew our sweet
 In this New Country.

From little thorns our apples grew
 When mandrakes were all gone;
 The little grapes we used to take
 Where frosty nights come on;
 For wintergreens our girls would stray;
 For butternuts our boys climbed trees;
 The spice brush was our ladies' tea
 In this New Country,

The checkered shirt was thought no hurt
 Good company to meet;
 And when a visit we would pay,
 On winter's night or winter's day,
 The oxen drew the ladies' sleigh
 In this New Country.

CAPTAIN EDEN H. FISHER.

Notwithstanding the death of Captain Eden H. Fisher, which occurred at his residence in Rome City, Noble county, Ind., April 1, 1892, his name and the record of

his heroic sacrifices and gallant conduct on the field of battle are so inseparably linked with the history of Noble county and the state of Indiana that no volume of an historical character would be complete without proper mention being made of him. He was a son of Henry C. and Mary Ann (Eckert) Fisher, and was born April 20, 1840, in Portage county, Ohio. His parents were residents of the village of Navarre, Stark county, but at the time of his birth the mother was visiting her parents in Portage county. The father was a merchant of Navarre, but moved to Ligonier, Ind., in October, 1848, where he again embarked in mercantile pursuits, continuing therein until 1860, when he retired from business and engaged in farming. In 1869 he removed to Douglas county, Kan., where he died in 1891. He was a prominent citizen there and was elected a representative to the legislature of that state by the Republican party.

Eden H. Fisher was the eldest of a family of fourteen children; when about eight years old he accompanied his parents to Indiana, and from that time until the breaking out of the war attended the schools of Ligonier, supplementing it with a course at Hillsdale College, Hillsdale, Mich. June 6, 1861, he enlisted in Company A, Twenty-first Regiment Indiana Infantry, and being mustered into service at Indianapolis July 24, 1861. This was one of the first regiments sent out under President Lincoln's three-year call, and it was assigned to the Army of the Potomac. In November, 1861, the regiment accompanied General Lockwood on the Eastern Shore campaign, which command penetrated Virginia for the purpose of breaking up and dispersing some rebel camps. After thoroughly scouring the

peninsula the troops returned to Baltimore, but in February, 1862, were ordered to the front, assigned to the command of General Butler and were engaged in the celebrated campaign around the gulf coast. For a time they rendezvoused on Ship Island, and then removed in time to be present but not participate in the bombardment of Forts St. Philip and Jackson on the Mississippi river. From there Mr. Fisher, with his regiment, went to New Orleans, and later participated in the battle at Baton Rouge. Previous to this time Mr. Fisher had been appointed orderly sergeant, but owing to the resignation of the second lieutenant, and the first lieutenant, who commanded the company, being ill, Mr. Fisher, who had been commissioned as second lieutenant, was then acting as first lieutenant. In this engagement Acting Captain Seely was killed and the command of the company devolved upon Lieutenant Fisher, who remained at the head of the company until wounded on Atchafalaya river. After the battle Captain Fisher was ordered out under a hospital flag by his colonel to take charge of the field and look after the dead and wounded.

In October, 1862, the command moved to Berwick's bay, where they remained for several months, and in 1863 embarked on gunboats and began clearing the channel of the Atchafalaya. On their way up the river they were met by a rebel gunboat, and in preparing for the attack a shell from the cannon on the hurricane deck of the boat on which Captain Fisher was stationed prematurely exploded and killed Lieutenant Wolf, Captain Fisher losing both legs. In mentioning this event Indiana's Roll of Honor says: "The loss of two such gallant officers by accident was a terrible calam-

ity." After lying in a hospital for several months he was sent home on recruiting service under orders of General Banks. While on his way home he stopped in New York City, and there attended the theater at which Miss Caroline Richings was to sing. As he was carried into the densely-filled hall by officers, Miss Richings was standing beneath the old stars and stripes singing "We are coming, Father Abraham." and the sight of a crippled officer just from the front enthused the audience to such a pitch that they rose in a body, cheering loudly and waving their hats and handkerchiefs.

In November, 1863, he was elected auditor of Noble county and re-elected, serving, in all, eight years. He received the nomination for county treasurer, but was defeated. Captain Fisher at one time was a prominent candidate for state auditor, but was defeated in the nomination by a small majority. In January, 1873, he removed to Rome City, where he had charge of the woolen mills until 1878, when they were burned. From that time to his untimely death he lived a retired life in Rome City. He was married to Jennie M. Skillen, daughter of Judge Skillen, September 11, 1864. They were the parents of five children: Milan W., Mortimer H., Clarence B., Mabel and Buelah. Mortimer and Clarence died of diphtheria in October, 1874; Milan W. died in 1890, and Buelah in 1882.

Hon. W. W. Skillen, father of Mrs. Jennie M. Fisher, widow of Captain Eden H. Fisher, was born in Shelby county, Ohio, January 31, 1825. Her mother was Susanna Method, who was born in Montgomery county, Ohio, and became the wife of W. W. Skillen in Shelby county, Ohio, March 2, 1844. He was elected probate judge of

that county and served two terms—first elected in 1854 and re-elected in 1857. He was an old-line Whig, but on the organization of the Republican party, like the great majority of Whigs, gave adhesion to the new party and cordially endorsed its principles. He was engaged in the dry-goods trade in Sidney, Ohio, until the spring of 1862, when he moved with his wife and six children to Noble county, Ind., and settled on a farm in Perry township, but shortly afterward moved to Ligonier and engaged in the drug business for three years. In 1868 he removed to Chicago and took a position on the Chicago Republican as its solicitor. During the great fire which destroyed that city he lost all his effects. In 1871 he returned to Ligonier, and in 1872 moved to Rome City, where he made his home. He was employed as traveling salesman with Clapp, Fisher & Zimmerman, who were engaged in the sale of woolen goods, remaining in that capacity until the destruction of the mill by fire in 1878. He was then engaged in other affairs and later accepted a position as engrossing clerk in the Indiana legislature, after which he was employed as a clerk in a railroad office at Council Bluffs, Ia., but returned to Rome City and engaged in the grocery business, in which he continued until his death, which occurred November 1, 1885. Judge Skillen was a member of the Masonic fraternity, under whose auspices the funeral was held, and his remains escorted to their last resting place. His widow survives him at an advanced age. They were the parents of seven daughters: Jennie, widow of our subject; Sarah, Mary, Margaret, Emeline, Melissa and Florence.

Jennie (Skillen) Fisher was born in

Shelby county, Ohio, June 22, 1845. She was educated in the public schools and was a graduate from the high school at Sidney. She is the mother of five children, of whom Mabel is now the only living child, and is the wife of Burton Burnett, of Chicago, a traveling salesman for the Woolson Spice Company, of Cincinnati, Ohio.

ERNST W. KRIWITZ.

The German element in the population of the United States, extensive and divergent as it is over the whole face of the country, has always been recognized as a factor in the highest professions and in the most laborious industries—in the designing as well as in the execution of the exalted schemes of progress and civilization, in the monetary or financial ventures which have enriched the country, in the educational and in the mechanical interests, in the mining and the engineering progress, and in the agricultural development of the vast fields with which the surface of the land is so bountifully supplied—and in all these, as well as many others, has this element acted well its part, and of this element, also, Ernst W. Kriwitz, the subject of this sketch, is no inferior constituent—if elements in the strict sense of the word have constituents.

Ernst W. Kriwitz, of the firm of Kriwitz Brothers, proprietors of the City Flouring Mills at Kendallville, Noble county, Ind., was born in Mecklenburg-Schwerin, at Hohenmisdorf, Germany, August 12, 1848, and is a son of Ludwig and Christina (Martz) Kriwitz, the former of whom was born in Klabow, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, and the latter in Klinewoken, in the same prov-

ince, were the parents of two children, Frederick and Ernst, and in 1857 came to America and settled in Kendallville, where their respective deaths took place—that of the father in 1858, when fifty-six years old, and that of the mother in 1868, at the age of about fifty-seven years.

Ernst W. Kriwitz was about eight years of age when his parents located in Kendallville, and here he has lived ever since. When he became old enough he was apprenticed to the printing business in the old Journal office, of which Judson Palmiter was the proprietor, and served three years. He next was employed by C. O. Myers in the office of the Standard for five years; he then went to Waterloo, Ind., where he worked one year in the Air Line office, and then at Lagrange, Ind., was employed in the Democrat office for six months; for three years following he was employed in the office of the Osceola Outline, at Hersey, Mich., and after leaving the Outline office was employed in a flouring mill in the same town for two and a half years, of which trade he had learned considerable in the flouring mill of Freeman Tabor, in Kendallville, in 1865 and 1866. This "new departure" seemed to be pleasing to him, as all who have been employed in a printing office will readily concede would likely be the case, and is confirmed by the fact that Mr. Kriwitz next went to work in a flour-mill at Reed City, Mich., where he remained for three years.

In 1887 Ernst W. Kriwitz returned to Kendallville, here entered into a partnership with his brother Frederick, and founded the City Flouring Mills, a full account of the management of which will be found in the sketch of the latter gentleman on another page.

Ernst W. Kriwitz was joined in marriage in Hersey, Mich., May 28, 1875, with Miss Mattie Ross, who was born in Stratford, Ont., November 15, 1858, and is a daughter of Hopkins Ross, of that city. This marriage has been blessed with two children—Fred R. and Pearl. Mr. and Mrs. Kriwitz and family are members of the First Presbyterian church at Kendallville, and Mr. Kriwitz is a member of Star Tent, K. O. T. M., and the National Union.

The sterling business qualifications of Mr. Kriwitz have placed him in the front rank of the enterprising citizens of Kendallville, and the many accomplishments of Mrs. Kriwitz have aided in placing the family in the best of social circles of the city.

NICHOLAS BENSON NEWNAM.

More than sixty-four years have come and gone since the well-known gentleman whose name appears above set his foot upon the present site of Kendallville, and during the last twenty-one years he has been an honored resident of Noble county, occupying a conspicuous place among its most enterprising business men and reliable citizens. Time has but brightened his reputation in business circles and given him a prestige that is indeed enviable. His interest in all matters pertaining to the public welfare has made him a forceful factor among the people, and not to know Mr. Newnam is to argue yourself unknown in Kendallville and throughout the county of Noble. The history of the city, therefore, would be incomplete without the record of his life, for his name is indelibly engraved high on the rolls of those whose energies, efforts and direct-

ing power have advanced the material, social and intellectual interests of the community. Seventy-two years have passed since he started on life's journey, yet he is fairly vigorous and active, having neither abased the laws of nature nor neglected the principles of correct living, which are conducive to longevity.

To write the biography of Mr. Newnam one must needs begin with his immediate antecedents. His father, Nicholas B. Newnam, was born about the year 1801 in England, and when a young man came to the United States, settling in Maryland; the mother, Mary Pickering, first saw the light of day in 1809, and is of Scotch ancestry. The sterling characteristics of those two nationalities are combined in an individual progeny of sturdy, vigorous manhood, such as has marked the career of the subject from his boyhood to the present time. Nicholas B. Newnam and Mary Pickering lived for a number of years in Talbot county, Md., and it was in the town of Easton, in that part of the state, where the birth of the subject of this sketch occurred, on the 5th day of June, 1829. Seven years were spent amid the familiar scenes of his childhood home, and he still reverts with fond recollections to the spot endeared by so many early associations. In the fall of 1836 Mr. Newnam's parents planned to move to what was then the far west, Indiana. After disposing of their interests and loading on a wagon what household effects they thought necessary to take, they set out on the long, tiresome and what in the end proved to be a somewhat hazardous journey. The family at the time consisted of seven persons in all, including five children, who were too young to render any assistance on the trip. Ow-

ing to the almost impassable condition of the roads after reaching Ohio, the traveling was slow, and at times progress was greatly impeded and not infrequently delayed altogether. By the beginning of winter the emigrants reached the boundary line between Ohio and Indiana, where they encountered what was known as the Black Swamp, a large area of exceedingly marshy land, lying partly in both states. There being no defined roadway around this swamp, the father concluded to wait until it froze over, as it was found utterly impossible to cross to the other side by reason of the depth of the water and mud. Fortunately he found a vacant cabin near by, which he rented for a trifle, and, moving his family and goods therein, he prepared to pass the time until the swamp was frozen sufficiently to bear his team. The month of December was comparatively mild, but with the advent of January cold weather set in, and by the second week the ice was firm enough to admit of crossing. Bidding adieu to their temporary home, the family again proceeded on their way in the depth of winter, and on the 1st day of February, 1837, the little hamlet of Kendallville was reached. Dr. Newnam remembers their arrival there on account of having his father and mother speak of the day as "Ground Hog," a fact which indelibly stamped the occasion on his memory. To the best of his recollection there were but three families then living on the site of Kendallville, namely: William Mitchell, George T. Ulmer and a man of the name of Beedle. After staying over night with one of the above gentlemen Mr. Newnam started on his journey, his objective point being somewhere in the present county of Lagrange. Reaching that county, he located on the

southeast quarter of section 36, in what is now Springfield township, a tract of land he subsequently purchased and upon which he spent the remaining years of his life. In the course of time the elder Newnam cleared and developed a fine farm and reared his family of three sons and two daughters to manhood and womanhood. He was a true type of the sturdy pioneer of sixty years ago, lived a quiet, uneventful life and died at a good old age in the month of December, 1876. His wife did not long survive after reaching the new home, laying down her earthly burdens on the 10th day of June, 1840.

Nicholas B. Newnam being the eldest of the children, to him fell much of the toil and struggle necessary in clearing the land and fitting it for tillage. Hard work with the ax, mattock and other implements formerly used in preparing the soil for the plow developed strong muscle and hardy endurance, and before reaching his majority he was able to perform a man's task in all the labors of the farm, whether in wood or field. Reared amid the stirring scenes of pioneer times, he also learned the valuable lessons of self-reliance and manly independence, and the training thus received was an excellent preparation for the career of usefulness upon which he entered in after years. What educational privileges he enjoyed were confined to a couple of months' attendance each winter upon the old-fashioned subscription schools, but at best his experience in obtaining a knowledge of books was very meager. Later in life he made up this deficiency in part by a wide course of reading, and having always been a close, intelligent observer, he became in the course of time a remarkably well-informed man.

Mr. Newnam remained under the parental roof until his twenty-first birthday. The morning following he tied up what clothing he possessed in a red bandanna handkerchief and with this little bundle in hand, bade farewell to his father's house and started into the great world to make his own way and if possible to realize his fortune. After traveling some distance, making inquiries for work, he finally secured employment with Messrs. Henry and Cochran, who were then constructing the old Ft. Wayne and Sturgis plank road through Lagrange and other counties of northern Indiana. After working for these parties ten months, he invested the little means he had in a piece of unimproved land adjoining his father's farm, going in debt for the greater part of the purchasing price, which was nine hundred and sixty dollars, or twelve dollars an acre. He immediately went to work on his place and in due season had twenty acres cleared and fenced. He sowed every acre available in wheat and was looking forward to an abundant harvest when a favorable opportunity to sell presented itself. He parted with his land at a handsome advance over the purchase price, and after his marriage a little later engaged in the pursuit of agriculture on a rented farm.

Mr. Newnam's marriage took place on the 17th day of February, 1852, his wife being Miss Nancy Cochran, a sister of his former employer—the contractor who had in charge a section of the plank road referred to. Mr. and Mrs. Newnam began house-keeping on land leased for the purpose in Milford township, and after farming the same for about one and a half years it came in his possession by purchase. Originally

this farm consisted of one hundred and nine acres, but by subsequent additions it was increased to two hundred acres. Under Mr. Newnam's labor and successful management the farm became one of the best places in the township of Milford. After making the farm his home until 1868, he disposed of it at a good figure and invested the proceeds in two hundred and eighty acres in the same part of the county; upon the latter he lived and prospered till 1880. In that year Mr. Newnam and family took up their residence in Kendallville where he has since lived, and four years later he disposed of his farm and made other judicious investments. For some time after purchasing a home in the city, Mr. Newnam devoted his attention to his agricultural and other interests, all of which grew in importance with each year until he became one of the most enterprising and successful business men of Noble county. In 1882 he was elected a member of the county board of commissioners, the duties of which responsible trust he discharged to the satisfaction of the public for a period of nine years and three months, during which time much important business was transacted by the court. It was during his incumbency that the present court house, a model of convenience and architectural beauty, was erected; this is considered by all who have seen it to be one of the most complete public edifices of the kind in the state, and it stands to-day a monument of Mr. Newnam's interest, as he personally superintended its construction, besides modifying and adding to the beauty of the original plans.

In 1891, Mr. Newnam was further honored by being elected vice-president of the Noble County Bank, a position he still holds. He is also vice-president of the Flint &

Walling Manufacturing Company, of Kendallville, one of the leading industrial establishments of the city, much of the success of which is directly attributable to his efforts.

Financially Mr. Newnam's success has been most encouraging. Seldom, if ever, have any of his undertakings resulted in anything but liberal returns, his judgment in business matters being sound and his forethought remarkably keen and shrewd. His well-directed efforts have borne legitimate fruitage in the handsome competence he today enjoys, not one dollar of which has been acquired by any method save that consistent with the most scrupulous integrity. Besides valuable city property, including a fine home and other buildings and lots, he owns some of the richest agricultural land in Noble county, two hundred acres in all, which has been brought to a high state of cultivation.

In all business transactions Mr. Newnam is the soul of honor and he considers any promise he makes sacred. He is proud to say that never in the course of his life has he violated an obligation nor failed to keep faithfully his word when once pledged to his fellow men. Wherever he is known his word is as good as his written obligation, fully secured, and in any part of Noble county it would be taken as such without a moment's hesitation. Public spirited in all the term implies, he has contributed largely to the material prosperity of his city and county; he is foremost in every enterprise for the common welfare and an earnest advocate and liberal patron of all movements for the moral advancement of society and the building up of a higher grade of citizenship. Few men have lived as wisely and as well and none have exceeded him in his influence for

noble aims and high ideals. His long continuance in important official position is a sufficient tribute to his efficiency and fitness for public station, and the high place he occupies in the hearts and affections of his fellow citizens is an eloquent testimonial to his sterling worth as a man.

As one of the pioneers of northern Indiana, Mr. Newnam has witnessed the almost magical transformations of its forests into farms, its plains into sites for villages and towns, and its woodland paths into high roads of traffic. From an insignificant hamlet he has seen Kendallville gradually grow to become a populous and wealthy center, abounding in pretentious building blocks, stately public edifices, handsome temples of worship, banks, newspaper offices, school-buildings and all the other accessories of an advanced civilization. He has borne his part in these wonderful changes and fully appreciates the proud position Noble holds among her sister counties of the commonwealth.

Mr. Newnam has been an earnest supporter of the Democratic party ever since its organization and has never swerved in his allegiance to its principles. While a political worker, he is not a partisan and looks with disdain upon the methods and disreputable practices of the curbstome politician, who makes ends justify means. Fraternally he is a member of Kendallville Lodge, No. 276, F. & A. M., Kendallville Chapter, No. 64, R. A. M., and Apollo Commandery, No. 19, K. T. His name also adorns the charter of Lodge No. 109, K. of P., meeting at Kendallville, and in both fraternities he is an earnest worker. The Presbyterian church embodies his religious creed,

and for a number of years past he has served as trustee of the society in Kendallville.

Mr. Newnam owes much of his success to the noble woman who has been his able adviser, comforter and efficient co-laborer, since first she united her fortunes with his, nearly half a century ago. She is a lady of many fine qualities, and popular with a large circle of friends and acquaintances in Kendallville, and wherever known; no woman in the city has a higher reputation for words of cheer, kindly deeds and tender ministrations in behalf of the poor and unfortunate.

Mr. and Mrs. Newnam have had three children, only two of whom are living: Mary, wife of C. M. Case, a well-known citizen of Kendallville, and Homer D., of Akron, Ohio, a traveling salesman for a hardware house of that city. The name of the child deceased was Addie M.

FREDERICK KRIWITZ.

The opportunities offered by the increase of the industrial enterprises in the state of Indiana have induced many young men of other countries to seek homes within the limits of the Hoosier state to find vent for their overflowing business impulses and to add their quota of skill and energy in the development of the natural resources of the country. A large proportion of these useful citizens have come from Germany, and among these is the subject of this brief biographical notice.

Frederick Kriwitz, of the firm of Kriwitz Brothers, proprietors of the City Flour-

ing Mills at Kendallville, Noble county, Ind., was born in Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Hohenmisdorf, by Teterow, Germany, April 3, 1845, and was but twelve years of age when brought to America by his parents, who at once settled in Kendallville, in 1857, and here Frederick grew to manhood.

Ludwig Kriwitz, the father of Frederick, was a native of Klabow, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, and died in Kendallville, Ind., in 1858, when fifty-six years old, and the mother of Frederick, whose maiden name was Christina Martz, was born in Kline-wocken, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, and died in Kendallville, Ind., in 1868, at the age of about fifty-seven years. These parents had borne to them two children, Frederick and Ernst W., who are now among the most respected business men of Kendallville.

In 1859 Frederick Kriwitz entered the employ of F. & H. Tabor, proprietors of a flouring and sawmill, and was next employed by A. Brillhart & Bro. from 1862 until 1868. His next employment was with Andrew Brillhart, with whom he remained about two years, and was then employed by S. B. Brillhart, and with this gentleman, of whom a notice is made in another page, Mr. Kriwitz maintained his business relations until 1887.

The time had now come when Mr. Kriwitz thought it to be the proper thing to turn his attention and his business talents and long experience to a line of trade and manufacturing industry more closely connected with his individual interests, and therefore, in company with his brother, Ernst W. Kriwitz, purchased the old Tabor flour and sawmill, and this mill the brothers together conducted with flattering success from 1887 to 1897, their previous knowl-

edge of and labor in this line having fully qualified them for making the enterprise a paying investment.

April 24, 1897, this prosperous business met with a sudden and disastrous but nevertheless temporary check by a conflagration that lay the plant in ruins, and the most unfortunate feature of this disaster was that the proprietors carried no insurance on their property. They were undaunted, however, and with renewed energy at once laid the foundation of their present mill, which was put in full operation October 28, 1897, and this, the City Flouring Mill, has a capacity of seventy-five barrels of A No. 1 flour per day, besides which it turns out bolted meal and feed of all kinds.

The marriage of Frederick Kriwitz was solemnized at Kendallville, August 16, 1866, with Miss Fredericka Loth, who was born in Prussian Germany, June 22, 1845. This union has been graced with four children, viz: Charles W., Zoe E., Frank and Nellie, and of these Zoe is happily married to Boyd Keen.

In his political affiliations Mr. Kriwitz is strongly Democratic, and while he uses all his influence in bringing about the triumph of his party at the polls, he never asks its franchise for his personal gain. Fraternally, he has been a member of the I. O. O. F. since 1871, has been permanent secretary of Kendallville Lodge, No. 316, for many years, and has likewise, at different times, filled every office in his lodge; at present he is also a member of Kendallville Encampment, No. 157, and is besides, a member of Star Tent, No. 52, of the K. O. T. M. Religiously Mr. Kriwitz and family are members of the German Methodist church and liberally contribute to its support, as

they do to the promotion of all projects designed or represented to be for the good of the public, when such projects are manifestly worthy of consideration.

Among business men Mr. Kriwitz stands foremost with a reputation of upright dealing as well as for genuine enterprise, and in the social circles of Kendallville he and family are most esteemed and welcome visitors, while their own hospitality has a hand outstretched to all who are disposed to avail themselves of it—and that "all" is a very comprehensive one.

JAMES N. CHILDS.

With comparatively little early education and few advantages in life except those wrung by his own force of character from his surroundings, no man in Noble county has been more prominent as a successful agriculturist and none occupies a more conspicuous place in the esteem of the public as an intelligent and progressive citizen than the well-known gentleman whose brief biography is herewith presented.

James N. Childs is one of the many sturdy men Ohio has contributed to the Hoosier state, and his life forcibly illustrates what energy and well-directed efforts can accomplish even when opposed by unfavorable environment. He was born twelve miles west of Wooster in the county of Wayne, March 29, 1832, and at the age of twelve years accompanied his parents, John and Diantha Childs, to Noble county, Ind. Mr. Childs recalls with much interest the trip from his childhood home to the new home in the wilds of northern Indiana and recounts

the many incidents and adventures experienced before reaching their destination. The journey was undertaken in the spring of 1844 with two wagons, one drawn by oxen and the other by a team of good, strong horses. Owing to the absence of anything like well-defined roads the travelers were frequently obliged to go long distances out of the straight course, in consequence of which a much longer time was required to make the trip than first appeared probable; for instance, in crossing the Black Swamp the family rested in the same house two successive nights, although they traveled or tried to travel all day. After a long and exceedingly tiresome journey, occupying a little over four weeks, the family finally arrived at the site of the future home on the border of Noble and Dekalb counties, where the father at once purchased a tract of unimproved land.

Like the majority of boys reared in a new country, young James was soon obliged to bear his full share in the clearing and developing of the farm, and the lessons of independence and self-reliance learned while thus engaged amply compensated him for the hard labor and privations he was compelled to undergo. He grew to manhood on the home place in Wayne township and on the 25th of December, 1851, entered into the marriage relation with Miss Mahala L. Whitford, whose birth took place in Wayne county, Ohio, on the 22d day of March, 1833. Mrs. Childs was a daughter of the late Alonzo D. and Louisa (Webster) Whitford, and proved a faithful and self-denying companion to her husband until called from the scenes of this life on the 9th day of April, 1894. Three children resulted from this union, namely: John W., a resident of

Kendallville; Willie W., who died at the age of three and a half years; and Minnie L., who is now the wife of Rufus Jones, of Garrett, Ind.

Mr. Childs' second marriage was solemnized April 27, 1895, when Mrs. Rana A. Daniels, widow of the late Samuel S. Daniels and daughter of Stephen and Laura (Palmer) Calvin, became his wife. The parents of Mrs. Childs were natives, respectively, of New Jersey and Vermont, but in an early day moved to Portage county, Ohio, where the mother died when thirty-five years of age. The father subsequently migrated to Steuben county, Ind., where his death occurred at the age of seventy-nine. Mrs. Childs' first husband, Samuel S. Daniels, was a native of New York, and departed this life in Fort Wayne, Ind., April 18, 1890. She was born September 6, 1841, in Portage county, Ohio, and when a small child accompanied her parents to the county of Williams, at that time a comparatively new and undeveloped country, making the trip with an ox-team. Later she came with the family to Steuben county, Ind., but of recent years she has made her home in the county of Noble, in many parts of which, particularly Wayne township, she is widely and favorably known.

Mr. Childs is essentially a self-made man and has always been engaged in the pursuit of agriculture. He is a model farmer and by diligently prosecuting his chosen calling has amassed a liberal share of this world's goods, owning valuable lands in different parts of the country, property of considerable magnitude. Formerly he was the possessor of three hundred and ninety acres of finely-improved land, but at the present time his holdings do not represent that amount, as

he now owns but two hundred and eighty acres, having disposed of the remainder.

Mr. Childs has made a careful study of agriculture and understands thoroughly how to obtain the best results from different crops. He also pays much attention to advanced methods of farming and has devoted much time to the soils and their relative values as adapted to the various grains grown in this latitude. He believes in progress and improvements, and by example, as well as by precept, has done much to advance the standard of living in the rural districts, besides keeping alive an interest in the true dignity of the husbandman's vocation. The beautiful farm upon which he lived and which contains some of the best improvements in the township was cleared and developed by his own labor, and every dollar he now possesses is the fruit of his own industry and economy. While thrifty and energetic, he is also liberal in the expenditure of his means for the furtherance of all commendable objects, every movement calculated to promote the best interest of the community or in any way benefit the public finding in him not only an earnest patron but also a generous giver. Mr. Childs is a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity, belonging to the Blue Lodge in Kendallville, Kendallville Chapter, No. 64, R. A. M., Commandery No. 19, Knights Templar, and Noble Chapter, No. 122, Order of Eastern Star. In the public affairs of his township and county he has always taken a lively interest and in the discharge of the duties of citizenship he is as earnest and conscientious as when prosecuting his own private concerns.

While still devoting much attention to his large agricultural interests, Mr. Childs

is now enjoying the fruits of a well-spent life, in which, by industry, perseverance and judicious investments, he has acquired a comfortable fortune, and a reputation for integrity and unwavering principles that is of far greater value than large wealth. In his beautiful home, surrounded by everything calculated to make life pleasant, he enjoys the companionship of his devoted wife and children, conscious at the same time of possessing the unbounded confidence of his friends and fellow-citizens of Kendallville and Noble county. Although having reached the hilltop of life, and his course now toward the setting sun, he bears upon his face few indications of the decay of his bodily powers, while his mental faculties retain all the vigor and keenness of his more active days. He has borne well his part as a citizen, and in the future his name will occupy a conspicuous place upon the roster of Noble county's representative men.

Mrs. Childs is a lady of excellent parts and has been her husband's faithful co-laborer in much that he has accomplished of recent years. She possesses many admirable traits of character, is intelligent beyond the average, and as a devout member of the Christian church has endeared herself by reason of noble deeds and great activity in behalf of the poor and unfortunate. She is one of the popular women of the community and endeavors always to do the right as she sees and understands it.

John Childs, father of James N., was a native of England, but became a resident of the United States while young. He married Diantha Wells, of Vermont, and settled in Wayne county, Ohio, where he lived until his removal in the spring of 1844 to Noble county, Ind. As already stated, he pur-

chased a farm in Wayne township, adjoining the county line, and made the place his home until his retirement from active life, when he took up his residence in Kendallville. He died in this city in 1872, at the age of sixty-four; his wife survived him a number of years, dying in Minneapolis, Minn., aged seventy-nine.

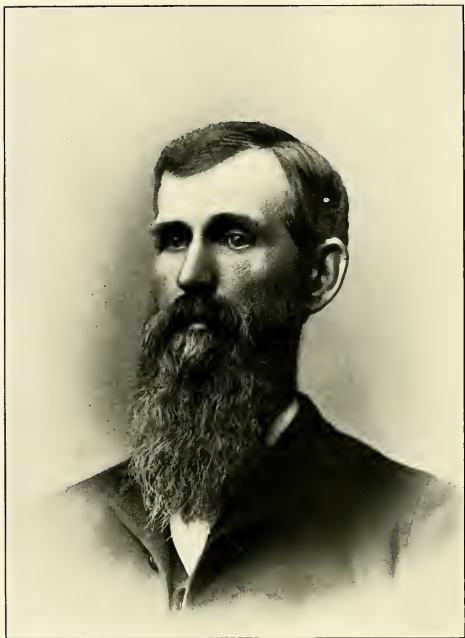
John and Diantha Childs had a family of seven children: William, deceased; James N., the subject of this review; Rachel, widow of the late A. P. Warner; Johanna, deceased wife of Alfred Cummings; Elizabeth, deceased, who was the wife of James Collier; Mary and Martha, the latter two named marrying A. D. Conrad and Joseph Conrad, brothers.

JOHN S. HOOPER.

The Keystone state has given to Indiana some of its most prominent citizens and some of its best agriculturists, and among these is the Hooper family, of Swan township, Noble county, Ind., who came here in 1857 from their native state of Pennsylvania, which state was named in honor of Admiral Penn, the father of William Penn, the historical apostle of brotherly love, to whom the province, now state, was granted by the British government in 1681, it having previously been under the rule of a colony of Swedes, in 1643, and of the Dutch of New Amsterdam (New York) in 1655, and then under British domination from 1664 until granted to William Penn and finally admitted as the second of the thirteen original states that formed the American Union when its first constitution was adopted as such in 1776.

William Hooper, the father of the subject of this sketch, was born in Allegheny county, Penn., in June, 1803, was there reared to farming and there also he married Miss Susan Springer, a native of the same county, born June 12, 1808. Mr. and Mrs. Hooper continued to reside on their farm in Pennsylvania until October, 1857, when they came to Noble county, Ind., and settled in Swan township, where the mother died January 18, 1881, and the father June 15, 1883, when eighty years old. They were a very highly respected couple and reared a family of six children, who were born in the following order: John S., the subject of this sketch; William; Susan, who is the wife of Samuel P. Stewart, of Avilla; James; Levi; and George.

John S. Hooper, the eldest of the above family, was born on the farm in Allegheny county, Penn., November 30, 1835, and in 1857 came to Noble county, Ind., with his parents. He continued to reside with his parents, earnestly and willingly assisting his father in labor on the farm, until his own marriage, which took place in Swan township, April 19, 1866, when he settled on the farm he still occupies. The lady whom Mr. Hooper led to the marriage altar bore the maiden name of Eliza Jane King, and was a daughter of the late Hiram and Catherine King, whose biography will be found in the sketch of Hiram L. King on another page of this work. Of the six children born to Hiram King and wife Mrs. Hooper was the fifth child and youngest daughter, and was born in Green township, Portage county, Ohio, October 17, 1833, and was but four years of age when brought to Noble county, Ind., by her parents. She was reared to wo-



John S Hooper



Mrs J S Hooper

manhood in Swan township and has always resided, since coming here, on the same farm.

Mr. Hooper has always been engaged in farming and stock raising and is one of the most successful men in these lines in the township. He has a fine farm of three hundred and seventy-five acres, improved with excellent buildings, and is one of the representative men of Noble county. It will be noticed that he is connected with some of the best families in the township and that his wife is a sister of Ira M. and Hiram L. King, whose biographies may be found on other pages of this work.

In politics Mr. Hooper is a Republican, cast his vote for the first Republican candidate, John C. Fremont, and in the fall of 1888 was elected county commissioner, and it was during his incumbency of this office that the beautiful court house was erected and paid for in cash.

HENRY GARDNER.

That a man's reputation is the property of the world is an axiom demonstrated by all human experience. The laws of nature are such as to render complete isolation impossible. Every human being submits to the controlling influence of others, or as a master spirit wields a power for good or evil on the masses of his fellows. "No man liveth unto himself" is not only scriptural but is found to embody a true and most profound philosophy. Conceding the truthfulness of this statement, there can be no impropriety in scanning the actions of any man as they affect his public and business relations. If he is honorable and eminent in his

chosen field of labor investigation will brighten his fame and point out the path which others may follow with like success. From the ranks of the common, quiet, yet prominent, citizens who have done so much in an unobtrusive way to promote the growth and development of the great middle west comes the well-known and popular gentleman to the leading facts of whose life the following lines are devoted.

Henry Gardner, retired farmer, is an Indianian by adoption, having been born in Westmoreland county, Penn., February 14, 1830. His father, John Gardner, was also a native of the Keystone state, and the mother, whose maiden name was Barbara Camp, was descended from an old and prominent family that settled many years ago in the same part of the country. These parents reared a family of nine children and departed this life in Holmes county, Ohio, where they located when the subject of this sketch was an infant two months of age.

Reared on a farm in the county of Holmes, young Henry grew up a strong, rugged lad, capable while still young of doing almost a man's work with all the implements of husbandry. The subscription schools common in the country districts of Ohio in an early day afforded him the means of obtaining a fair knowledge of such branches as were then taught, and as soon as old enough he chose the ancient and time-honored calling of agriculture as the work to which his energies should be devoted. He grew to manhood on the paternal estate in Holmes county, and in the month of April, 1854, was there united in marriage to Miss Eliza Swihart, whose parents were among the early settlers of that section of Ohio.

Mr. and Mrs. Gardner began housekeeping in the above county and there remained about four years, migrating in 1858 to Dekalb county, Ind., and purchasing a farm in what is now the township of Fairfield. At the time of his removal to Indiana Mr. Gardner's family consisted of one child, and during a residence of six years where he originally settled three more children came to gladden his home. On the 4th of April, 1864, the wife and mother answered the summons that sooner or later must come to all, leaving, besides her husband, three children to mourn her loss, namely: Sarah Ann, now Mrs. Daniel Steele; John Q.; and William H. Gardner; George W., another son, died at the age of twenty-two in Richardson county, Neb., whither he had gone to engage in agricultural pursuits.

On the 4th day of October, 1865, Mr. Gardner entered into the marriage relation with his present wife, Mrs. Sarah Dunn, widow of the late George W. Dunn, of Dekalb county, and daughter of Jacob and Sarah Miller. Mrs. Gardner was born March 18, 1836, in Tuscarawas county, Ohio, and by her former marriage had one child, George H. Dunn. Her first husband, a well-known and highly respected citizen, departed this life on the 4th day of April, 1862. The Millers are of German descent, and were among the pioneers of Tuscarawas county, where Mrs. Gardner's father grew to maturity. He there married Sarah Ash, a native of Pennsylvania, who bore him but one child, the wife of the subject of this sketch.

Mr. Gardner continued to live in the county of Dekalb until 1899, in October of which year he rented his farm and removed to Kendallville, where he is now passing his

time practically retired from the active duties of life. By thrift and economy he became the possessor of a comfortable competence, owning at this time in Dekalb county a beautiful farm consisting of two hundred acres of very fertile land, nearly all of which is in a high state of cultivation. His improvements in the way of fences, drainage, in fact, everything upon the premises rank with the best in the community, and as a successful farmer and stock raiser Mr. Gardner has long enjoyed much more than a local reputation. He has made a careful study of the nature of soils and their adaptability to the different crops, with the result of always obtaining the largest possible returns for the amount of time and energy expended. By close attention he has maintained and even enhanced the original fertility of his lands, and a fine system of drainage has enabled him to reclaim and place among the most productive portions of his farm ground that in an early day would have been considered practically useless for agricultural purposes. Mr. Gardner always aimed to keep abreast with the times in all things pertaining to the tilling of the soil, and until his retirement he sustained the reputation of a most careful, painstaking and in every respect an up-to-date farmer. While excelling in his chosen calling, he also took a leading part in the public affairs of his township and county and was justly considered one of Dekalb's most intelligent and worthy citizens.

A devout Christian, he was for many years an active and influential member of the English Lutheran church and still maintains his connection with that body, his wife also belonging to the same and demonstrating by her daily life and conduct the gen-

uineness of the religion which she professes. Mr. and Mrs. Gardner were highly respected in the community where they lived so long, and since taking up their residence in Kendallville the high christian character which they sustain has won an abiding place in the hearts of many friends who have learned to love and respect them for their many acts of benevolence and charity.

In all matters of business Mr. Gardner has been nobly seconded by his good wife, who has proven herself a true helpmeet, contributing much to his success, and by her wise counsel prompting him to noble deeds and great activities in behalf of his fellow-men. None stand higher in the esteem and confidence of the public than this worthy couple, whose influence has always been for good and whose kindly words of admonition have been the means of winning many from the downward course to the pathway of correct and honorable living. Kendallville is proud to number them among its most trustworthy residents, and they in turn have added luster to the beautiful city where they propose to remain until called to the higher life.

Mr. Gardner's second marriage has been blessed with five children: Clarence E., a clergyman of the English Lutheran church, with a charge at Bucyrus, Ohio; Harvey E.; Cyrus A., a student of Rush Medical College, Chicago; and Irvin H., a farmer of DeKalb county. David S., the first born, died at the age of twenty-one. He was a young man of brilliant intellect and at the time of his death was pursuing his studies in Wittenberg College, Springfield, Ohio, with the object in view of entering the ministry. He had already reached the sophomore year and for some time prior to his decease was a

member of the faculty as teacher of penmanship and drawing. By his untimely death a bright and promising career was abruptly terminated, while a dark cloud of sorrow spread over the home which will require years to drive away.

FRANK E. JOHNSON.

While electricity is one of the most subtle as well as mysterious and powerful of nature's powers, its management seems to be well under the control of the subject of this sketch, who is the superintendent of the City Electric Light and Water Works at Kendallville, Noble county, Ind.

Frank E. Johnson was born in Chicago, Ill., January 9, 1869, and soon after the great fire in that city (October, 1871) his parents removed to Lockport, Will county, in the same state, where, at the age of nine years, he was thrown upon his own resources. Under such circumstances he started to earn his support by picking berries on a farm in his vicinity for the Chicago market. He lived in Lockport and at Joliet, Ill., until he was about fourteen years old, when he went to Chicago and found employment in a grocery and meat-market combined, in which he worked until about 1892, and then entered upon his career as an electrician by finding employment as an assistant in electric light plants at different places, and found that the business exactly suited his taste and he soon became an adept.

July 1, 1893, he came to Kendallville and was here employed as city electrician until June 1, 1900, when, having in the interval been elected to his present position, he

assumed the duties of the office at the date mentioned, which duties he has ever since performed with credit to himself and to the satisfaction of the public. Mr. Johnson is an energetic and progressive young man and has the full confidence of the people of Kendallville, not only in his business qualifications but in his individual merits and moral character. He is a member of the K. of P. lodge and captain of Noble Company, No. 20, Uniform Rank, K. of P., and other marks of respect have been shown to him by his fellow-townsmen.

HERMAN KRUEGER.

The fine type of American citizenship which has been so generously furnished this country by the fatherland has an instructive history for a large class of American youth with fortunes yet to make and names to reflect credit upon the community wherein their lot may be cast. Few men can point to a better record than Mr. Krueger has earned since leaving his native land, and Kendallville, Ind., is not only proud of his citizenship but is indebted to him for the progressive spirit he has shown in all matters that would advance her interests and add to the general prosperity.

Herman Krueger was born in the city of Berlin, February 24, 1835. There he received the benefits of an excellent education, remaining until the age of nineteen, when he determined upon seeking his fortune in America, where he believed better opportunities prevailed for a young man than existed in his native city, although he had there enjoyed some experience in a mercantile

house. In March, 1854, he took passage in a sailing vessel at Hamburg bound for New York City, the trip across the Atlantic requiring six weeks, landing in New York in the latter part of April. There he made efforts to obtain employment, but after three days spent in fruitless search he went to Buffalo. After a week's time he found employment in a brickyard, but being physically unable to endure the hard labor incident to such work and unable to speak English, which shut him out from any clerical position, he was forced to seek other employment. His capital was reduced to one dollar and ten cents when he went into a bakery to obtain something to eat. While there he picked up a German newspaper, and learned therefrom that men were wanted to work on the Air Line Railway, then in process of construction in Indiana. He paid his remaining dollar for his transportation from Buffalo to Monroe, Mich., and from that point to Sturgis he was furnished further transportation by the railroad company. The remaining distance, from Sturgis to Kendallville, Ind., was made on foot, and he arrived there in the evening of May 22, 1854. Having a lone English shilling, he paid it out for his supper and took shelter for the night within the friendly walls of a barn which stood in those days on the present site of the block of buildings which he has since erected.

The following morning he started without breakfast for the railroad, then in Elkhart township. The boss of the gang saw at once that he had not been accustomed to such labor and kindly favored him whenever possible. The boss was the late Joseph Stewart, of Elkhart township. Young Krueger worked on the road until the fol-

lowing winter, when Mr. Stewart took him to his home, the latter remaining with the Stewart family for eight months, attending school and doing chores, being in every way treated as one of the family. Through the influence of Mr. Stewart and his teacher he obtained employment in a general store in Kendallville, owned by Wildman & Crawford, remaining with them until they sold out. He clerked for several different firms in Kendallville until 1857, when, having by his economical habits accumulated sufficient means, he started in business for himself.

From that early beginning Mr. Krueger remained in business and became actively identified with the growth and prosperity of Kendallville for a period of nearly thirty years, retiring with a handsome competency in 1882. In 1880 he had built the block which bears his name, one of the landmarks which stand as evidence of what can be done by those who have an ambition to become identified with the progress of the community wherein they reside. In 1879 Mr. Krueger was elected a member of the city council, served three successive terms, and gave to the city the same careful consideration to all matters affecting its interests which characterized the conduct of his personal affairs. He was superintendent of the city water works for several years, and general manager of the electric light plant for seven years. He also served two years as a member of the county council.

On November 15, 1857, Mr. Krueger was wedded in Kendallville to Miss Mary C. Bowen. They became the parents of three children. The eldest son, Scott Krueger, was married in British Columbia and was employed by the Canadian government as a driver of engine horses and was killed

while on duty in 1880. The other two children died in infancy. Mrs. Mary Krueger died in Corunna, Ind., while on her way home from a visit to her brother. Mr. Krueger was married to his present wife in Cleveland, Ohio, in December, 1864, the lady being Miss Amelia Betha, a native of Germany. Six children have been born to them, four of whom are living, namely: Louis E., Anna, Minnie and Blanche. Those deceased are: Ida, who died at the age of nineteen; and Martha, who died at the age of nine years. Mr. Krueger, while not a member of any denomination, is a liberal supporter of the churches and entertainments for all worthy objects, and his open-handed liberality to all movements which will elevate and benefit mankind or advance the moral welfare of the community is always to be relied upon. His fine property in the business part of the city, his large real estate holdings and the fine residence wherein he and his amiable wife dispense a cordial hospitality to their numerous friends, bespeak a career it will be well for others to emulate.

JOHN HAAS.

The people of Noble county are well aware of the immense moral influence exercised by the clergy of this and other lands over the population, not only through precept but by practical example. At the bedside of the invalid the clergyman is at the bedside to reiterate the lessons inculcated from the pulpit when the sick man was in health, and often he acts as nurse and brings with him condiments and delicacies, and frequently cash collected from fellow-members

of the congregation to which the sufferer may belong, but his moral influence is oft-times as efficacious as medicine itself, and at times more so, as it extends to affecting frequently the domestic and industrial conditions of his hearer.

John Haas, the present city treasurer of Kendallville, as a son of a Methodist clergyman, is aware of the facts above noted and of the enforced migratory life of an itinerant clergyman, whose son he is. He was born in Vanderburg county, Ind., December 8, 1837, but at the age of two years was taken by his parents to St. Louis, Mo., where he lived several years, and then from state to state, according to the situations of the various stations to which his father was assigned for the performance of his sacred duties. While thus shifting about he grew to manhood, and in Iowa followed different occupations until 1860, when he joined the Minnesota Annual Conference and for three years was engaged in preaching through the state. He was then transferred to the Southeast Indiana Conference and later became a member of the Central German Conference, in which he still holds membership as a superannuate, but was retained in the ministry until 1891.

In July, 1892, Mr. Haas was appointed by the city council of Kendallville, to which city he came in 1886, to the office of city treasurer; was elected to the same office in 1895, and re-elected in 1898, and this is his present position, his long tenure showing how well he has performed his duty, responsible as it is.

John Haas was married in Minnesota, September 17, 1863, to Miss Valeria Reitz, a native of eastern Pennsylvania, and this happy union has been blessed with eight

children, born in the following order: John Wesley; Frank; Emma, wife of P. C. Conlogue; George L.; Oliver M.; Irvin W.; Ella A.; and Edward L., who died in Kendallville when thirty-two years of age.

WILLIAM T. HOLSINGER.

Since early in the 'forties the Holsinger family has been connected with the history of northern Indiana, and one of its most esteemed representatives is the gentleman whose name introduces this review. He has figured prominently as one of the leading agriculturists of Noble county, but at the present time is enjoying the fruits of a very active and well-spent life in his beautiful home in the thriving city of Kendallville. He has contributed in no small measure to the industrial advancement and material prosperity of the section of country which has so long been his field of operations, and it is hoped that the study of such a life may be a lesson and an incentive to the young men of the rising generation. The Holsingers are of German descent and were first represented in America at a period antedating the war of the Revolution. William Holsinger, the subject's grandfather, was an early settler of Stark county, Ohio, and a man of many marked characteristics. He married Susan Raum, also of German lineage, and reared a family among whom was John Holsinger, whose birth occurred in Stark county, January 9, 1817. John came to Indiana in 1841, settling in Johnson township, Lagrange county, where on June 3 of the same year he was united in marriage to Miss Eliza Sherman, whose

parents were among the earliest pioneers of that section of the state. She died in the above township, July 27, 1847, leaving three children: Angeline, wife of C. C. Cain, a farmer of Noble county; William T., the subject of this mention; and Albert, who died when about thirty-five years of age. On the 25th day of December, 1847, Mr. Holsinger married his second wife, Miss Mary Ann Stroman, who bore him eight children, six of whom grew to maturity, namely: John F., Francis F., Adrian, Dora, William and Ida. The mother of these children departed this life in Noble county, July 11, 1871, and later Mr. Holsinger entered the marriage relation with Mrs. Susan (Demmon) Nichols, the union resulting in two children, Henry and Walter T., the former dying in infancy.

Walter T. Holsinger is a man of splendid mental endowments, which have been thoroughly developed by careful intellectual training. After completing the high-school course at Kendallville he entered the University of Michigan, from which in due time he was graduated with honors, taking high rank as a classical scholar. Subsequently he took up the study of law, and the better to prepare himself for the profession became a student in the law department of Harvard University, from which he received his degree.

In March, 1877, John Holsinger moved from his farm to the city of Lagrange, where he lived for several years, retired from active partnership in business affairs. Later he took up his residence in Kendallville, where the remainder of his days were passed, dying there July 19, 1886. His wife died in Mexico.

Leonard Demmon, father of the last

Mrs. Holsinger, was a native of Massachusetts, and was born June 19, 1814. His wife, Nancy Boughey, was born July 18, 1820, in the state of Ohio. They came to Noble county as early as 1844 or 1845, and settled in Allen township, where Mr. Demmon purchased a tract of wild land, from which he cleared and developed a farm. This place was the family home for a period of thirty years, at the expiration of which time the father and mother moved to Kendallville, where the former's death occurred on the 9th day of February, 1899. The following are the names of the children born to Leonard and Nancy Demmon: Isaac N., Sylvia Ann, Olivia, Josephine, Roselda, Gertrude, Lenna, Leonard W. and Elwood F.

William T. Holsinger was born April 11, 1845, in Johnson township, Lagrange county. At the age of four years he was taken by his parents to Iowa, but they did not long remain in that state, returning to Indiana and purchasing a farm in Orange township, Noble county, about one mile north of Rome City. On this place young William lived till his twelfth year, and then the family removed to another farm three miles further west in the same township, where he remained until reaching manhood's estate. He was reared a farmer, and when a young man decided to devote his life to agricultural pursuits, a resolution which he carried out with results most gratifying in their nature. In common with the great majority of country boys, he was educated in the public schools, and like them, also, he learned on the farm the lessons of industry, thrift and self-reliance which educational institutions fail to impart.

Mr. Holsinger remained on the home

place until his marriage, which was solemnized on the 7th day of March, 1867, with Miss Lucinda Dyer, daughter of the late H. F. Dyer, of Orange township. Immediately following his marriage he began farming in the above township on land leased for the purpose and three years later purchased a small place of sixty acres in the same part of the county, which he made his home for about one and a half years. Disposing of his farm, he invested his means—which, by the way, were considerable—in two hundred and forty acres lying in the township of Elk-hart. This farm, which adjoins the line between Noble and Lagrange counties, he retained two years and then sold at a liberal advance upon the purchase price, investing the proceeds in a fine place two miles west of Kendallville in the township of Allen. All of Mr. Holsinger's trades and purchases redounded to his great financial advantage, and on removing to Allen township he found himself the possessor of one of the most fertile and highly improved farms in Noble county. A careful and thorough agriculturist, acquainted with the nature of soils and knowing how to increase their productiveness, he made a decided success of farming and in the course of about twenty-eight years was in a condition to retire from the active duties of life. He enhanced the value of his place by a number of substantial improvements in the way of buildings, fencing, tile drainage, etc., and made the place in many respects a model country home. After living thereon and prospering until 1895 he retired from the farm to Kendallville, where he purchased a beautiful and comfortable home and where he is now spending his time in the enjoyment of the peace and quiet which long and active contact with the world

enables him to appreciate at their proper value.

By his first marriage, mentioned in a preceding paragraph, Mr. Holsinger had three children, namely: Charles, a resident of Kendallville; William F.; and one that died in infancy. Mrs. Holsinger died at the home in Allen township, December 14, 1884. She was an estimable lady, a kind mother and proved a valuable assistant to her husband when he first started in life upon his own responsibility. On the 25th day of May, 1887, Mr. Holsinger married his present companion, Mrs. Roselda A. Pike, widow of L. E. Pike and daughter of Leonard Demmon, one of the early pioneers of Noble county, who died in Kendallville at the age of eighty-four. Mrs. Holsinger was born December 6, 1849, in Allen township and has spent all her life in her native county. By her former marriage with Mr. Pike she had four children: George L., who died September 11, 1874, when quite young; Lottie A., who died February 1, 1884, in her eighth year; Bertha, who died February 2, 1884, when four years old; and Linus E., who died February 6 of the above year, at the age of three.

Mr. Holsinger has always manifested a lively interest in the development of Noble county and is justly entitled to the appellation of a public-spirited man. Ranking with the most progressive agriculturists of the country, and enjoying the reputation of a successful financier, he is also one who takes the lead in all measures for the common welfare and supports every laudable enterprise whereby his city or county may be benefited. He is an honest man, honorable in all his business transactions, and not a dollar in his possession but has been earned by legitimate

and straightforward methods. In Kendallville and throughout Noble county he is held in high esteem and his career as a neighbor and citizen has always been above reproach. He studies carefully every issue of whatever kind and only after mature deliberation does he give his support to any measure, political or otherwise. His aim is to be on the moral side of every question, and to the best of his judgment and ability he has exerted his influence with this end in view. Kendallville can boast of no better citizen, and the county of Noble has been greatly benefited by his long period of residence therein.

Mr. Holsinger is a Mason of high degree, belonging to both chapter and commandery. He also belongs to the Knights of Pythias, being a charter member of the lodge at Kendallville. In religion he subscribes to the belief of the Christian church, of which both he and wife are active members. Mrs. Holsinger joined the church in her thirteenth year and has been a faithful and devout Christian from that time to the present.

DANIEL PORTNER (DECEASED).

Many of the early settlers of Noble county, those hardy pioneers who wrought so faithfully and well in the early development of its material and industrial resources, have passed from the stage of action and their places have been taken by men and women of a younger generation. The people of the present day are indebted for much they enjoy to the strong arms and determined wills of those early comers who, breaking loose from the ties of home and putting behind them the blessings of civil-

ization, boldly set their faces toward the setting sun and in the face of difficulties many and formidable and dangers not a few, penetrated the wilderness and with determined purpose set to work to carve out new homes and new destinies. In many ways they builded more wisely than they knew, and the work they did served as a foundation upon which the present prosperity of this section of the commonwealth rests, and the memory of their lives and achievements is destined to remain as far more enduring than any monument or mausoleum.

Conspicuous among the substantial settlers of Noble county, who came to pave the way of civilization to this highly enlightened section of Indiana, was Daniel Portner, to a brief review of whose life and family history this sketch is devoted. Mr. Portner was one of the strong and sturdy characters that the little republic of Switzerland contributed to its sister republic of the United States. He was born among the mountains of that country on the 10th day of September, 1814, a son of Daniel and Christina (Feller) Portner, both parents natives of Switzerland, as were their ancestors for many generations before them. In the year 1823 Daniel and Christina Portner, with their family, immigrated to the United States, landing at New York; thence, after a brief sojourn proceeded westward as far as Pennsylvania, in which state they lived until 1840. In that year they disposed of their interests there and moved to Richland county, Ohio, where they purchased a farm on which they remained until called to the other life. They had a family consisting of the following children: Christian, Daniel, John, Mary, David, Christina, Jacob, Barbara and Isaac.

Daniel Portner, Jr., was a lad of nine years when the family came to America, and from that time until reaching manhood he lived in the state of Pennsylvania. He was reared a farmer and when a young man chose agriculture for a vocation and continued to follow the same with varying success the remainder of his days. He began life for himself in Pennsylvania, and in 1830 went to Richland county, Ohio, where, on the 5th day of February, 1843, he was united in marriage to Miss Jane Dye, daughter of Daniel and Jane (McIntyre) Dye, the father a native of New Jersey and the mother of Maryland.

Daniel Dye, whose birth occurred in the year 1775, was a son of Enoch Dye, a Welsh immigrant, who came to the United States at an early period and settled in New Jersey, when he married Rebecca Leet, a member of one of the oldest families of that colony. Subsequently he migrated to Washington county, Penn., where he engaged in farming, and there spent the remainder of his life, dying at a ripe old age. Enoch Dye was a man of striking personality and strong mental and intellectual attainments. He took a prominent part in the growth and development of the different localities in which he lived, and at the breaking out of the war of the Revolution, entered the Colonial army as captain, and, as such, served with distinction throughout the struggle, participating in some of the most noted campaigns and battles until independence was achieved. He reared a family of eight children, whose names are as follows: Daniel, Enoch, Isaac, Eunice, Rebecca, Sarah, Mary and William.

When a boy, Daniel Dye moved with his parents to Washington county, Penn., where he grew to manhood. He married

there, in 1796, Miss Jane McIntyre, who, as already stated, was a native of Maryland, born in the year 1778. Her parents were William and Margaret (Harris) McIntyre, the former born in Scotland and the latter in Ireland. These parents immigrated to America in the time of the colonies and settled in Maryland, where their marriage was solemnized, and from which state they moved to Washington county, Penn. They spent the remainder of their lives in the latter county and state, dying many years ago, honored and respected by all who knew them for their many sterling qualities of head and heart. They had six children, namely: Jane, Nancy, Elizabeth, Mary, Catherine and William.

In the year 1822 Daniel Dye and family moved to Richland county, Ohio, where he purchased land and became a successful tiller of the soil. He was a man of excellent character and achieved considerable local repute, not only as a substantial farmer and enterprising citizen, but also by reason of the wholesome moral influence he exerted in the community. Daniel and Catherine Dye had the large family of fourteen children, whose names are as follows: Vincent, Eliza, Drusilla, Abraham, Valeriah, Enoch, Aaron, Rebecca, Isaac, Daniel, Mary, William, Jane and John.

Shortly after their marriage Daniel and Jane Portner located on the latter's old homestead in Richland county, Ohio, where they continued to live and prosper until 1853, at which time Mr. Portner disposed of his interests there and moved to Noble county, Ind., settling on land in Orange township, four miles north of Albion, which he had previously purchased. No improvements worthy of note had been made on the

place prior to the family's taking possession, the land being almost an unbroken wilderness covered with tall timber and a dense undergrowth, to remove which a prodigious amount of hard and continuous toil was required. Here Mr. Portner labored hard to get a start, and possessing but little means and the country being new, unhealthy and thinly settled, he experienced all the disadvantages and unpleasant features common to pioneer life, but full of energy and animated by a determination to succeed, he addressed himself manfully to the task before him and by diligent application in due time made an opening in the forest and had a goodly number of acres in cultivation. He was a man of great industry, and perhaps overtaxed his energies in the vast amount of work he performed, for it was not long until his strong physical frame began to succumb to exposure and hardship, and he was taken with an illness which finally terminated in his death, which took place on the 13th day of July, 1858. He left a widow and eight small children to mourn his loss, none of the latter being large enough to render any material assistance towards obtaining a livelihood. The mother was indeed left in most trying and embarrassing circumstances, the farm being but partially cleared and the little means at her command was very soon practically exhausted. With a large family dependent upon her, the youngest a babe in the cradle, her condition can better be imagined than described. She did not as most women similarly placed would have done, sell the land and use the proceeds as a present means of support, but, animated by a laudable determination to keep the place, and, if possible, clear and make of it a home for herself and family, but made every rea-

sonable sacrifice within her power to retain it, disposing of her live stock and other salable personal property on hand, and settling in full a large doctor's bill and meeting other expenses which had accumulated during the period of her husband's illness. This done, she rented the farm, and with the means thus derived, together with the sewing, spinning and knitting which she did for her neighbors, she succeeded by close economy and well directed industry in making a comfortable living and in rearing her children until they were old enough to relieve her of some of the burden resting upon her shoulders. Later she purchased a yoke of oxen and a few necessary agricultural implements, and with the aid of the older sons took charge of the farm and for a number of years thereafter managed the place successfully. In due season she found herself in comfortable circumstances with a sufficiency of this world's goods at command to render further anxiety about the future unnecessary. As years went by she continued to add to her means, exchanging the oxen for horses, replacing the few simple utensils with a plentiful supply of implements of the latest pattern, and improving the place until it became one of the best tilled and most valuable farms in the township. There is probably not one woman in a thousand who, under similar circumstances, would have as resolutely faced the future, overcome the many obstacles by which she was surrounded, and eventually win success as did Mrs. Portner.

Too much praise cannot be accorded her for the part she bore in taking up the burden where the devoted husband left it, and battling long and patiently to keep the hungry wolf from the door, and rear the chil-

dren dependent upon her to habits of industry and economy. She labored hard to keep the little family together, and in after years enjoyed the satisfaction of knowing that her efforts were not in vain, as all her children grew up to be useful men and women in the world. Her whole life has been a series of rugged, toilsome duties, faithfully and uncompainingly performed, and now, at the age of eighty-two, a venerable silver-haired mother in Israel, retaining to a remarkable degree the possession of her faculties, physical and mental, she goes in and out among her neighbors and friends, loved and revered by her immediate family and honored by all who know her. She has long been a zealous member of the German Baptist church, and her beautiful Christian character has had its influence in molding for the better not only the character of those under her immediate care, but those with whom she has come in contact are ready to acknowledge the debt of gratitude which they are under to her for the gentle words and kindly ministrations which have had a tendency to direct their lives to noble purposes.

Daniel and Jane Portner's family consisted of the following children: Louisa, who was born March 28, 1844, and is the wife of Dr. M. C. Bonar; Mary A., born June 30, 1845, married to William Gouser; Henry D., born March 22, 1847, is married to Alma Snyder; Susan L., born June 30, 1848, is the wife of Anthony Deffenbaugh; William A., born June 30, 1850, married Ruth Schoonover and departed this life on the 22d day of August, 1896; Samuel M., born January 10, 1852, married Isabelle Steward. All the above were born in Richland county, Ohio. Those born after the family came to Noble county are: Daniel

W., whose birth occurred December 21, 1853; he married Sophia Chaffee and is still living in the county of his nativity; the youngest, Albert F., was born January 18, 1858, and is unmarried. For a number of years past he has been a traveling salesman, in which capacity he has traveled over nearly every state of the Union, doing a successful business for his several employers and making friends wherever he goes.

SUMNER K. RANDALL.

This successful and prosperous merchant and farmer is a native of Allen township, and was born upon his father's farm May 2, 1843. His parents were Edwin and Mary A. (King) Randall, the latter a sister of Hiram L. King, a sketch of whom will be found on another page in this volume.

Edwin Randall was born in Bridgewater Oreida county, N. Y., May 18, 1809. He was reared on a farm, receiving a common school education. When a young man he taught both singing and day school, and while yet young left home and went to live with an uncle, who was a lawyer, residing at Manlius, Onondaga county. There he has access to a splendid law library, and by applying himself he obtained quite a knowledge of law. In 1835 he went to Toledo, Ohio, and the year following made a trip through Indiana and Michigan, entering four hundred and eighty acres of land near where Avilla now is, and tracts near South Bend, and also lands in Shiawassee county, Mich. He then returned to Toledo, where he remained until 1841, when he went to Allen township, where he made his home. The

children born to Edwin and Mary A. (King) Randall were as follows: Sumner K.; Perry A., born July 24, 1847; and Amy C., born August 23, 1853, became the wife of G. W. Seavey. These children were all born in Allen township and are now married. Mr. Randall was a Democrat, was associate justice of the circuit court for a number of years, and held various other positions of honor and trust. He was a Universalist in his religious belief and took an active part in the good work of the church and in extending the influence of the Sunday-school. He died September 14, 1873. The marriage of Edwin Randall and Mary A. King took place in Swan township, June 16, 1842, and they settled in Allen township in April, 1843, on the farm now owned by their son, Sumner K., where they lived until their deaths. Mrs. Randall survived her husband nearly twenty years, passing away September 24, 1892.

Sumner K. Randall received a good common school education in his native township and made his home upon the old homestead. On the death of his father the control and management of the farm fell to him, and this he has successfully operated from that date. September 12, 1876, he wedded Miss Loretta M. Stahl, a daughter of John and Anna (Reiling) Stahl, who was born in Allen township, April 21, 1856. They are the parents of four children: Amy J., now the wife of Albert E. Thomas; Mary Annee, wife of Wallace E. Wheeler; Edwin J., who died when but fourteen months old; and Edna Agnes.

Mr. Randall, in addition to the management of his grain and stock farm, turned his attention to merchandising in 1878, dealing

in agricultural implements and has handled the Deering harvesting machinery from 1875 to the present time. Subsequently he bought the mercantile establishment of Baum & Haines, of Avilla. He carries a large and very complete stock, which is kept to the average value of about \$20,000, and is rated one of the best general stores in Noble county. He also deals largely in grain, seeds and all kinds of produce, and it would be difficult for a customer to fail in obtaining almost any article desired. Since engaging in business he has added to the homestead valuable additions, and with the improvements made in recent years has now one of the most valuable estates in Noble county, with an area of three hundred and seven acres.

Fraternally Mr. Randall is a member of Avilla Lodge, No. 460, F. & A. M., Chapter No. 64, Appollo Commandery, No. 19, Kendallville; and Lodge of Perfection, Scottish Rite, bodies of Fort Wayne and Indianapolis; Murat Temple, Indianapolis, and also the B. P. O. E., No. 155, at Fort Wayne, Ind.

ELMER E. McCRAY.

The well-known gentleman to whose career attention is directed in the lines that follow is a distinctively original and individual character, who has attained pronounced prestige by reason of his ability and original and resolute business methods. Mr. McCray is one of the representative citizens of Kendallville and enjoys the distinction of being one of the city's most energetic and wide-awake men of affairs. For some years

he has held the dual position of secretary and treasurer of the McCray Refrigerator & Cold Storage Company, one of northern Indiana's most important industries, and as a business man has contributed more to the success of the enterprise with which he is identified than any other member of the firm.

Mr. McCray is a native of Ohio, and was born in the town of Reynoldsburgh, Franklin county, on the 20th day of July, 1860. When seven years of age he was brought by his father, Hon. Hiram McCray, to Noble county, Ind., from which time until his young manhood he lived in the city of Kendallville. During his boyhood and early youth he attended the city graded schools, and, possessing a strong and alert mentality, his progress in his studies was rapid and in every respect commendable. On leaving school he became associated with his father in the butter and egg business and in buying and shipping general produce, a branch of trade to which he devoted his time and attention principally until 1891. In connection with the above enterprise he also operated the McCray & Kessler Creamery Company, of Kendallville, from 1884 to 1889, and in the year 1891 disposed of his interest in the produce business to organize the McCray Refrigerator & Cold Storage Company. Being of limited means and realizing the possibilities of the future in the manufacture of refrigerators, in 1890 he organized a company composed of members of the family, and began business in the old skating rink on Mitchell street and there remained until 1891, when they built the first building, 48x90 feet, where the plant now stands, and since that time, except two years, have added largely

to its capacity every year. Now the plant consists of twelve buildings, having 65,000 square feet of floor space.

As stated in the initial paragraph, the McCray Refrigerator & Cold Storage Company is one of the leading industries of Kendallville, employing from one hundred and fifty to two hundred men every working day of the year and doing a business which has gradually increased in volume until at the present time its product is shipped to all parts of the United States, besides its large export trade to various countries of the old world. The plant, occupying several acres of ground, is furnished with the latest and most improved machinery and devices necessary to the successful prosecution of the business, while every detail of the enterprise is under the watchful eye of the able and energetic secretary and treasurer, who, as financial manager, is watchful and untiring in his efforts not only to maintain the prestige of the concern, but to build up and enlarge its future operations.

As a business man, well acquainted with the laws governing the commercial and industrial world, Mr. McCray is thorough in everything he does, and, by adopting methods peculiarly his own, has added materially to the growth and efficiency of the enterprise with which he is officially connected. Sound judgment, clear foresight and a ready determination to reduce to practice his well-defined ideas of business policy, are among his prominent characteristics, while his actions have ever been in strict accord with the highest principals of integrity and honor. He has done much to further the development and substantial upbuilding of the city of his residence and is a public-

spirited and progressive man, alive to all that tends to elevate the material and moral status of the community; he is distinctively entitled to a foremost rank among the representative citizens of Kendallville and Noble county. A Mason of high standing, Mr. McCray has held important official positions in the lodge meeting in Kendallville, and in 1885 received the Scottish rite degrees in the city of Indianapolis.

Mr. McCray was married in Union City, Ind., November 8, 1894, to Miss Stella Harris, a union rudely severed by the death of the devoted wife on the 30th day of May, 1896.

By his ballot Mr. McCray supports the men and measures of the Republican party, but has never taken a very active part in politics either as a worker or office-seeker, preferring to devote his entire time and attention to the business in which he has met with such signal success. Of a genial nature, he not only makes friends, but has the faculty of retaining them, and it is a compliment worthily bestowed to say that few men in Kendallville are held in as high esteem by the public. His career throughout has been that of a dignified, courteous gentleman, while his strong mentality, scrupulous honor and notable popularity, together with the marked success he has attained in the business world, will cause him to be long remembered as one of the Noble county's most substantial and progressive men.

The father of Elmer E. McCray was Hon. Hiram McCray, a native of Wheeling, Va. (now West Virginia), and for many years a leading business man of Kendallville, Ind., and popular politician of the county of Noble. He was born August

20, 1833, and in 1857 entered into the marriage relation with Miss Amanda Reynolds, a native of Pennsylvania, by whom he had five children: Homer, Elmer E., John, Cora and Lena. In early life he learned carpentering, and followed that trade until 1868, when he came to Kendallville, and engaged in the produce business, to which his attention has since been devoted. Shortly after organizing this business he erected a mammoth refrigerator with a capacity of several thousand dozen eggs, to which additions have been made from time to time as the demands of the trade have required. In partnership with his son, Elmer E., he carried on an extensive business in shipping, making eggs a specialty, and by continually enlarging the facilities of his business, his house became in turn the largest and most successful trader in the line in the northern part of the state.

Additional to the claims of his business enterprise, Mr. McCray took an active interest in the public affairs of Noble county, which he represented in the lower house of the State Assembly in 1886, having been elected as such on the Republican ticket. He also served two terms in the common council of Kendallville and in a number of other ways brought himself prominently before the people. He was active in Masonic circles, in which he was advanced to the degree of Knight Templar, and became a leading spirit in the subordinate lodge of Kendallville, earning an enviable reputation in the order throughout the state. Progressive and energetic, he did much to promote the business interests of his adopted city, and his death, which occurred October 3, 1888, was a great loss not only to his

family and immediate friends, but to the public as well. Mr. McCray was a man of the people and ever had their best interests at heart. He left nothing undone to advance the standing of citizenship, and by his integrity and upright conduct endeared himself to all with whom he had relations, business or otherwise, and at the time of his death was a candidate for re-election to the legislature. His memory will long be cherished in Kendallville, where his actions constitute his enduring monument.

COL. JOHN A. JONES.

The popular gentleman whose name opens this review is well known throughout Noble county by reason of his business relations, and has a state reputation on account of his prominent official connection with one of the largest and most popular fraternal orders in America. John A. Jones is one of Noble county's native sons and a citizen in whom it takes a just pride. He was born on a farm in Jefferson township, November 27, 1862, and is a son of Pomeroy E. and Luthenia Margaret Jones. The paternal grandfather was Rev. Cornelius Jones, for many years an earnest and successful minister of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Pomeroy E. Jones married in the month of May, 1855, Miss Luthenia Margaret Gallup, a native of Livingston county, N. Y., where her birth occurred on the 31st of January, 1838. About eleven years after her husband's death, which took place at Kendallville, April 12, 1880, Mrs. Jones became the wife of James Tate—a farmer of

Orange township, this county, where she now lives. Pomeroy Jones was a business man of excellent standing and for a number of years carried on the manufacture of lumber, drain-tile and brick in Noble county and various other parts of the state. He was successful in his undertakings, stood high in the esteem and regard of his neighbors and fellow-citizens, and left to his descendants a character above reproach.

When John A. Jones was one year old, his father moved to Wawaka, Ind., where he conducted a mercantile business two years, changing his residence at the expiration of that time to Kosciusko county, which was his home until 1876. In that year, when John A. was a lad of fourteen, the family returned to Noble county, and settled on a farm in the township of Wayne. There he lived till 1887, meanwhile receiving his preliminary training in the district schools and later pursuing the more advanced branches of learning in the high school of Kendallville. The knowledge thus received was afterward supplemented by a course in a normal institute at Ligonier which he attended one session, making rapid progress in several special lines of work. He assisted his father in his mill and other vocations, until the latter's death, which occurred when John A. was seventeen years of age. After this sad event the latter was thrown largely upon his own resources. He continued saw-milling and in different lines of wood manufacturing until 1887, when he came to Kendallville and opened an insurance office, to which business he has since devoted his time and attention.

Mr. Jones handles all kinds of fire, life, accident, and other insurance and his busi-

ness from a modest beginning has steadily increased in volume and importance to the present time. It takes a wide range, including both city and country, in the line of property insurance, and has a larger list of patrons than any other in the county similarly engaged. The companies he represents are among the oldest and most reliable also among the most popular, and the promptness of Mr. Jones in transacting business intrusted to him, and the satisfactory manner in which he adjusts losses, have been factors in the wonderful success which he has met. Mr. Jones is an affable gentleman, possesses a pleasing personality, and his fluent command of good English makes him almost an ideal solicitor. A fine judge of human nature, he knows when and how to present the claims of his business, and his clear insight enables him to press arguments which seldom fail of accomplishing the results intended. His patronage, already large, is constantly increasing, and his high standing wherever he has extended his operations is an earnest of what he may still do in the future.

As stated in the initial paragraph, Mr. Jones has a state reputation as a secret society worker. He joined the Pythian order, Kendallville, Lodge, No. 109, in 1883, and two years later became a member of the Uniform Rank, No. 20, in which he was soon elevated to an important official position. For one year he served as first lieutenant and during the succeeding three years was captain of the company, his ability as such bringing him to the favorable notice of leading members of the order throughout the state. From the captaincy he was promoted to junior major in which

capacity he served with signal success for five years, when he was elected, February 3, 1899, colonel of the Second Indiana Regiment, composed of thirteen well drilled companies. Mr. Jones takes great interest and pride in the splendid organization of which he is the head and as drill master has few equals and no superiors among the leaders of the order in Indiana. He is well schooled in military tactics, familiar with every detail of the fraternity and knows well how to handle his men to secure the best service and produce the most pleasing effect.

Additional to the Knights of Pythias, he is also a Mason of high degree, belonging to Kendallville Lodge, No. 276; Kendallville Chapter, No. 64, R. A. M., and Apollo Commandery, No. 19, K. T. He has held nearly if not quite all offices in the blue lodge and chapter, and by reason of his military training, which well fitted him for the place, he was selected, in 1897, eminent commander of the Sir Knights in Kendallville. He is well posted in Masonry and his services in this and the other order to which he belongs have been exceedingly valuable to new and recently initiated members.

Mr. Jones has a pleasant home in Kendallville with a household consisting of two inmates besides himself, a wife and a son, Ronald H. Jones. Mrs. Jones was formerly Miss Celia E. Hall and her birth occurred in Lyons, Ohio, on the 13th day of July, 1866; the ceremony by which her name was changed from Hall to Jones was solemnized in Kendallville, September 22, 1886.

Not long since Mr. Jones organized a military company, consisting of eighteen

boys in their teens, which he calls the Jones Cadets. He takes great interest in this company, and by drilling the young men at stated times and instructing them in military tactics has brought them to a high state of efficiency. Under his leadership they perform the most difficult and intricate evolutions with ease and go through the manual of arms with the alertness and dignity of trained veterans.

Mr. Jones' life has been one of great activity and his career presents much that is pleasing as well as profitable to young men just starting out upon the world's great highway. Genial and courteous, he makes friends wherever he goes, while his industry and sound business methods have won him success and a sufficiency of worldly wealth to place him in independent circumstances. Personally he is a warm and true friend, while fearlessness is one of the most marked traits of his character. He occupies a conspicuous place in public esteem and tries to live up to his ideal of citizenship.



AN ADDRESS BY HON. HARRISON WOOD.

Response to the address of welcome, delivered by Hon. Harrison Wood at the annual meeting of old settlers, held at Albion on June 5th, 1890.

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen:

On behalf of the old settlers I have been requested to respond to the very flattering address of welcome just delivered on this occasion. It will not be expected or desired that I shall make any extended remarks at

this time, only to say that we, the old settlers of Noble county, sincerely thank you and the citizens of this place for this most generous welcome.

It is true, Mr. President, our numbers are getting quite small, and in the near future this society of old settlers, or pioneers of this county, must become extinct. Yet such is nature's law, and we bow in submission. Mr. President, in speaking of the hardships we had to undergo, and the sacrifices made by the old pioneers, they seem to me largely overdrawn. You seem to forget to mention the enjoyments, the pleasures, and the happy hours of the early settlers. Perhaps the young man of today thinks it was all hardships and no pleasure. But I tell you that it is a mistake. There is a novelty and something exciting in pioneer life can only be understood by the old settlers themselves, and I will say right here, and I believe my old friends will corroborate me in saying that the happiest days of our lives have been spent in the "log cabin." I tell you, Mr. President, as the saying is, we had "lots of fun" that the man of today knows nothing about.

The only real drawback in the early settlement of this county, in my estimation, was sickness, or what was termed the sickly season, which can never be exaggerated or overdrawn, as all the old settlers very well know, especially the season of 1838.

It is true that society was not classed off as now; no "upper ten" then existed, and refined society had not made its appearance. We were all poor in this world's goods, and generally met on a level at all gatherings, dances, etc.

From the standpoint of today it would,

I presume, appear a little rough, but true generosity, hospitality and neighborly acts of kindness extended on every hand, and a willing disposition to help each other on all occasions where help was wanted.

Pardon me if I mention one or two cases in point, to prove to my young friends here today the truth of my assertion—the old settlers need no proof.

I, myself, borrowed of old Mr. Hostetter, who settled on Perry's prairie at an early date, one hundred dollars in silver, to complete the purchase of my land, and it was, I think, the second time I ever saw the man in my life. I gave my note with ten per cent. interest, which was the usual rate, or custom of the country. When my note was due I paid him all in silver coin, as per agreement, and he would only take six per cent. interest, saying that was enough.

Mr. President, what would be thought of a man doing that kind of business today? Everybody would say "he is crazy," and perhaps he would be hustled off to the insane asylum; and I would not be much surprised if his own children were the instigators in having the old man shut up to prevent him doing the like in the future.

Again it was a common practice, when you had finished your own harvest to go and help others, until all were done.

I very well recollect of two men, after finishing quite a large harvest with the cradle and rake, going about six miles through the wilderness to help a poor neighbor secure his crop. I would not mention this circumstance, it seems so absurd, if I were not able to prove it right here on the spot.

Our wants were few and easily supplied. Economy was the rule with us all. But how is it now? Selfishness, greed, and "get all you can" is the practice of today, with perhaps rare exceptions.

Churches are being built all over the county, with their spires pointing upward almost to the clouds, yet in their very shadows misery, want and suffering are found on every hand.

Yes, times have changed, and the people seem to have changed also.

I will venture to say that there was hardly a pauper in Noble county up to 1850. I don't recollect of any myself.

How is it now? Your records will answer this question. The allowance made for this one item is simply enormous. I say right here, I am not complaining or finding fault with the allowance made, and no one else is, so far as I know. It is better to err on the side of mercy, if to err at all. We want no one to freeze or go hungry in this country.

But times have changed, sure enough. But few work on Saturday now. Old and young go to town and spend the day, and not only the day, but money besides; and places of vice and immorality, the doors of which are wide open, do a thriving business in these days. Everything seems to be going wrong. The whole country is being ruled and run by monopolies, trusts and combinations of every kind. The rich are getting richer, and the poor are getting poorer, and God only knows what is yet in store for the poor farmer, laboring man, and mechanic.

Mr. President, I admit that there are many noble men and women who are work-

ing hard for the good of all to-day, and it is generally thought the world is growing better. I, however, do not share that opinion myself. You have to-day many evils in society that the old settler knew nothing about, and the responsibility resting upon this generation, or those in authority, to me seems appalling, and I leave this part of my remarks right here and turn over to the brighter side.

Mr. President, in regard to the debt of gratitude, or any other debt owing by the present inhabitants to the old pioneers, I can only say for myself, as I have had no consultation with my old friends here about it, I am willing to call it even and give a clean receipt. I don't consider you owe us a single cent. We only did our duty, and what we were obliged and ought to do, and some, I am sorry to say, hardly did that. Yet pluck, energy and self-interest accomplished a great deal in the way of improvement up to 1850.

Mr. President, we all know that the improvements made since 1840 have been wonderful. It seems to me almost like a dream.

On the very site where yonder noble building now stands, at that time was good hunting ground for deer and wild turkeys.

My bid was accepted for building the first court house on that very ground, in the fall of 1846, I think. It was a wilderness then, and not a stick cut or any improvements made within three-quarters of a mile of here. My partners in the job, Harriman and Clapp, the county commissioners and county agent, are all dead. I alone am left to tell the tale. Great changes, indeed, since then.

But, Mr. President, the history of Noble

county and of her county seats is quite familiar to all.

The old court house first built gave place to another and that to the present noble structure, with which the old settlers had very little to do.

In conclusion, Mr. President, we, the old settlers, most heartily congratulate and thank you and your co-workers on the stage of action to-day, for carrying out the work of improvement so faintly begun by the old pioneers. And again we thank you for this most generous welcome.

This address is not only interesting as portraying sterling traits in Judge Wood's character and enlightening our ideas of pioneer life and conditions then existing, but, as well, in unfolding to us the true ideal of life's problem—love of duty—as entertained and practiced by the very best element of that noble band of men and women through whose instrumentalities great achievements were consummated and made possible in the grand old days of the long ago.

JOHN D. KELLY.

The term Boniface, as it has been applied to keepers of inns or hotels from time immemorial, is founded on the fact that a landlord is, as a rule, a genial, pleasant-faced gentleman; the derivation of the word "bon," good, in the French tongue, and the English word "face" thus makes the word applicable to hotel-keepers, who, as hinted, are pleasant in their countenances and civil in their deportment. And of this class of

citizens is John D. Kelly, the subject of this sketch.

The father of John D. Kelly was James B., and the mother, before marriage, was Nancy Willard. The former was a native of New York and the latter of Pennsylvania. Mrs. James B. Kelly died in Kendallville, Ind., in 1862, but James B. survived until October, 1884, when his death occurred in the same city, of which he had become one of the most prominent and respected citizens.

James B. Kelly had purchased in Kendallville three brick buildings, which he later converted into one, thus establishing the present Kelly House, now owned by John D. Kelly. Prior to coming to Kendallville, however, James B. Kelly had a hotel in Wolcottville, Ind., which he conducted in conjunction with his business as a gunsmith, which was his proper trade, and later he was proprietor of a hotel in Rome City for six years, and hotel-keeping was his occupation at the date of his lamented death.

John D. Kelly was born in Wolcottville, Ind., February 7, 1851, but was educated in the schools of Kendallville, to which city he came with his parents in 1861. From the age of nineteen until thirty-two years he was employed as a brakeman on the L. S. & M. S. Railroad. In 1876 he opened a public resort and has been in the business ever since, being one of the most popular men in his line in Kendallville.

The first wife of John D. Kelly was a Miss Addie M. Newnam, who bore him one child, James N., who died when about nine months old. His present wife was formerly Miss Emma Glant, who is a native of Ohio and has borne Mr. Kelly two children,

viz: Nancy, who died when eighteen months old, and the second born child is named "Bill."

Mr. Kelly has erected a very fine residence in the heart of the city, where he and family enjoy the companionship of their friends and share with them a broad hospitality.

CURTIS BROUSE.

This sterling representative of one of the substantial families of Noble county, Ind., earned distinction during the dark days of the Rebellion as a gallant defender of the Union on many bloody battlefields, and of recent years has served his fellow-citizens in various important official positions. Mr. Brouse is a genuine son of the Buckeye state. Whatever was best and most distinctive in the spirit and dominant influence there he fully responded to and was thus well and usefully equipped for his subsequent career as one of the leading agriculturists and representative men of affairs in the county and state of his adoption.

Born on a farm in the county of Medina, October 20, 1840, Curtis Brouse remained in the state of his nativity until about fourteen years of age, when, in company with his parents, he came to Noble county, locating in Allen township, where, with the exception of five years spent in Michigan, he has since made his home. In early life he attended the district schools of his native state and later pursued his studies at intervals during his minority in Noble county, thus laying the foundation for a practical education which contact with the business

world later enabled him to obtain. On the home farm he learned lessons of industry and frugality, and after assisting his father until his majority turned his attention to agriculture, which he has since made his life work. For some years Mr. Brouse managed the home farm and made a number of valuable improvements, including fencing, tile drainage and buildings which in all their appointments compare favorably with the best in the township of Allen. At this time he is the fortunate possessor of one hundred and forty acres of finely cultivated land, the beauty and value of which have been greatly enhanced by various kinds of improvements, not the least of which are the large and carefully selected orchard containing all kinds of fruit grown in this latitude, and the many fine shade trees, both deciduous and evergreen, make the place in every respect an attractive and ideal country home.

Mr. Brouse is a farmer of taste, and while he spares no reasonable expense in beautifying and making attractive everything upon his premises, he also believes in the dignity of his calling as a tiller of the soil, and his influence has ever been exerted in behalf of a higher standard of citizenship, realizing that the progress and prosperity of the country depend largely upon the intelligence of the rural population and the wealth drawn from the soil in different lines of agriculture. He has contributed much to the material advancement of the township in which he lives, and his standing as a broad-minded and liberal man of affairs caused him to be elected trustee of Allen township, the duties of which office he discharged in an eminently satisfactory manner for one term. His incumbency was marked by a

number of substantial improvements, and few trustees have displayed as great ability or discharged as worthily the important trust reposed in them by their fellow-citizens. Mr. Brouse has always been public spirited, and the interest he takes in matters political has made him a recognized leader of the Republican party in Allen township. A careful student of all great public questions and issues, he forms his opinion only after carefully and intelligently investigating them. His wide reading and research long ago convinced him that the party with which he is now identified embodies the principles best calculated to subserve the interest of the country, and having the courage of his convictions he defends tenaciously any stand taken, while his counsels, as well as his active work in the ranks during the progress of campaigns, have contributed much to the party's success in both township and county. In recognition of his valuable service as a party worker he was elected in 1895 a member of the county commissioners' court. The sound judgment displayed while holding this highly important office and the interest he took in looking after the public good led to his re-election, and it is a verdict generally expressed that the county has never been served by a more capable, judicious and painstaking official.

On the 1st day of July, 1864, Mr. Brouse entered into the marriage relation with Miss Elvira E. Matthews, whose birth occurred in Grant county, this state, May 7, 1846. The issue of this union is one child—Ulysses C. Brouse, at this time a well-known resident and successful farmer and stock raiser of the township of Allen. Ulysses C. married Miss Jennie Tyler, of Allen, and with

his father looks after the home farm, much of the improvement of which is traceable to his interest and well-directed labors.

Mr. Brouse was one of the first of Noble county's loyal citizens to tender his services to the government in the dark days of the Rebellion, when treason was rife and the perpetuity of our free institutions was threatened. In August, 1861, he enlisted in Company F, Thirtieth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, with which he shared the fortunes and vicissitudes of war for a period of twenty-one months in the Army of the Cumberland. During his period of service he took part in several very active campaigns and participated in a number of bloody engagements, the most noted of which were the battles of Shiloh and Stone River and the siege of Corinth. He was with his regiment in the memorable march from Battle Creek, Ala., to Louisville—an experience never to be forgotten by reason of the suffering the soldiers were compelled to undergo before arriving at their destination. A short time prior to the sanguinary battle of Stone River his command took a leading part in several minor but very sanguinary engagements, in all of which he bore himself as a brave and gallant defender of the flag, being always ready to respond to any duty and hesitating at no danger however threatening.

In the battle of Stone River Mr. Brouse was assigned to duty on the picket line, and while serving thus was shot through the left lung. The wound disabled him, and during the heat of the battle which raged all around him he lay on the field two days and one night without water or nourishment of any kind. He received the shot just at break

of day, and such was the dangerous nature of the wound that he laid as one dead, he being in the hands of the Confederates. His agony while alone on the "border land" cannot be described or even imagined by those who have never similarly suffered, but, imbued with a strong will, he exerted every power at his command not to give up, realizing that if he once became discouraged death would inevitably ensue. Late in the evening of the second day he was discovered by a troop of Texan Rangers, who carried him to a Confederate field hospital, where his wound was dressed and everything else conducive to his comfort was done. From Stone River he was removed with other prisoners to Murfreesboro, Tenn., where after three days he was paroled, the enemy evacuating the town at the end of this time and leaving him and many others in their haste to escape the Federal advance.

As soon as he was sufficiently recovered to be moved Mr. Brouse was sent to Nashville, Tenn., where he received hospital treatment and later was taken to Louisville, Ky., where he remained for some time in the care of surgeons and competent nurses. Subsequently he was transferred to a hospital at Quincy, Ill., where on the 11th day of May, 1863, he received his discharge, returning to his home in Noble county immediately thereafter.

Mr. Brouse's military experience is replete with duty bravely and uncomplainingly performed and his record is one of which any soldier might well feel proud. He went to the front in the strength and buoyancy of vigorous manhood but returned shattered and in broken health. Realizing that by such sacrifices his beloved country was re-

united, he never repined, but, like thousands of other heroes who wore the blue, he bore his wound and suffering with becoming dignity and with the spirit of the true patriot, and is proud of the part he took in the great struggle, never having regretted the blood he shed upon the altar of duty.

Since leaving the army Mr. Brouse has devoted his attention wholly to farming and stock raising, with a success second to that of none of his neighbors and fellow-citizens. He is an active member of Nelson Post, No. 69, G. A. R., at Kendallville, in which he has filled various official positions; and among his most pleasing experiences is to meet with his old comrades and companions in arms and recall the perilous times when on march, around camp fire or in the heat of battle they faced the hosts of treason and offered their lives in defense of the Federal Union.

As a citizen fully alive to all that interests or benefits the public, Mr. Brouse is recognized as one of the representative men of his township and county. In his neighborhood he is looked up to as a safe and reliable counselor in business affairs and his wholesome advice has more than once led to amicable adjustments of matters which otherwise might have led to long and vexatious litigations. He is a natural leader and to a considerable extent a molder of opinion and director of thought in the community where he resides. His aim has always been to do the right as he sees and understands the right, and his judgment as a man of affairs and his wise foresight in the domain of business have won for him a reputation such as few attain. He is popular with all and is pre-eminently hon-

est and honorable, with the one idea of doing his whole duty to God and his fellow-man ever prominently in view.

For a number of years Mr. Brouse has been an earnest and pious member of the Protestant Methodist church, to which body his wife also belongs. He has been called to fill different official positions in the local congregation with which he is identified, and by liberal contributions has done much to spread the gospel both at home and abroad.

The father of the subject of this sketch was also named Curtis Brouse, and was a native of Ohio; and the maiden name of the mother was Rebecca Wall, whose birth occurred in the state of Pennsylvania. They were married in Medina county, Ohio, and came to Noble county, Ind., in the fall of 1854, settling in the township of Allen, where the mother departed this life at the age of fifty-six. Curtis Brouse, Sr., was a successful farmer and accumulated a handsome property besides doing much in a quiet way to promote the material prosperity of the county where he lived. He survived his wife a number of years, dying in the city of Kendallville at the advanced age of eighty-four. The family of Curtis and Rebecca Brouse consisted of six children, namely: Susanna, wife of George Myer, of Charlotte, Mich.; Polly, widow of John Stam, of Noble county; Peter, accidentally killed a number of years ago in the town of Easton, Mich.; Curtis, of this biography; Henry, a retired farmer of Charlotte, Mich.; and Jeremiah W., a well-known and successful business man of Kendallville.

The father of Mrs. Brouse, Jesse H. Matthews, was an Ohio man who married,

in Indiana, Elizabeth Helman. He took up his residence in Grant county, Wis., where he lived until he came to the county of Noble and purchased a good farm in Allen township. The year following her coming to this county Mrs. Matthews died and subsequently Mr. Matthews was joined in wedlock to Elizabeth Lavering. After a residence of some years in Noble Mr. Matthews changed his residence to the county of Lagrange, where his death afterward occurred when sixty-nine years old. To his first marriage were born children as follows: Sylvia, wife of W. Lincoln, of Sturgis, Mich.; Mary M., wife of Ira Wilson; Elvira E., wife of the subject of this sketch; Albert T.; Martha J., now Mrs. Henry Brouse; Hester E., wife of Arthur Poole; Chester E.; Lydia H., who married Frank Hartell; and Elliott P. The second marriage of Mr. Matthews resulted in the birth of two children, a son and daughter; the daughter died in infancy and the son, Homer, is a farmer of Lagrange county, Ind.

Mr. Brouse and his son are directly interested in the breeding of the Delaine Merino and French Rambelay sheep of thoroughbred grade, have been eminently successful and have been in the business for eighteen years.

Mr. Brouse, Jr., has been selected as judge of sheep, swine and cattle at state and county fairs, which at once indicates his fitness. Their sheep have taken first and second premiums at various fairs in the many years gone by.

The son resides on the estate with his father, and they have one little son, Don, who is an exceedingly bright little boy and the only grandchild.

ROBERT S. HAINES.

There is no arbitrary rule for winning success, yet in the life of every successful man are always important lessons which may be followed. The individual who gains property and wins for himself a name among his fellows is the one who sees and utilizes the opportunities that come in his pathway. The essential conditions of human life are ever much the same, the surroundings of men differing more in imagination than in fact. When one individual passes another on the highway of life to reach the goal of prosperity it is largely because he possesses the power to use advantages which probably encompass the whole civilized race. In the life of the well-known business man and prominent citizen whose brief biography is herewith presented is found the ability to utilize every advantage that comes his way, besides a power to create rather than to wait for those opportunities deemed essential to success in any profession or vocation.

Robert S. Haines was born on a farm in Snyder county, Penn., February 14, 1835, his father being Samuel P. Haines, also a native of the same county and state. The mother of Robert S. was born September 17, 1813, in Juniata county, Penn., her family being among the oldest settlers in that section of the Keystone state. Her maiden name was Anna Mary Smith, and she remained in the place of her nativity until her removal, in 1842, to Noble county, Ind.

Samuel P. and Anna M. Haines located in the woods about one-half mile northeast of the present site of Avilla, where the father obtained in a trade a quarter section of land, upon which he at once began a system of im-

provements. In course of time he cleared and otherwise developed a good farm and continued to live on the same a number of years, meeting with encouraging success as a farmer and earning the reputation of a moral and law-abiding citizen. Late in life he retired from the farm to the town of Avilla, where he closed a long and useful career in 1891. Mrs. Haines is remembered as a woman of many excellent traits, and during the early years of her pioneer experience proved a brave helpmeet to her husband, contributing much by her counsel as well as with the labor of her hands to the success he subsequently attained as a farmer and business man. She died September 17, 1887, on the seventy-fourth anniversary of her birth, and her taking off was deeply lamented in the community where she had been so long and so favorably known.

Samuel P. and Anna Mary Haines had a family of nine children, whose names are as follows: Albert L., deceased; Robert S., whose name introduces this article; Laroma, deceased; Thomas E., deceased; Joseph W., a farmer and stock raiser of Allen township; George G., deceased; Henry H., of Fort Wayne, Ind.; Jeanette L., widow of the late W. L. Wood; and John P., a resident of the township of Allen.

Robert S. Haines was a lad of seven years when his parents came to Noble county, since which time he has spent the greater part of his life within the limits of Allen township. Reared to maturity in a new and comparatively undeveloped country, he shared the vicissitudes of life on his father's farm, where, as soon as old enough, he was set to work with an ax to cut away the forest growth with which the ground was then

incumbered. In the old-fashioned log school house he obtained a knowledge of the rudimentary branches of learning, and while not educated, in the common use of the term, he has always been a reader and an intelligent observer. By coming in contact with the world in various business capacities he has become a remarkably well-informed man, having a wide and varied knowledge of current events besides being well posted in the political history of the country. Until his twenty-first year he remained under the parental roof, assisting to run the farm and looking after his parents' interests. On the 22d day of December, 1856, he was joined in the bonds of wedlock to Miss Permelia Baum, a native of Pennsylvania, and immediately thereafter turned his attention to agricultural pursuits, which he carried on for some time in connection with the manufacture of lumber.

Mr. Haines set up his first domestic establishment in the town of Avilla, where in the course of a few years he engaged in the mercantile business, abandoning the farm and mill for this purpose. For a period of nearly seventeen years he conducted with success and profit a general store, which became the most important establishment of the kind in the village. By carefully studying the tastes and demands of the trade he built up a large and lucrative business, and his great personal popularity was not the least factor in procuring for him numerous well-paying customers.

While selling goods Mr. Haines was appointed local agent at Avilla for the G. R. & I. Railroad Company—a position which he filled for nearly, if not quite, twenty years. In connection with merchandising

and the duties of the above office he was for some years extensively engaged in buying and shipping butter, eggs and general produce, and during President Cleveland's second administration he served as postmaster of Avilla.

Mr. Haines is essentially a business man and possesses a wonderful capacity for hard work. His life has been a very busy one and the results of his well-directed efforts have materialized in a handsome fortune which will enable him to spend the remainder of his days free from any anxiety as regards the future. Possessing the esteem and confidence of his fellow-citizens, irrespective of political affiliation, he was elected a number of years ago trustee of Allen township, an office which he held by successive re-elections for nine terms. As a public servant he discharged his every duty faithfully and well, and it was during his incumbency that many important improvements in the township were inaugurated and carried to successful completion. As a member of the school board of Avilla he was untiring in his efforts to promote the cause of education in the town, in addition to which he has always been found in the van of every movement having for its object the moral, intellectual and material advancement of the community.

Mr. Haines is a progressive man, and as such is easily the peer of any of his contemporaries in Allen township or Noble county. For nearly sixty years an honored resident of this section of the state, he has a wide acquaintance and has always been highly esteemed as a gentleman of upright character and strict integrity. He is an earnest Democrat and has been identified with that

organization ever since old enough to exercise the right of franchise. An active worker, he is not offensively partisan, many of his greatest admirers and warmest personal friends being opposed to him politically. As a friend and neighbor he possesses characteristics which render him popular with all classes, and no man in the township of Allen enjoys a larger measure of public confidence. A friend to the poor and unfortunate, his ears are ever open to tales of distress, and no worthy object of charity ever appealed to him in vain. His has indeed been a full life, fraught with great good to humanity, and it is such citizens that constitute the basis of our country's prosperity, and to such will it continue to be indebted for its future greatness and progress.

Mr. Haines' first wife was born June 15, 1839, and departed this life on the 30th day of September, 1874; she bore her husband children as follows: Ida M., who died in early childhood; Sarah M. also died when quite young; Emma G., wife of John L. Henry; Roxanna M., who died in her youth; Gertie M. died when eleven years old; Milton B. is a resident of Missouri; and Irvin D. died December 25, 1900, in San Francisco, Cal.

Mr. Haines' second marriage was solemnized October 5, 1875, with Rebecca E. Swinehart, daughter of Joshua H. and Sarah Elizabeth (Sparr) Swinehart, both parents natives of Ohio—the father born February 2, 1821, and the mother on the 17th day of November, 1826.

Joshua and Sarah E. Swinehart came to Noble county, Ind., in October, 1847, and settled in the township of Allen, where they passed the remainder of their lives. Mrs.

Swinehart died at Avilla in August, 1895, after a long and useful life. She was the mother of the following children, Emanuel S., Rebecca E., Robert E. and one that died in infancy unnamed. Mrs. Haines was born in Wyandott county, Ohio, June 24, 1850, and has presented her husband with two children—Gertie M., who died in her twelfth year, and E. Floy.

Mr. and Mrs. Haines are earnest and pious members of the Methodist Episcopal church, noted for their good work in behalf of all religious and benevolent enterprises. Faithful to their religious vows, they demonstrate by lives of earnest work the beautiful faith they profess and aim so to conduct themselves as to do all the good then can in the Master's service. The influence of their examples has led many to abandon the ways of sin, and the future, both in the life that now is and in the afterwhile, awaits them with abundant reward.

F. H. BROUGHTON, M. D.

Empirical though the science of medical practice may be, and the art of surgery equally experimental, modern appliances in both of these branches of the healing of the ills of human nature and the pathological study that leads to a knowledge of them make the physician of the present day an acknowledged scientist, of which class in the state of Indiana the subject of this sketch stands at the head, not only having had his clinical practice during the "piping times of peace" but during the devastating scenes of war having witnessed many surgical operations.

F. H. Broughton was born in Allen township, Noble county, Ind., April 20, 1849, and at the early age of fourteen was so aroused in spirit at the vile efforts of the fire-eaters of the south, as they were fabulously called, that he heroically volunteered in defense of the integrity of his nation's flag—boy as he was.

In the spring of 1863 this gallant youth enlisted in Company F, Eighty-eighth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and faithfully served until the close of the war, taking part in all the engagements of the Atlanta campaign, beginning at Chickamauga and closing as an attendant upon Dr. Norman Teal, surgeon of the regiment, in the care of the sick and wounded. His regiment was assigned to the Army of the Cumberland, under General Sherman, and among its earliest engagements was that of Resaca, Ga., which was a hot action. Whilst his division was crossing the little stream of water his orderly sergeant was killed at the Doctor's left side and his first lieutenant was also killed. The bullet which killed the orderly sergeant passed through the Doctor's hat, which was a close call for his life. At the battles of Kenesaw, Buzzards Roost, Jonesboro and Peach Tree Creek the Doctor aided in the care of the wounded.

Two great epochs in the Doctor's soldier life he will never forget—one the surrender of Lee to Grant, April 9, which was received with much joy by the "boys in blue," for it meant home and loved ones again, and just subsequent to that memorable date came the sad intelligence of the assassination of the great and good Lincoln, which cast a gloom over the entire nation. Dr. Broughton was at Charleston, S. C., when this news reached

him. He was at the grand review at Washington, D. C. He was at Raleigh, N. C., when the last battle of the war was fought at Bentonville, N. C.

The Doctor witnessed a battle scene at Peach Tree Creek which would have been most sublime for a grand military painting, as it exhibited the utmost firmness and bravery of the American soldiers. The charges and counter charges of the Federals and Confederates mowed down men like grass before the scythe of the reaper.

After an honorable discharge from the service of his country the embryo physician returned to his home in Noble county and assisted his father on the farm, and also attended school at Kendallville for one year, then attended the Auburn high school a year, and then the high school at Charlotte, Mich., for two years, having in view all this time the study of medicine. He began his preparatory course in the study of this science in the office of Dr. Teal at Kendallville, and there studied under Dr. J. L. Gilbert, devoting a year each to student work under these eminent physicians. He then entered the Detroit (Mich.) Medical College and diligently studied the art for four years, and during the last year of that period had charge of the Foundling's Home in the same city. He graduated from the Detroit Medical College with the class of 1873, and in 1874 was graduated from the medical department of the Indiana State University.

In January, 1875, Dr. Broughton formed a co-partnership with Dr. J. Dancer, of South Milford, Lagrange county, Ind., and together they conducted quite a lucrative business for three years, Dr. Broughton in

the meantime establishing for himself a reputation as a physician and surgeon rarely secured by a young practitioner in so short a time. In February, 1878, the Doctor settled in Wolcottville, and the wisdom of this decision has since been fully demonstrated, as he has here met with a warm and appreciative clientele, and has been in constant practice ever since, with the exception of about two years passed in California and in some of the southern states, whither he had gone to recuperate his own shattered health, which had been overtaxed in the onerous performance of his duties in the practice of his profession, his calls being multitudinous and in many instances arduous in their character and treatment. The Doctor patiently and dutifully attended every case, however, continually advancing his reputation and replenishing his purse.

Dr. Broughton stands to-day as high in the practice of medicine as any physician of his age in northern Indiana, and is now but on the verge of middle life. During the past quarter of the present century, which is comprehended within the lifetime of the Doctor, the divine art of healing has taken its most lengthened strides toward the ideal state of perfection for which, not many years ago, the disciples of Esculapius so ardently yearned, and with these studies the Doctor has kept an equal pace. He is now an honored member of the Indiana State Medical Association and of the International Association of Railway Surgeons, to which societies he has contributed many valuable papers founded on his professional experiences, and he is also the local surgeon for the Wabash Railway Company, as well as a

member of the board of examiners of applicants for pension, to which he was appointed by President Benjamin Harrison.

Dr. Broughton was united in marriage at South Milford, Ind., December 24, 1876, with Miss Abbie Call, who was born in Wayne township, Noble county, Ind., August 20, 1859, and is a daughter of Joseph and Olivia (Learned) Call. This congenial union is graced with one son, Bernard Forrest, who still survives, but the Doctor and wife have been deprived of one who died in infancy. The son, Bernard F., in his educational career has finished the first eight grades of the public schools at Wolcottville and entered the college at Hillsdale, Mich., in 1900, and took up the literary course of study. His taste runs to the agricultural field.

The father of the Doctor was William Broughton, who was of Scotch-English descent and was born in Ohio and died in Kansas when seventy-three years old; the Doctor's mother bore the maiden name of Rebecca Coper and was a native of Pennsylvania and died in Allen township when fifty-two. The father of Mrs. Dr. Broughton died in Denver, Colo., and her mother in Wayne township, Noble county, Ind., when she was sixty-one years old. Mrs. Broughton is a devoted member of the Baptist church, and the Doctor, though not a professor of the creed of any religious society, is a liberal contributor to the support of all the churches in his neighborhood. In politics he is a Republican, and cast his maiden vote for Grant.

The Doctor has erected for himself one of the finest dwellings in Wolcottville, although he started in life as a poor man, but he had formed a resolution to succeed in

whatever career he should enter upon, and this resolution he has adhered to with unwavering pertinacity. How well he has succeeded is shown by the esteem in which he is held by his fellow-practitioners and by his neighbors and innumerable friends, and his high standing in the profession and his large practice.

JOHN N. DeCAMP.

The United States government, as a rule, selects its appointees to office from the ablest and most prominent citizens of their respective states or localities, and its wisdom in this regard was not at fault when it selected John N. DeCamp as its postmaster of Avilla, Noble county, Ind.

John N. DeCamp was born in Albion, Noble county, Ind., December 1, 1857, but is now a resident of Avilla, in the same county, being the postmaster of Avilla and being at the same time engaged in the general merchandise business. His father was the late Samuel M. DeCamp, who was born in Washington county, Penn., April 16, 1826, and his mother, before her marriage, was known as Miss Elizabeth Easterday, who was a native of New Jersey and was born February 22, 1829. These parents came from Richland county, Ohio, in 1853, and settled near Albion, Noble county, Ind., where the father engaged in farming; but his death, however, occurred in Jefferson township, in the same county, October 11, 1899. They had born to them a family of seven children, in the following order: Melancthon O., who is a resident of Jefferson township; Victorine A., who is the wife

of Isaiah N. Shook; John N., of this sketch; George E., of St. Louis, Mo.; William L., a farmer in Jefferson township, Noble county, Ind.; Florence K., who is married to Benjamin F. Easley, of Albion, this county; and Ann Ella.

John N. DeCamp was educated in the common schools of his district in Noble county and at the high school in Albion. He retained his residence under the parental roof until he was twenty-eight years of age, and up to that time had been engaged in farming. On March 25, 1886, he was joined in matrimony with Miss Laura A. Easley, who was born September 11, 1860, on the old Easley homestead in Jefferson township, and is a daughter of Jacob and Mary Easley, who had come from Ohio to Noble county early in the 'fifties, and there passed the remainder of their lives.

Immediately on marrying Mr. DeCamp rented a farm in Green township, on which he lived two years and then settled in Avilla, where he has since been engaged in the mercantile business. July 1, 1897, Mr. DeCamp was appointed, under President McKinley's administration, postmaster of Avilla, and has since filled the office with great credit to himself and to the entire satisfaction of the public.

Mr. DeCamp has always been active in his participation in the affairs of the Republican party, and for ten years and upward has been a member of the Republican county central committee, which has been greatly benefited by his sage advice and ripe experience; he has been twice chosen delegate to state Republican conventions and once as alternate, the local members of the party having unbounded confidence in his loyalty,

his reputation for which, as will have been seen, has reached the departments at Washington, D. C.

Mr. DeCamp is an active and consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal church at Avilla, in the faith of which he and wife will rear their three children—Arthur J., Clara L. and Samuel M.

Mr. DeCamp traces his family back to France, dating 1664.

JACOB M. HAINES.

Successful farming is an art not acquired from the reading of books simply, although agricultural literature will always prove to be a most valuable auxiliary in the hands of the reflecting and experimenting tiller of the soil. The great book of nature is, however, the Alpha and Omega of the wiser farmers' true literature, and the lessons therein studied impart the knowledge which leads to a triumphant mastery of this oldest of all industries.

Jacob M. Haines, a retired farmer residing in Avilla, Noble county, Ind., is one of those wise agriculturists who have had the good fortune of early studying and practicing the art of agriculture in such a manner as to secure substantial and permanent results, and a story of his plain and unostentatious mode of life is well worthy of perusal.

Mr. Haines was born in Juniata county, Penn., February 10, 1848, and is a son of Jacob and Sarah (Winegardner) Haines, also natives of Pennsylvania. Mrs. Sarah Haines passed away from her home in Juniata county, Penn., in 1853, her son, Jacob

M., being then about five years old only, and in March, 1855, Jacob Haines came to Noble county, Ind., with seven of his family of eight children, and settled on a farm of which Avilla is now a part, he having later laid out a portion of the town himself. Nine years later, however, he removed to Swan township, where he resided several years. Jacob Haines then returned to Avilla, where he lived in retirement until his decease, in September, 1886, in his eighty-second year.

The eight children born to Jacob and Sarah Haines were named as follows: Margaret, who was married to Solomon Hoffman and died in Illinois; Catherine, who is the wife of Ira M. King, of Swan township, whose sketch will be found in another page; Elizabeth, of Avilla; Sarah, wife of George Bricker; Mary, deceased; Jane, of Avilla; Jacob M., the subject of this sketch; George W., who died in Avilla in 1887.

Jacob M. Haines lived under the parental roof until he had attained the age of twenty-two years, when he went to Muskegon, Mich., where he was employed in a sawmill for eight years and then returned to Noble county, Ind., and purchased a farm of eighty-two acres a mile and a half north of Avilla, and this he occupied nineteen years before retiring from active labor to pass the remainder of his life in ease and comfort within the limits of the village.

The marriage of Jacob M. Haines took place in Noble county, Ind., March 17, 1874, to Miss Florence P. Holmes, who was born in Knox county, Ohio, near Mount Vernon, November 2, 1850—a daughter of Lemuel and Nancy (Young) Holmes. Her father, Lemuel Holmes, was born in Baltimore, Md., and his wife, Nancy, was a native of

Fayette county, Penn. From Knox county, Ohio, Mr. and Mrs. Holmes removed to DeKalb county, Ind., in 1851, and there lived, greatly respected, for eighteen years, when they came to Noble county. Here the mother died in Allen township, and the father on March 4, 1899, in the seventy-seventh year of his age. To the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Holmes had been born six children, in the following order: Milton E., who is now a resident of Swan township; Mary R., who is married to Allen Willits, of Ligonier; Florence P., the wife of Jacob M. Haines; Olivia M., wife of John W. Wilson, of Allen township; Howard S., residing in California; and Frank J., who died in Allen township when fifteen years old. To Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Haines have been born two children, namely: Minnie, who died in infancy, and Arthur Howard, who resides in Kendallville, Ind., is married to May Bodenhafter and has one child, Norman. Mr. and Mrs. Haines are faithful members of the Methodist Episcopal church, in which Mr. Haines has held a number of important offices. In politics he has always acted with the Democratic party, but has never sought a public position.

Mr. Haines had indeed depended upon the practical working of his farm in acquiring his competence, and he knew how to work it. He was a judge of the character or quality of soils and the characteristics of the grasses and grains for which his soil was suited and what to sow to produce the most profitable results. His appreciation of modern farm implements and machinery was accurate and well considered before he invested his means in their purchase. His knowledge of composts and fertilizers was

te and exhaustive. Rotation of
was with him a matter of deep and
t study, and drainage, with its im-

went to Pennsylvania and were lost sight of,
they keeping the name Thiele. Samuel, fol-
lowing the custom of the time and place, be-

s, but as
ened con-
g done to
influence
y, he lib-
with him

en: Mary,
oram and
Virginia.
799, grew
g the tra-
a farmer,
r or poli-
e with na-
ds found
: married
ember 25,
rwer, of
was a son

escent and
eenth cen-
ater John
unty, Va.,
l married
ave twelve
ys, all of
d woman-
es before

le county,
out during
6 he, with
on horse-
e state to
ogansport,

M., being then about five years old only, and in March, 1855, Jacob Haines came to Noble county, Ind., with seven of his family of	Fayette county, Penn. From Knox co Ohio, Mr. and Mrs. Holmes removed to kalb county, Ind., in 1851, and there
--	---

B. F. Bowen

HISTORICAL AND
BIOGRAPHICAL
WORKS...

PUBLISHER



CHICAGO OFFICE:
69 DEARBORN STREET

Logansport, Ind. Dec. 20, 1901.

Dr. Teale,
Kendallville, Ind.
Dear Sir:-

Remembering my promise to call on you some days ago and ~~xx~~ fearing my inability to see you on my next trip there prompts me to address you.. I would like Doctor for you to fill out the questions in the enclosed booklet, which will give us material to prepare for you a complete biographical mention; I also enclose you a blank order and would state that if you desire a copy of this work it would be necessary for you to place your order for same before the work is published as the issue is limited to actual subscribers and if you have any friends who wish a copy of the work it would be well for you to tell them so.

We begin composition on the publication on the first of the year, promptly, and the work will be pushed as fast as possible until its completion.

Trusting that you will favor me with an early reply so that I may be able to get your sketch edited and returned to you for correction without delay and thanking you in advance for the favor, I am

Yours respectfully,

(Dic.)

B. F. Bowen

complete and exhaustive. Rotation of crops was with him a matter of deep and earnest study, and drainage, with its immense benefits to cold or wet soil, was a matter that early attracted his attention and of which he did not fail to avail himself. Suffice it to say that he was, as long as he gave his attention to the tilling of his land, one of the most successful farmers in his township, and is now enjoying in quiet comfort the well-earned competency with which he has been rewarded, and the unfeigned respect of his fellow-citizens.

THIELE OR TEAL.

George Teal's ancestors were German, through Sweden, and came to America during the early part of the seventeenth century and settled in Maryland, near what was afterward called Ellicott's Mills, where Samuel, the grandfather of the present generation, was born and passed his early manhood, taking some part in the war for independence. It was during this war service that the name was Anglicized and became Teal on the roll, and he allowed it to stand, as years afterward General Grant did his surname at West Point. There were five brothers in the family, namely: Samuel, Chester, John, Abram and Philip.

Samuel, after peace was declared, married Katharine Neff, of the Saylor-Neff family—a family that has given a number of members to the house of representatives, and preachers by the score to the Dunkard and other churches. ^{and with} One brother moved to Franklin county, Va.; the other brothers

went to Pennsylvania and were lost sight of, they keeping the name Thiele. Samuel, following the custom of the time and place, became a planter and held his slaves, but as children were born to him an awakened conscience pointed to the wrong being done to human beings, and, fearing the influence slavery might have on his progeny, he liberated his servants and took them with him to Preble county, Ohio, in 1805.

He was the father of six children: Mary, George, Elizabeth, Katharine, Abram and Joseph, all of whom were born in Virginia.

George Teal, born July 27, 1799, grew to manhood in Ohio, and, following the traditions of the family, became a farmer, caring nothing for the chase, war or politics, but sought rather to commune with nature and do whatsoever his hands found needful. In 1826, May 17, he married Nancy Brower, who was born December 25, 1805, daughter of Abraham Brower, of Montgomery county, Ohio, who was a son of John Brower.

The Browsers were of Swiss descent and came to America late in the sixteenth century and settled in Maryland. Later John Brower moved to Rockingham county, Va., where Abraham was born and married Elizabeth Harter. This union gave twelve children, seven girls and five boys, all of whom reached full manhood and womanhood—married and had families before death claimed any.

George Teal lived in Preble county, Ohio, until the spring of 1837, but during the fall of 1835 or spring of 1836 he, with his brother Joseph, made a trip on horseback through Indiana, across the state to Vincennes, up the Wabash to Logansport,

thence to Michigan City and South Bend, where they found an old acquaintance, the elder Studebaker. After a short stay in St. Joe county they came on through to Elkhart county, stopping at Goshen and Benton in their search of the new home they had planned on making. The country was delightful to look upon, but the ideal springs of running water and heavy timber had not been found. It was at Benton that they learned of two sections of land that had been given by an old chief to his two daughters and reserved from the general cession. The treaty of 1828 at St. Joe, Mich., confirmed their title, but their hearts had passed to the keeping of two pale-faces and they were ready to abandon their tribal life, surrender their ancestral forest home and join their trader husbands at the South-bend.

The land in Noble county, section 21, Perry township, came nearest filling the ideal, and was purchased jointly, allowing the Elkhart river, which runs through it from southeast to northwest, to be the dividing line, George taking the northern part. In the summer of 1837 they, with their families, came via Indianapolis and Michigan City to their new homes. George's family at that time consisted of seven children: DeWitt C., Gustavus A., Norman, Theron, Rebecca, Elizabeth and George B., a child in arms. Four more children were born to them, Albert (in Elkhart county), Harriet, Joseph M. and Mary Elnora. The latter died at the age of twenty-two months.

A somewhat pretentious two-story hewed-log house, 40x20 feet, was built, with a wide porch along its southern side (the Virginia style transplanted to Indiana). This house burned in January, 1848, strip-

ping the family of everything except the clothing each was wearing.

I have often heard my father and mother speak of this as being the hardest trial they were ever called upon to pass through. In the dead of winter, food for the year, all the clothing and other comforts that had been prepared for the family, heirlooms that had been for generations treasured, were all destroyed. The children were taken here and there among neighbors until a temporary housing could be made.

My remembrance of some of the uncomfortable conditions following this burning are very distinct. I had been burned and frozen by fever and ague all the summer before until there was not much left of the boy except a robust appetite and a prolific bawl, yet I had the best of the things, and my bed, a sheepskin tanned with the wool on, in the new slab house built before the winter was passed, was a great luxury, for we all slept on the floor, thirteen of us—mother next to the fire with Elnora, myself next, and so on back according to age, father taking the outside. In this way we had covering enough with the aid of a large fireplace to keep warm. This house, in the dead of night, caught fire, but the slabs were too green to burn and that alone saved us. Many interesting incidents of family and neighborly experiences could be given but are not of so general a nature as to warrant their being related.

In 1864 father moved from the old homestead, the acres of which had been greatly reduced by bail-debt, to Ligonier, thus separating the brothers. Uncle Joseph remained in his old home and died there more than thirty years later, at the age of

ninety-three. The next year, 1865, father bought a farm near Wawaka, and lived there until 1873, when he returned to Ligonier, where he died September 11, 1876. Mother died in her home in Ligonier, November 21, 1882.

In politics father was a Whig before he was a Republican, and while he graciously accepted the tenets of the party would never accept an office. He took an enthusiastic interest in the campaign of Fremont in 1856 and Lincoln's in 1864, but the Harrison campaign of 1840 undoubtedly was an epoch to him, as he was personally acquainted with the old general and, with his father, had visited him at North Bend, renewing the old Virginia friendship. In religion his creed was 'Think no evil, speak no evil,' and I believe he came as near accomplishing this as is possible for man. His church was the Dunkard, or German Baptist."

Of the eleven children born to George and Nancy Teal, five have passed to the great beyond. They were: Mary Elnora, born 1846, died 1848; Elizabeth, born 1835, married Lot G. Carr in 1854 and died in Ligonier in 1856, leaving one daughter, Elizabeth (Shobe); Theron, born 1831, (farmer) married Elizabeth Simmons 1857, twelve children, died in Kansas 1896; Gustavus A., born 1828, (blacksmith), married Lucinda Hathaway 1854; three children, Walter V., Ida (Hays) and Harry; died in Ligonier in 1898; Norman, M. D., born 1829, assistant surgeon of the Eighty-eighth Indiana Volunteers, was with Sherman on his march to the sea, served two terms in the legislature and was prominent in professional and civic life, and married Electa Shupe in 1855; ^{one wife} George A. Teal,

M. D.; Electa died in Ligonier in 1860. In 1866 Norman married Angeline Gruey. Three children blessed this union—one alone surviving, Miss Nancy. Norman died in 1899 in Kendallville.

Of the remaining children, DeWitt C. born 1827, (blacksmith), lives in Ligonier, charter member of the first Masonic lodge in the county; married Caroline Fisher-Huston in 1859; three children—Norris H., Morton D. and Caroline (Michaels). Rebecca, born in 1833, married Augustus P. Frink, 1850. (widow) Kansas; — five children living: Homer B., Ella (Williamson), Emma (Thew), Edwin, and Ada (Holman). George B., born in 1837, (druggist), Brimfield. Spent years traveling in the west; clerk of the circuit court 1877, married Anna A. Mason 1861. Anna died 1863, leaving two children, Adda and William B. Adda died soon after her mother. 1880 George B. married Elizabeth Redfield-Ray. They have no children. Albert, born 1839, enlisted in the Eighty-eighth Indiana Volunteers, wounded on the skirmish line at Resaca, Ga; entered the United States mail service in California in 1869 still in active duty; never married. Harriet, born 1842, married LeRoy H. Maffit 1861. Her second marriage occurred in 1882 to Samuel Stuart. She now lives in Detroit, Mich. Has no children. Joseph M., born in 1844, (dentist) ~~Kendallville~~ — member of the Indiana State Dental Association since 1877; has held its highest offices.

credited with the organization of the Northern Indiana Dental Association, and served two terms as its president.

He married Mary J. Crone, daughter of John Crone, of Allen township, in 1867. Five children came of this union, but death robbed it of three, viz: Kathrine, in 1873; Harriet, in 1881; and Angeline, in 1882. In 1887 Mrs. Mary J. Teal died, leaving with her husband two daughters: Martha E., now Mrs. Verling W. Helm, of Japan; and Miss Josephine M. In 1889 Mr. Teal married Sarah J. Catil, daughter of Sylvester Caul, of Sturgis, Mich. They have two children, viz: Helen C. and George M.

[We take the liberty of here inserting a short personal sketch of Joseph M., written by a prominent citizen of Kendallville and one who for many years has been in close touch with him.—Ed.]

"Dr. Teal, besides being very prominent in his chosen profession, is a gentleman of high character, culture and refinement. He is possessed of a bright, intellectual mind, a clear understanding and is well informed upon all topics and questions of the day and always takes a lively interest in public affairs. He is honorable, upright, manly and dignified, and one of the most genial, companionable persons to be found. He is sincere and faithful in his friendships and always found willing and ready to assist and champion the cause of the neglected or oppressed. He is a prominent and active member of the Masonic, Odd Fellows and Knights of Pythias orders, and in all fraternal circles he is recognized as authority on all technical questions requiring careful scrutiny or fine discernment.

"In politics he is a Republican, with earnest convictions, but is very considerate and liberal with regard to the feelings or

opinions of others, allowing every one the greatest latitude with regard to their views and opinions."

*Died Apr 26-1922
---Wed-1 o'clock-*

HON. V. R. TAYLOR,

A prominent and highly-esteemed resident of Wolcottville, Noble county, Ind., is a native son of the Buckeye state, having been born in Burlington, Lawrence county, Ohio, on the 28th day of November, 1821. When he was about six years old his parents removed to Portage county, Ohio, where his father purchased a farm, on which he settled. In addition to following the pursuit of agriculture, he worked at the trade of carpenter and joiner. When about fourteen years old he accompanied his parents upon their migration to Indiana, where they settled upon a farm in Johnson township, Lagrange county. He remained at home with his parents until he was twenty-nine years old, when, in 1850, he married and settled upon a farm in Orange township, Noble county. He purchased a tract of eighty acres of farm land in the southern part of the township and concentrated his efforts upon the improvement of the property. This property is now a portion of the village of Wolcottville, and Mr. Taylor still resides upon it.

November 28, 1850, Mr. Taylor was united in marriage with Miss Mary Ann Rowe, a native of the Keystone state, born about 1828. After a happy married life of over two decades she passed away, May 10, 1873, in the forty-fifth year of her age. The union of Mr. and Mrs. Taylor was

Blessed with the birth of three children, as follows: Philo J., who is a prominent and successful dentist at Carson City, Mich.; William L., the present attorney-general of the state of Indiana; and George H., a music teacher at Bakersfield, Cal.

Mr. Taylor was married a second time, on January 28, 1875, this time to Miss Elizabeth A. Betts, who was born in Cayuga county, N. Y., September 19, 1831.

Mr. Taylor has been an active participant in the political affairs of his county and state, as is evidenced by his selection to an office of responsibility and trust. In the fall of 1880 he was chosen by the electors to represent his county in the Indiana state legislature and for one term served his constituents faithfully and well. He has always consistently acted with the Republican party, firmly believing the principles advocated by the "grand old party" to be those most conducive to the welfare of the country. Mr. Taylor has also borne a faithful and consistent part in the religious life of the community in which he has lived. For nearly half a century he has retained his membership in the Methodist Episcopal church and has been a trustee of the church of that denomination at Wolcottville since 1877.

Mr. Taylor's father, Philo Taylor, was a native of Connecticut, while his mother, whose maiden name was Miss Orabella Harman, was a native of Vermont. They became the parents of six children, of whom Hon. V. R. Taylor was the second in order of birth. Both parents died in Lagrange county, Ind., after lives of honor and usefulness.

V. R. Taylor has passed beyond the limit of life as allowed by the Psalmist, being now

about eighty years old, but is yet in possession of all his mental faculties and his physical vigor is but slightly impaired. Throughout the years of his residence here he has proved himself a public-spirited and progressive citizen, deeply interested in the welfare of the community and all that contributes to its educational and moral advancement. His business efforts have been crowned with a degree of success richly merited. While Mr. Taylor's own indefatigable efforts have won him the larger measure of his success, not a small share of it must be attributed to his faithful and devoted wife, who has done nobly her part in advancing their mutual welfare. The toils and struggles imposed upon the wives of the early days can hardly be appreciated by the women of the homes of luxury to-day, but Mrs. Taylor courageously bore her share of the many burdens and discouragements which came to them, and now, in a home of ease and comfort, she rests contentedly in the companionship of her husband, to whom she has been so faithful a helpmate.

MOSES YARIAN.

Scores of the young men of Indiana who had their nativity in the state of Ohio have won fame and fortune as agriculturists in the state of their adoption, and among them is the subject of this sketch, who descends from a prolific family of farming people and agrarian citizens of the Buckeye state, and was an infant when his parents sought a home for themselves and children in Indiana.

Moses Yarian, of Swan township, Noble county, Ind., was born on a farm in Ohio, August 15, 1849, and is a son of the late Isaac and Elizabeth (Harold) Yarian, who were also natives of Ohio, and who came to Noble county, Ind., in the spring of 1850 and settled on the farm now owned by their son, Moses, in Swan township. Here the mother died when upwards of sixty years of age and the father when past eighty years old. These parents had a family of thirteen children, of whom Moses, the subject, was the sixth in order of birth.

Young Yarian was reared from childhood to manhood in Swan township and has always followed the vocation of farming. He dutifully aided his father until his own marriage, which took place in Swan township, February 4, 1884, to Miss Lucy A. Sheets, a native of the township, born March 9, 1858, and a daughter of Benjamin and Catherine (Renkenberger) Sheets, a highly respected farming couple. To Mr. and Mrs. Yarian have been born six children, who still live to bless the home of their parents, and who were named in order of birth as follows: Lawrence C.; Alvin R., who, after having scarlet fever, lost his hearing and is now being educated in Indianapolis; Wallace C.; Morris; Willard A. and Fredonia O.

The parents of Mrs. Lucy A. (Sheets) Yarian were born in Ohio and early came to Noble county, Ind.; they settled on a farm in Swan township, which they improved and have resided upon ever since and have here reared ten children, of whom Mrs. Yarian was the second born.

Mr. Yarian's farm comprises one hundred and twenty acres, which was improved

by the late Isaac Yarian and bequeathed by him to his son, Moses, who has continued to maintain it in most excellent condition and keep a careful eye to its profitable cultivation. Mr. Yarian has reared his family in respectability and his own desirable standing in the community is the result of his personal merits.

In politics Mr. Yarian is a Democrat, but has never been a seeker after public office, being by no means ambitious for fame outside that derived from the prosecution of his farming pursuits, and his modest attention to his duties as a good citizen and his unostentatious assistance when necessary in promoting the interests of his township.

JOSEPH HOWARD MOORE.

That social community is truly blessed which has among its constituents individuals competent "to teach the young idea how to shoot," as James Thomson expresses it in his immortal poem, "The Seasons," and thus provide pabulum for the mind, and who are at the same time equally competent to produce from the soil the necessary food for the nourishment of the body, as is the case with the subject of this sketch.

Joseph Howard Moore was born in East Liberty, Allegheny county, Pa., November 20, 1853, and when about twelve years old was brought by his parents to Noble county, Ind., and reared from that time forward in Swan township, where he finished his education in the common schools.

Joseph P. Moore, father of Joseph H., was a native of Washington county, Pa.,

who married Mary Bigger, who was born in Beaver county, Pa., and in the spring of 1865 the family came to Swan township, where the parents passed the remainder of their lives, the mother dying in her fiftieth year and the father surviving until he was upwards of seventy years old. Joseph P., the father, had been educated for the ministry and was ordained a preacher in the Presbyterian church, and after coming to Noble county occupied the pulpit of Hope-well church in Swan township and those at Avilla, Albion, and other places. He was truly a pious man and was an eloquent expounder of the Scriptures, as well as a faithful and indefatigable worker in the Master's vineyard. Of a family of two sons and four daughters born to Joseph P. Moore and wife, Joseph H. was the oldest son and fourth child in order of birth.

Joseph H. Moore, after leaving the common schools, did not altogether relinquish his studies, but in private continued to pore over his books and to absorb their contents, thus fitting himself for teaching, a profession which he followed several years, yet farming has been his principal vocation through life. As a teacher, however, Mr. Moore proved to be a decided success. He had, while employed in this calling, the charm of a quiet, well-balanced character, with a pleasant address and that subtle faculty which wins the confidence of the young and also possessed the art of imparting, without coercive measures, his own measure of knowledge to those who were so fortunate as to come under his instruction. He was diligent in his attention to the needs of his pupils and patient and persevering

in his efforts to supply such needs with proper relief.

Mr. Moore was fortunate enough, in his early manhood, to form the acquaintance of a genial young lady in the person of Miss Ocie May Mendenhall, whom he led to the bridal altar in Swan township, October 12, 1876. This lady was born in this township, a daughter of John and Fiannar (Shoaff) Mendenhall, pioneers and highly respected citizens and neighbors. John Mendenhall, however, was drowned in Long Lake, in Green township, some years ago, but Mrs. Fiannar Mendenhall still lives at a very advanced age. Mr. Moore has also had the misfortune of losing his life-partner, as Mrs. Ocie May Moore was called away November 30, 1899, in the faith of the Presbyterian church, leaving to the care of her disconsolate husband three children—Lillian E., John P. and Mary F. These, however, were sufficiently advanced in years to no longer need the care of their beloved mother, the loss of whose companionship they, with their father, still deeply deplore.

Mr. Moore, with his children, still continues to reside on his farm of one hundred and ten acres, when not called away in the performance of his official duties. A Republican in politics, he has always taken a special interest in the local public affairs of Swan township as well as in the triumph of his party at the polls in all elections, being strongly convinced of the wisdom of its doctrines and an ardent worker for their predominance throughout the land. He has served his fellow-citizens as trustee of Swan township over five years, having been elected by a Republican majority, and has filled

the office conscientiously and impartially as well as to the complete satisfaction of citizens of all creeds and politics.

Mr. Moore is an active worker, also, in the Hopewell Presbyterian church of Swan township, in which he has been an elder for many years, and in which, also, Mrs. Moore was for a long time the organist. The surviving members of the family enjoy the esteem of the entire community and have so comforted themselves through life as to well deserve it. No more useful members of society reside in Swan township.

JOHN H. HOFFMAN.

John H. Hoffman, the present efficient and genial postmaster of Ligonier, was born in Dekalb county, Ind., November 7, 1845, a son of George R. and Sarah (Cramer) Hoffman, natives of Pennsylvania, where they were married and later moved to Dekalb county, Ind., somewhere about the year 1838. George R. Hoffman was a farmer and held numerous township and county offices, and died in Dekalb county at the age of seventy-two years, his wife having passed away in middle life. They were the parents of six children: Elmyra was the wife of Mr. Weaver, and died at the age of fifty-six years; Joseph O. is a minister of the Lutheran church and now located at Lima, Ohio; George H. is a farmer now living in South Dakota—was Dakota's first lieutenant governor after admitted as a state; Sarah J. is the wife of D. R. Matthews, of Neapolis, Ohio; Rebecca E. married L. D. Middleton, of Joplin, Mo.; and John H. is the subject of this sketch.

Mr. Hoffman was educated in the pub-

lic schools of Warsaw, passing through the various grades of the high school. He afterwards entered the high school at Auburn, and on graduation entered the University of Michigan at that period when the Civil war had just begun, which much interfered with his studies. Fired with that patriotic spirit born under the influence of American institutions, at the early age of fifteen he enlisted in Company K, Forty-fourth Indiana Volunteers, and served one year, having received a wound at the battle of Shiloh which disabled him and was discharged. After recovering, as he thought, he again sought to enter the service, but failed to pass the physical examination. Finding that it was impossible to re-enlist he resumed his studies and afterward engaged in teaching, following this occupation for about eight years—two years in Dekalb county, one year in Fulton county, two years in Kosciusko county, two years in Noble county, one year in Ligonier. In 1871 he bought a stock of books and stationery and has been engaged in merchandising from that time until the present. His business has increased with the passing of time until he now carries a stock valued at over \$3,000, employing two clerks. During the administration of the late President Harrison he was appointed postmaster, and was reappointed in 1898 under the administration of the martyred McKinley. While he had close competition for the position, it is conceded the position is well deserved. The office is now rated as third-class. Mr. Hoffman and his wife attend to the official duties, the faithful and efficient discharge of which is recognized by its patrons and the department at Washington.

May 8, 1877, Mr. Hoffman was wedded to Mary C. Eldred, a native of Ohio and a daughter of C. and Eliza Eldred, and former resident and druggist of Ligonier, where her father died. She was educated at the school of Ligonier and graduated from the Roanoke Academy. She was an active member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and is always interested in the good work of the congregation. Mr. Hoffman is a member of Excelsior Lodge, No. 267, I. O. O. F., of which he is a past grand, and of Ligonier Lodge, No. 123, K. of P., holding the rank of past chancellor and a member of the Uniform Rank; also a member of Stansbury Post, No. 125, G. A. R., and served five years as post commander. Politically Mr. Hoffman is a Republican and has held various town and city offices in Ligonier, which has been his home since 1868, and where he is well known and appreciated by numerous friends.

THOMAS M. OTT.

No name is more closely associated with the history of Noble county, Ind., during the latter part of the nineteenth century than that of Ott. Abraham Ott, the father of Thomas M., cast in his lot with the new county early in 1840, when he settled in Noble township, and was followed some ten years later by his brother, Jesse, who is still a resident of Green township, where he settled over fifty years ago. They bent every energy towards the development and prosperity of the then sparsely inhabited territory, and few men are more widely or favorably known.

Abraham Ott was a native of Maryland, but had been taken to Preble county, Ohio, by his parents and thence he came to this state. While in Ohio he was married to Miss Sarah Morgan, a native of England, and shortly afterward took up his residence in Noble township, this county, where he died March 21, 1896, deeply regretted by the many who knew him and had appreciated the high christian character which he had maintained throughout life. They had a family of four children, viz: Julia A., wife of David S. Winbrenner; George W.; Elmina, wife of John R. Young; and Thomas M.

Thomas M. Ott was born in Noble township, this county, December 15, 1853, was educated in the public schools and here grew to man's estate. He is a farmer by occupation, and, like the Otts in times past, is wedded to his calling. That he excels in his work is clearly shown by a glance over his farm, which consists of two hundred and eighty acres of rich land, the greater part of which is under the plow, while the rest forms a rich pasture land.

Mr. Ott was joined in marriage December 11, 1879, to Miss Alta Seymour, by whom he has five children—Charles A., Laura E., John Frank, Harvey T. and Elmina. Mrs. Ott is a native of this neighborhood, is a daughter of the late McIntyre and Sophia (Berger) Seymour, and is their eldest child. Mr. Seymour was a prominent man in Noble county for many years and passed away in the ripeness of age and the consciousness of a life well spent. Mr. and Mrs. Ott are devout Christians and members of the church of that name. He is a man who stands well in the community.

because of his own honorable life as well as for the reason that the mantle of a noble father has fallen on his shoulders.

HENRY F. BLUHM.

The present is essentially an enlightened and progressive age, abounding in opportunities for young men of energy and merit to push themselves to the front and claim public recognition. There have come to the United States from foreign lands many men of limited financial resources, but imbued with sturdy independence and a laudable determination to succeed, and who have taken advantage of the wonderful possibilities afforded by our free institutions and gradually step by step have arisen to places of prominence in business circles and not infrequently to official stations of great and responsible trusts. The career of the well-known gentleman whose name appears at the beginning of this biographical sketch illustrates most forcibly the possibilities that are open to a man who possesses intelligence and business qualifications combined with integrity and honor. It proves that success is not a thing to be inherited, but to be won by sheer force of energy directed and controlled by correct moral principles; it also proves that neither wealth nor social position nor yet the assistance of influential friends are at all times requisite in placing an individual on the high road to prosperity and honorable station. The record of Mr. Bluhm illustrates conclusively that ambitious perseverance, steadfastness of purpose, constant industry, when conjoined with sound business ability, will in the end be re-

warded, and the true success is the legitimate result of individual effort directed under such conditions. Standing distinctly forward as one of the popular men of the country and as a representative citizen of Kendallville, Mr. Bluhm is entitled to more than passing notice in a work of the character of this volume. He is an American by adoption, but none the less a most ardent admirer of our government and a loyal citizen of the great republic in which the greater part of his life has been passed and his success achieved.

Ernest Bluhm, father of Henry F., was born December 16, 1823, in the town of Lupendorf, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Germany, the son of Christopher and Dorothea Bluhm. In 1853 Ernest Bluhm was united in marriage to Miss Louise Droege, also a native of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, which proved a most happy union of forty-seven years' duration. Immigrating to the United States in 1871, these parents and children took up their abode in Noble county, Ind., and continuously resided here the remainder of their days. Mrs. Bluhm, in every respect a most earnest, God-fearing and devoted woman, was called to the other life on the 27th day of April, 1900; her husband survived her until June 21, 1901, when he, too, exchanged this mortal body for a body clothed with immortality. Of their twelve children, six sons and six daughters, ten grew to maturity, Henry F. being the fourth in order of birth. All of the living members of the family are well settled in life, several of them occupying important stations, among whom are Henry F. and Frederick L., the latter being cashier in the Bank of Kendallville.

Henry F. Bluhm was born in Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Germany, August 22, 1859, and at the age of twelve years made adieu to the familiar scenes of his childhood and with his parents came to the new home in the United States. In Germany he was given the best educational advantages his native town could afford, and after settling in Kendallville he attended, first the German parochial school of this city and later pursued his studies for some years in the public schools. When a young man he learned the cigarmaker's trade, and after becoming an expert workman followed his chosen calling at various places, though always making Kendallville his home. After working for several years as a journeyman and carefully husbanding his earnings, he concluded to start a business of his own; accordingly, in 1888, he opened an establishment in his adopted town and from a rather modest beginning gradually increased the volume of his business, both as manufacturer and general dealer, until his place became one of the largest and most successful of the kind in the county. By correct business methods and fair dealing, he extended his trade to various cities and towns, and the brands bearing his trade-mark soon acquired a wide reputation, both by reason of the superiority of material and the excellency of workmanship.

Mr. Bluhm's reading and political investigations, as well as early training, led him, while still a youth in his teens, to espouse the principles of the Democratic party, and in due time he became an active worker and contributed not a little to the success of the local and other tickets in several very lively campaigns. As a party worker he exerted

a potent influence on his German-American fellow-citizens, and his valuable services were duly recognized in the fall of 1900, when he was nominated for the office of county recorder. After an animated contest he succeeded in overcoming the previously large Republican majority and carried the day over a very popular opponent by a handsome majority. His success at the polls is directly attributable to his great personal popularity with all classes of people, many of his warmest friends belonging to the party of the opposition. Mr. Bluhm entered upon the discharge of his official functions January, 1902, and has proven himself to be a capable and popular official, worthy in every respect of the trust reposed in him. Once before he had entered the political field and was nominated by the local Democracy for city clerk, but the overwhelming Republican majority of Kendallville prevented his election, although he ran far ahead of any other Democratic candidate upon that occasion.

Mr. Bluhm is well calculated by nature and training to fill worthily any office within the gift of the people of his county. Intelligent and methodical in business, liberal in his views of men and things, he has made his presence felt, and as a citizen none stands higher in public esteem. Enjoying to an eminent degree the respect of the community in which he resides, and having gained success in business affairs, he has no cause for regretting that his lot and fortune have been cast in the United States, and the republic has no more loyal supporter than he. He maintains a lively interest in the welfare of his adopted city, and all enterprises for its material advancement find

in him an earnest advocate and liberal patron. He is a gentleman of excellent parts whom to know is to respect, and the meed of praise here accorded him is in the estimation of his numerous friends most worthily bestowed.

JACOB L. GRAHAM.

This active and prominent business gentleman of Ligonier, a native of Lisbon, Linn county, Ia., was born June 1, 1855, a son of James E. and Mary Ann (Kegg) Graham, natives of Pennsylvania, whose ancestors were from Germany, and came to this country during the early days of the colonies. The children of James E. Graham and wife are three sons and one daughter, all living: John H. is a prosperous farmer-mechanic of Noble county; Jacob L.; Charles K. is a painter in the employ of his brother, Jacob L.; and Mina Viola is the wife of Rev. Joseph Schoock, of Indianapolis.

Jacob L. Graham was twelve years of age when his parents came from Lisbon, Ia., to Noble county, Ind., in 1866, and located in Ligonier. The father was a blacksmith by trade, and died in the spring of 1873, at the age of forty-eight; his widow still resides in Ligonier. Jacob L. received a common school education in the schools of Lisbon, Iowa, and Ligonier, Indiana, on coming to Ligonier also learned the business of carriage-painting, following it for several years. With the ambition to become independent he opened business on his own account, and established

a repair shop for carriages in connection with painting, the facilities for meeting the demands of trade being introduced from time to time until it has now reached proportions so extensive as to now require seven buildings devoted to the various departments for construction, painting and finishing. His first building was erected in 1873, the others being added as the growth of business demanded. That one may more fully realize the magnitude of his business and its importance as an industry to the thriving city of Ligonier, the stock which he carries represents a cash value of \$75,000 to \$100,000, and the various branches of the plant give employment to fifty men. The annual output is about three thousand carriages, and it is the intention to double its capacity the present year in order to meet the increasing demand and thus keep pace with the rapid advance in all lines of business.

On July 25, 1876, Mr. Graham was married in Ligonier to Miss Ella Costteter, a native of Ligonier and a daughter of Levi and Elizabeth (Greasemore) Costteter, and by this felicitous union Mr. and Mrs. Graham are the parents of seven children, namely: Gloria B., Charles J., Mabel B., Gracie D., Letha Marie, James Levi and Paulina M., all of whom are at home.

Mr. Graham began life without means. His first effort to do for himself was made in Iowa, where he became a newsboy on the Northwestern Railway at the age of ten years. After the removal of the family to Ligonier, as has been previously stated, he learned the business of carriage-painting and immediately started in business for himself in 1873 and built by his energy, per-

severance, thrift and good work the present business at which he stands as the head and controlling spirit. When he reached that point where the demands of business required a large building, he was compelled to assume a debt for its construction, but was soon able to pay the same. During the twenty years of his business career he has been able to discount all bills, and is rated not only a wealthy man but a useful and important factor in the commercial community.

In politics Mr. Graham is a pronounced Republican. Fraternally he is a Mason, a Knights of Pythias and member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He is popular in social matters and exerts a strong influence in local affairs which affect the well-being of the community.

SOLOMON L. WHONSETLER.

The youngest of the three Whonsetler brothers whose names grace the pages of this volume is he who is mentioned above. Like his brothers, Simon P. and Daniel M., Solomon L. was born on a farm in Canaan township, Wayne county, Ohio, and his nativity dates May 19, 1850. He is the fifth of the eleven children that constitute the family of Samuel and Susanna (Simon) Whonsetler, the former of whom was born in Maryland and the latter in Columbiana county, Ohio.

Solomon L. Whonsetler was reared on the homestead in Wayne county, Ohio, on which he lived until he attained his majority. In the fall of 1871 he came to Noble county, Ind., and in the following spring entered the

employ of John Miller at La Otto as foreman in his mill and factory. He continued to act in this capacity for about eighteen years, when Mr. Miller sold out to the Banner Manufacturing Company, and for about three years Mr. Whonsetler was the superintendent for this company and then operated a sawmill at La Otto for O. D. Holt for about two years, after which time he began to devote his attention exclusively to farming. He owns a farm of one hundred and fifty acres, or upwards, which he keeps in most excellent condition, and he is considered to be one of the most superior agriculturists in the township of Swan.

Mr. Whonsetler was united in marriage, January 20, 1876, with Miss, Louisa C. Sowers. Mr. and Mrs. Whonsetler have had born to them six children, of whom they had the misfortune to lose two in infancy. The surviving four were born in the following order: Myrtle L., Charles L., Chester E. and Walter L.

Mr. Whonsetler is a gentleman who takes a lively interest in all local affairs, and in politics is a Democrat. He has been a member of the Lutheran church since he was fifteen years of age, has faithfully lived according to its teachings, and has filled several important offices in both the church and Sunday-school.

Henry Sowers, the father of Mrs. Louisa C. Whonsetler, and his wife, who bore the maiden name of Elizabeth Shaffer, were natives of Germany, in which country their marriage took place. When they came to America they first located in Pennsylvania, whence they came to Noble county, Ind., in an early day and settled in Swan township, where they passed the remainder of their

lives, the mother dying when about fifty-two years old and the father after he was seventy. Of their family of twelve children, Mrs. Whonsetler was the sixth in order of birth, and had her nativity in Swan township, July 24, 1856.

More may be read of this highly respected family in the sketches of Simon P. and Daniel M. Whonsetler elsewhere in this work.

FRED W. BAKER,

Editor and publisher of the Avilla News, is a native of Noble county, Ind., and dates his birth from the 17th day of April, 1879. He first saw the light of day near the town of Avilla and passed his youthful years as an assistant on his father's farm, attending, meanwhile, the public schools, in which he made substantial progress in the common branches, besides obtaining a fair knowledge of some of the more advanced courses of study. On leaving school he entered the office of the Kendallville Standard to learn the printer's trade, and after serving three years purchased, on the 8th day of March, 1899, the Avilla News, of which he has since been editor and proprietor.

Mr. Baker became proficient in every department of the "art preservative," and since taking charge of the News has demonstrated fine abilities as a publisher and editorial writer. He wields a trenchant pen, is clear and forceful in his style, and his diction, at all times elegant, frequently becomes eloquent and ornate. The News is an independent weekly newspaper, devoted largely to the local happenings of Avilla and Noble

county, and at the same time serves as a medium for disseminating the news of the whole world. It has become a very popular sheet, and with a circulation of eight hundred bona-fide subscribers and a liberal advertising patronage promises to continue in the future, as it has been in the past, one of the leading local papers of northern Indiana. The office of the News is well equipped with all modern appliances, and the paper is not only newsy and sprightly in its literary makeup, but visits its patrons a model of typographical art. It wields a potent influence in the county, and, like the majority of newspapers when in the hands of those competent to make them answer the purpose for which intended, is destined to play an important part in the future educational and industrial history of the community. Mr. Baker is a married man and the father of one child, Helen E. His wife, to whom he was united in the bonds of wedlock on the 18th day of April, 1899, was formerly Miss Maud L. Lash, daughter of James J. Lash, of Albion.

Frank A. Baker, father of Fred W., is a well-known and popular citizen of Kendallville; his wife, whose maiden name was Mary A. Bronson, is the mother of three children: Guy, who died in infancy; Harriet; and Fred W.

WILLIAM M. VEAZEY, M. D.

As a living reputation of the old adage that "A prophet is not without honor save in his own country," the eminent subject of this sketch is a striking example, as

his reputation as a doctor of medicine and practical surgeon is unequalled by that of any professional gentleman of his years in Avilla, his place of residence, or in Allen township, Noble county, Ind., the place of his nativity, as he was born here on the 15th day of February, 1865.

Henry R. Veazey, the father of the Doctor, was born in Pennsylvania, and his mother, Lydia A. (Strouse) Veazey, is a native of the Hoosier state, but of these parents mention in full will be made further on in this biographical sketch. Dr. Veazey, the third-born in a family of eight children, was an infant when his parents located in Green township, and here he was reared to manhood on the home farm. He was primarily educated in the district school, later attended the Indiana State Normal and the great normal school at Valparaiso, Porter county, and taught school four years in Noble county and one year in Clark county. He began his preparatory study of medicine with his uncle, Dr. T. R. Veazey, at Charlestown, Ind., and was under his tuition for about nine months, and then entered the Kentucky School of Medicine at Louisville, from which he was graduated on June 18, 1891, and began the active practice of his profession at Avilla in October of the same year; here his skill has been so cordially recognized that he has seen no reason to make a removal, and his success has been so great as to appear to many persons to be phenomenal. He has rapidly risen to the front rank of his profession, is a member of the Indiana State Medical Association and the Noble County Medical Society. While few fields of human study or investigation have afforded more speedy rewards than

those of medicine and surgery, true merit and skill must stand at the back of the practitioner, and these Dr. Veazey possesses in an eminent degree, as he seems to have an innate genius for strengthening the weak and suffering, thus winning the approbation of the general public and the admiration of his co-laborers. His ability to diagnose without effort any case brought to his attention or placed in his charge for treatment makes the patient instinctively believe that the Doctor has no other case in mind save the one at that instant before him, and the confidence thus inspired is half the victory.

The congenial marriage of Dr. Veazey was celebrated in Charlestown, Clark county, Ind., September 1, 1892, with Miss Isabella W. Teeple, of that town, and this union has been crowned with the birth of three children—Lottie T., Lelia M. and Marion H. Dr. Veazey and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and the Doctor is a member of Avilla Lodge, No. 686, I. O. O. F., and also of the Tribe of Ben Hur. In politics he is a Democrat, and was a member of the pension board from 1893 to 1897, and is at present a member of Avilla school board.

Henry R. Veazey, the father of the Doctor, was born in Beaver county, Penn., and was a son of Elisha Veazey, a farmer of the same county, in the same state, where his death occurred. Henry R. Veazey came to Noble county, Ind., when about eighteen years old, and here married Miss Lydia A. Strouse, a daughter of Jonas and Anna (McCartney) Strouse, who were also natives of the Keystone state, came to Noble county, Ind., in the latter part of the 'thirties and settled in Swan township. Late in life they

retired to Avilla, where Mrs. Anna (McCartney) Strouse died in the early part of July, 1886, when eighty-three years of age, and seven years later Jonas Strouse returned to Swan township and passed the remainder of his life at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Rebecca Crothers, where he expired October 12, 1900, at the extreme age of one hundred years and three days.

To this highly respected couple, Henry R. and Lydia A. Veazey, were born eight children, viz: Anna, the wife of Edmond R. Whan, of Swan township; John C., a farmer in Green township; William M., the subject of this sketch; Harry A., a resident of Garrett, Ind.; Minnie, the wife of Ellis Warner, of Swan township; Jonas S., also of Garrett; Allen H., a teacher; and Vincent L., who died an infant.

It will thus be seen that Dr. Veazey comes from what may be termed pioneer stock both paternally and maternally—people who were largely instrumental in redeeming Noble county from the forest and who left their impress on the blooming fields and thriving hamlets and busy towns of today. He has well maintained the reputation of the family name and added to its luster, although through a different process of civilizing influences.

ALBERT PEPPLE.

Some of the bravest young men who took part in the late war of the Rebellion enlisted from the state of Indiana, and while this state was not always that of their nativity, many of them were here nurtured

from mere infancy until they became of an age advanced enough to manifest their patriotism and to volunteer their service in defending the flag which had floated over their forefathers for years, protecting them in their sacred civil rights far better than other hunting had ever screened from ill any nation that had inhabited any part of this terrestrial sphere.

Albert Pepple, now a farmer of Swan township, Noble county, Ind., was born on a farm in Columbiana county, Ohio, November 19, 1846, and agriculture has, naturally enough, been his pursuit through life. When he was about four years of age his parents came to live in Indiana, brought with them their family of children and first located in Dekalb county, where young Albert was reared nearly to manhood on the homestead in Butler township. He was but a little over seventeen, however, when he risked his young life in his country's cause by enlisting, on the 10th of March, 1864, in Company K, Forty-fourth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, in which he served with all the energy of his nature and with unusual gallantry for one of his youthful age until September, 1865, when he was honorably discharged.

Young Pepple had received a good common-school education, and when the Civil war was brought to a triumphant close he returned to Dekalb county and re-engaged in farming, for which he had a natural inclination, although he had exhibited at times decided business qualifications. He remained in Dekalb county until 1867, when he went with his father to Elkhart county, and there lived about a year and a half, when he came to Noble county and engaged in farming on

his own account in Swan township and also operated a threshing machine for about seven years.

In December, 1873, Mr. Pepple was united in marriage in Allen county, Ind., with Miss Analiza Gump, a native of that county and born March 12, 1856. Immediately on marrying, Mr. Pepple purchased and settled upon the eighty-acre farm he still occupies in section 33, Swan township. This land Mr. Pepple cleared and improved with a first-class dwelling and suitable outbuildings, and here he has devoted himself to the cultivation of the soil up to the present time, making of his farm one of the best of its dimensions in the township.

On the present tasty homestead there have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Pepple six children, who all still live to cheer the declining years of the parents, who are yet, however, still in the prime of vigorous life and destined beyond doubt to enjoy the society of their offspring for many years yet, as the home circle remains unbroken save with one exception—that of the eldest, who has embarked on the sea of matrimony. These six children were born and named in the following order: Sarah, who is the wife of David Ober, of Dekalb county, Ind.; Elmer; Adeline; Chester; Mary; and Jeremiah.

Mr. and Mrs. Pepple are members of the German Baptist church, in the faith of which they have carefully instructed their children. In politics Mr. Pepple is a Republican, yet, although a public-spirited gentleman and alive to the interests of the public weal, he has never been a seeker after office.

William Pepple, the father of Albert Pepple, the subject proper of this biographi-

cal sketch, is a native of Columbiana county, Ohio, of which county and state his wife was also a native. This lady bore the maiden name of Rebecca Brinker, but was called away when residing in Dekalb county, Ind., when but thirty-six years of age. William Pepple and wife were the parents of five children, of whom Albert, the subject, was the third in order of birth.

Rev. Jeremiah Gump, the father of Mrs. Albert Pepple, is a resident of Allen county, Ind., and is an eloquent and pious divine of the German Baptist church, and the mother of Mrs. Pepple was before marriage Miss Sarah Shultz. Mr. and Mrs. Gump had ten children born to their union, and of these Mrs. Pepple was the second.

Mr. and Mrs. Pepple are very courteous and affable and their children have indeed been "brought up in the way they should go." Their home is a model of neatness and is the true abode of a generous hospitality. The farm is one of the best tilled and best cared for in the township, and the reputation of Mr. Pepple as an agriculturist is unexcelled by any other farmer within a radius of a dozen miles or more. The family count their friends by the score, and all are sincere and warm-hearted in their profession of respect and friendship.

SPURGEON C. FRANKS.

The following brief outline of the leading facts in the life character and business career of one of Kendallville's progressive men is given because the world claims certain property rights in the lives of its people

and biography is the light of experience to guide others in the path of success. Spurgeon C. Franks is an Indianan by adoption, having been born near the town of Orrville, Wayne county, Ohio, on the 2d day of April, 1858. When he was five years of age his parents came to Noble county, Ind., and settled on a farm in the township of Elkhart. There young Spurgeon spent the five succeeding years of his life, attending, as soon as old enough, the public school near his home in winter and during the summer seasons learning by practical experience the true meaning of honest toil in wood and field. In 1870 he accompanied his parents to Vernon county, Mo, where he remained six years, removing at the expiration of that time to Iowa, in which state he resided for a period of about one year. While in those two states Mr. Franks was variously employed, and met with many peculiar experiences while teaching from place to place. Returning to Noble county in August, 1877, he made his home for a while in Elkhart township with an uncle, Abraham Franks, working for him until the following November. Actuated by a laudable desire to increase his scholastic knowledge, Mr. Franks devoted every evening to his books, frequently prolonging his study to a late hour, with the object in view of becoming a legalized teacher. After a very careful review of the branches constituting the common-school course, he took a teacher's examination under Prof. Zimmerman, county superintendent, and received a license from that gentleman entitling him to teach in the schools of Noble county. For some time thereafter he was engaged in educational work in different parts of the county, and earned the repu-

tation of a very capable and popular instructor. The better to fit himself for his professional duties, he subsequently pursued the higher branches of learning in the Methodist Episcopal College at Fort Wayne, attending that institution during the spring and fall terms for three years, meantime devoting the winter seasons to teaching in the country schools. Being obliged to rely entirely upon his own resources, Mr. Franks frequently found himself with but limited means at his command, and in order to meet his expenses while in college at different times turned his hand to any honest employment he could find. By sawing wood for other students and doing such odd jobs as came his way, he was at length enabled to complete the prescribed course in the year 1881.

Soon after leaving college Mr. Franks occupied a position as traveling salesman for the Flint & Walling Manufacturing Company, of Kendallville, in which capacity he visited a very large territory in the middle and western states. While thus engaged he established branch houses for his firm at Columbus, Ohio, and Cedar Rapids, Iowa, building up a large and lucrative business at the former place, where he made his headquarters for about five years. He continued to represent the firm on the road and to look after their interests in the above cities until 1897, when by reason of failing health he was obliged to resign his position and turn his attention to less onerous work. In the spring of 1897 he came to Kendallville and engaged in the real estate business, including loans, etc., and to this he has since confined his attention with most encouraging financial results. Mr. Franks' real estate tran-

sactions have brought him into relation with the majority of business men in Kendallville and throughout Noble county, and his reputation as a shrewd and honorable dealer has become much more than local. He has done a vast amount of business in his line, making many large sales in various parts of northern Indiana and effecting fully four-fifths of realty sales and trades in the city of Kendallville and surrounding country. He is progressive in all the term implies, not only taking advantage of every opportunity in his line but creating opportunities where they do not exist. In western parlance, he is a "hustler," knowing well what to do and how to do it in order to realize the most liberal results. His success since locating in Kendallville has far surpassed his expectations and the amount of business upon his hands at the present time keeps him fully employed, indeed, rushed, to meet engagements with his numerous patrons.

Mr. Franks has been twice married—the first time on the 25th of December, 1882, to Miss Abbie A. Jones, daughter of Pomery and Luthenia Jones. This union was severed by the death of Mrs. Franks on the 2d day of March, 1884, and in the year 1887, May 19, the second marriage was solemnized with Miss Allie Weston, daughter of Emory and Sarah S. Weston, of Wayne township, Noble county. Mrs. Franks was born on a farm in the above township, October 8, 1866, and is the mother of three children: Emory, Esther and George, of whom the last named died in infancy. Mr. and Mrs. Franks are active members of the Methodist church in Kendallville, are interested in all the good work of the congregation and are

highly appreciated for what they have done toward all lines of religious activity. Mr. Franks has held various official positions in the church besides being an earnest friend of the Sunday-school, much of the success of which is due to his efforts. Fraternally he is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, with which he has been connected since 1882.

Mr. Franks is a self-made man and as such ranks with the most thrifty and prosperous citizens in the city of his choice. His life forcibly illustrates what can be accomplished by concentration of purpose together with indomitable perseverance, directed and controlled by correct moral principles. He is a fine representative of American manhood and possesses a character marked by integrity and a high sense of honor. Genial and kind in disposition, he is popular with the public and in the social circles of his town is held in the highest regard.

Phineas Franks, father of Spurgeon C., was born near Morristown, Fayette county, Penn., in the year 1824. He married in his native state Nancy Buttermore, of Connellsville, and reared a family of three children, Mary Ann, George B. and Spurgeon C. The mother departed this life in Vernon county, Mo., in the spring of 1874; the father died October 19, 1901, killed by a falling tree.

SAMUEL B. BRILLHART.

The well-known subject of this sketch and ex-postmaster of Kendallville, Noble county, Ind., was born on a farm in Stark county, Ohio, August 23, 1842. He was ed-

uated in the public schools of his native county, and lived on his father's farm until 1862, in April of which year he came to Kendallville, and engaged with his brothers, J. S. and Andrew Brillhart, in the flouring-mill business until 1872, when he purchased the interest of his brothers in the mill and continued to operate it on his own account until 1890, when the plant succumbed to destruction by fire.

Mr. Brillhart was then employed by McCray Brothers, dealers in refrigerators and conductors of a cold storage establishment, as traveling salesman, and acted in this capacity until 1898, when in February he was appointed postmaster of Kendallville by President McKinley—since then most foully assassinated. Mr. Brillhart at once entered upon the performance of the duties of this responsible office and gave the utmost satisfaction to the postoffice department and to the public, being one of the most capable men who had ever held the position.

Mr. Brillhart married, in Canton, Ohio, May 28, 1873, Miss Zoe A. Owen, also a native of Stark county, born August 23, 1849, and a daughter of Robert and Harriet Owen, the latter of whom died in Stark county in 1865. Mrs. Brillhart was formerly a teacher of recognized merit in the Canton high school, and is a lady of many womanly graces and accomplishments. She has borne her husband one child, Don O., who is a graduate from the literary department of the University of Michigan, where he studied four years, and during that period took a course of one year in the law department. Mr. Brillhart is a Mason of high degree. He is also a member of the I. O. O. F. lodge and of the Kendallville lodge of K. of P.—facts

which of themselves speak for his high standing as a citizen and his intelligence as a man.

Christian Brillhart, father of Samuel B., was born in York county, Penn., in the last part of the eighteenth century. He was a farmer by occupation and died near Canton, Ohio, when almost eighty years of age. He married Miss Mary Ann Utz, also a native of York county, and born about the beginning of the nineteenth century, and she also died near Canton, Ohio, when likewise about eighty years old. These parents had a family of twelve children, nine of whom reached manhood and womanhood, and were named, in order of birth, as follows: Jacob S., Andrew, Elizabeth, Mary, John, Henrietta, Lydia, Samuel B. and Ella. Three children died in infancy or childhood.

Mr. Brillhart and wife and son stand very high in the esteem of the residents of Kendallville, and Mr. Brillhart has won for himself an enduring reputation as a good postmaster, a good citizen, and, above all, as a good man. As a public official Mr. Brillhart was polite, affable and obliging, and prompt to meet the requirements of the public as far as the regulations of the postoffice department permitted, and as a citizen no duty due to his fellow-citizens has ever been neglected. His son is rising in his profession, and Mr. and Mrs. Brillhart have every reason to feel content with their lot in life.

WILLIAM J. LASHO.

William J. Lasho is no stranger to the citizens of Noble county, Ind., as he has been an honored resident of Jefferson township,

this county, for many years. He was born in Lewis county, N. Y., August 10, 1838, and there grew to manhood, leaving that locality to make his home in Fond du Lac, Wis., where he remained two years. Returning to the state of his nativity, he was again seized with a spirit of discontent with his surroundings and once again turned his face toward the setting sun. Reaching Indiana, he settled in Elkhart county and there remained ten years, when the superior advantages of Noble county appealed to his judgment and he became a resident of this flourishing community, locating on the property he now owns. He has one hundred and twenty acres of fine land, every foot of which is suitable for cultivation, Mr. Lasho having ditched and drained it. He has placed many stable improvements on his land, and is one of the best farmers in this vicinity, thoroughly understanding the various details of his work and knowing exactly what to expect from his labors.

Mr. Lasho was married in White Pigeon, Mich., to Miss Sarah I. Rice, who was born in Portage county, Ohio, July 27, 1836, and is a daughter of Sylvanus and Mary M. (Curtis) Rice. Mr. Rice was born in the state of New York and was reared to manhood in the county of Huron, Ohio, in which state he married Mary M. Curtis, who was born in Portage county in 1816. They moved to Noble county, Ind., about 1838, and after residing in Wayne township a few years returned to Ohio. Later they came to this state again and located in Elkhart county, which was their home for many years. Mr. Rice died in Lagrange county, Ind., at about seventy years of age, and his wife in Rome City when upward of sixty years.

Four children were born to them, who grew to maturity, Mrs. Lasho being the eldest. Mr. Lasho has three sons, William Franklin, Edward Eugene and Wallace G. Mr. Lasho is one of those genial, cordial men who make friends with all and who is held in high esteem.

JACOB V. PRICKETT.

Prominent among the successful farmers and stock raisers of Noble township and for many years an honored citizen of the county of Noble is Jacob V. Prickett, a native of Ohio, born on the 2d day of March, 1839. The scene of his childhood home is in Logan county, where his parents, Nicholas and Elizabeth (Plumb) Prickett, settled in a very early day. Nicholas Prickett and family came to Noble county, Ind., the year in which the subject of this sketch was born, and settled in the township of Noble one mile from Wolf Lake, where he and wife both subsequently died, the former at the age of fifty and the latter in her fortieth year. They were the parents of ten children, the majority of whom grew to maturity, Jacob V. being the third in order of birth.

On the home farm in Noble township Jacob V. passed the years of his youth and early manhood, and during his minority attended such schools as the country at the time afforded, obtaining a knowledge of the branches constituting the curriculum. Reared to agricultural pursuits, he decided to make farming his life work, and on attaining his majority he began tilling the soil, first on the old homestead and later on land of his own.

On the 10th day of October, 1863, Mr. Prickett was united in the bonds of wedlock to Miss Anna Starkey, who was born in the township of Noble, January 3, 1842, her parents being among the early pioneers of this section of the country. Frederick E. Starkey, father of Mrs. Prickett, was born in Pennsylvania, and her mother, whose maiden name was Lucretia Mullin, first saw the light of day in the state of Ohio. These parents came to Noble county early in the 'thirties and did much in a quiet way to promote the growth and development of the community which they assisted to found. Mr. Starkey died in the prime of life, aged fifty-one, his widow surviving him a number of years, departing this life at the advanced age of eighty-six. Of their family of six children, Mrs. Prickett was the third in order; she was reared in Noble township, attended the district schools and became one of the popular young ladies of the neighborhood where she lived.

After marriage Mr. Prickett moved to a farm in the township of Washington, where he lived about nine years, removing at the expiration of that period to the place in Noble township where he has since resided. On taking possession of his farm, there were few improvements worthy of note, the land being covered with a dense forest, to remove which and fit the soil for cultivation required many years of hard, unremitting toil. In due season his labors were rewarded and as years went by many improvements were added, until at the present time the place, consisting of seventy-three acres, is one of the best and most successfully tilled in the township.

Mr. Prickett is a practiced farmer and

takes great pride in keeping his home in fine condition and fully up to date. He believes agriculture second to no other calling in dignity and respectability, and his influence has done much to awaken and keep alive an interest in every department of farm labor. He is also a man of public spirit, taking an active interest in the affairs of his township and county and exerting a wholesome influence in behalf of all measures calculated to promote the country's material and moral advancement.

Mr. and Mrs. Prickett have had five children, namely: Edwin L. E.; Ella, who died in infancy; Dell, wife of S. W. Stults; Alice, who married Prof. E. L. Adair, of Albion; and Charles H. In religion Mr. Prickett subscribes to the creed of the Free Will Baptist church, to which body his wife also belongs. They are active in all the good work of their congregation and stand high in the confidence and esteem of their many friends in Noble township and elsewhere.

JAMES W. WRIGHT.

Since the dawn of experience first shed its glimmering ray upon the reflex action of man and pointed out to him the necessity of preparation for coming days by recalling to his mind what he had found to be requisite in the past, agriculture has been the great source of supply through which he has secured, either directly or indirectly, by tilling the soil, all he possesses that makes life comfortable and happy, and to this class does the subject of this sketch belong.

James W. Wright, now a resident of

Kendallville, Noble county, Ind., was born on his father's farm in section 22, Wayne township, April 1, 1846, and on this old homestead he passed fifty-three years of his useful life, his being one of the oldest families in the township, and there he attended the district schools.

Mr. Wright was married, in Kendallville, February 4, 1869, to Miss Mary A. Gallup, a native of Saratoga county, N. Y., born December 21, 1849, and a daughter of Rufus and Abigail (Reynolds) Gallup. This marriage has been blessed with two children—Martha E., wife of Charles Isbell, and residing in Kendallville; and Nellie G., wife of J. Claude Thomas, who is engaged as cableman for the Home Telephone Company.

Mr. Wright has always been identified since reaching his majority with the Republican party, and his first office was that of trustee of Wayne township, to which he was appointed to fill a vacancy caused by the death of Charles McMillen, and executed its duties so satisfactorily that at the termination of the term for which he was appointed he was elected to succeed himself and held the position about seven years.

Mr. Wright has followed agricultural pursuits since his youthful day and still owns two hundred and ninety acres of good land in Wayne township, of which he was one of the most respected and honorable residents until his removal to Kendallville in the spring of 1899, and here also he is equally respected as a useful citizen and sagacious party man.

In church work Mr. Wright has also taken an ardent and active interest, as he has been a consistent and faithful member of the

Methodist Protestant church since his twenty-third year of age and has served in the office of trustee and superintendent. He has always been very liberal in contributing financially to the defrayment of the expenses of his congregation and in aiding the church morally, willingly devoting his time on all occasions in advancing its interests and by his example extending its influence. Mr. Wright is, indeed, public spirited in a marked degree, and does all in his power to advance the public good in every way possible.

James Wright, the deceased father of James W. Wright, was born at Berhill, Sussex, England, December 11, 1815, and came to America when eighteen years old. Some five years later, in Knox county, Ohio, which was then his home, he married Miss Amelia Finch, who was born in Knox county, Ohio, January 11, 1815. In the spring of 1843 James Wright, with his wife and four children, came to Noble county, Ind., and settled in section 22, Wayne township, where he lived until 1876, when he removed with his wife to Kendallville, where his death occurred July 22, 1881. His widow then returned to the old homestead in Wayne township and made her home with her son James W., with whom she passed the remainder of her days, dying July 8, 1890.

To Mr. and Mrs. James Wright were born seven children, to-wit: Sarah, who is the widow of Jacob Shaffer; Mary, the deceased wife of Simon Weaver, passed away near Brimfield, Ind.; Margaret is the widow of Noah Weaver; James W., the subject proper of this sketch; William C.; Frances, who is the wife of David Browand; Louisa, who is married to Alonzo D. Whitford;

These children were reared in the faith of the Methodist Protestant church, in which faith their honored parents passed away.

It will be seen from the foregoing record that James W. Wright descends from what may be termed pioneer ancestry, and, as has been remarked, from one of the oldest representative families of Noble county, whose respected name, won by pure lives and useful deeds, will endure as long as that of the county itself.

JAMES N. HARVEY.

For honesty and thrift the Americans turn to Scotland. A man with Scotch blood in his veins is almost invariably trusted by everybody. His work is sure to be honestly done; his word always is as good as his bond. An excellent illustration of these statements may be found in the character of James N. Harvey.

He was born on a farm in Ashland county, Ohio, December 8, 1842. His parents were both born in Scotland, his father, George Harvey, June 21, 1807, and his mother, Mary Bremner, July 21, 1807. They were married May 25, 1830, came to America six years later and settled in Ashland county, Ohio. In April, 1853, after a residence there of seventeen years they came to Noble county, Ind., and settled in Jefferson township. In the fall of 1873, after a residence of upward of twenty years in Jefferson township, they moved to Albion, where they spent the remainder of their lives. Mrs. Harvey died, March 6, 1886, when nearly eighty years of age, and Mr.

Harvey died September 22, 1893, being eighty-six years old.

George Harvey and his son, A. D. C. Harvey, were engaged in contract work. They erected the county infirmary and other public buildings of the county, except the present court house, and the Scotch reputation for honesty was worthily and thoroughly upheld by them.

Mr. George Harvey was the father of eight children, of whom six grew to manhood and womanhood: Jane, Alexander D. C., John W., James N., Robert and Charles Levi W. Jane, the daughter, is the wife of Thomas Beymer.

James N. Harvey came to Noble county with his parents in 1853, and continued to live with them until 1870. In that year he married and settled on the farm where he still lives. His farm comprises one hundred and twenty acres, well improved and operated by all of the latest machinery known to agricultural science.

The date of James N. Harvey's marriage is February 2, 1870. The maiden name of his wife was Isabella Johnston. She was a daughter of John and Elizabeth Johnston, who, like Mr. Harvey's parents, were both natives of Scotland. They came to America in 1854 and settled originally in Richland county, Ohio, where Mr. Johnston died in May, 1881. They had four children: James T., William M., Mary M. and Isabella. The last named, who later became the wife of James N. Harvey, was born in Scotland, September 10, 1847.

Mr. and Mrs. Harvey are the parents of one son: John W. Mr. Harvey has always taken an active interest in county affairs and with his wife has taken an active part in

church matters. Both are members of the United Brethren in Christ church, where their sturdy Scotch qualities show forth to great advantage.

CYRUS CHRISTIAN BEYER.

In this review are briefly outlined the principal facts in the career of one of Kendallville's most illustrious citizens—prominent by reason of his remarkable success in the business world and his honorable principles in all of life's activities. Coming to this city at a comparatively recent date, he has already won distinction as a leading man of affairs besides steadily maintaining a high character in every walk and avenue in which his superior abilities have been directed.

Cyrus Christian Beyer is an American by naturalization, having been born in Gensungen, near Cassel, Germany, on the 13th day of February, 1855. His father, August Beyer, also a native of the above place, died in 1859, and the mother before her marriage was Mary Eckhart, born and reared in the old country. Cyrus C., the fourth of a family of five children, spent his youthful years in the place of his birth, and at the age of fourteen entered upon an apprenticeship to learn the cabinet-maker's trade. After serving three years and becoming a proficient workman, he carried out a resolution of long standing by coming to the United States, where he was led to believe better opportunities awaited young men than could be found in the overcrowded fatherland.

Mr. Beyer landed upon the shores of the

new world in 1872, and immediately thereafter came west as far as Goshen, Ind., where he worked at his trade for a period of five years. While thus engaged he met with good success, and by carefully saving his earnings laid by sufficient capital to enable him to embark in a more remunerative enterprise a little later. On account of ill health he was obliged to give up manual labor, and in consequence thereof turned his attention to a business requiring less physical exertion, to-wit, the buying and shipping of butter, eggs and poultry. He embarked in the latter enterprise at Warsaw, Ind., in partnership with his brothers, J. F. and J. E. Beyer, and soon built up an extensive business which grew to such proportions as to render a branch house necessary. After remaining one year in Warsaw Mr. Beyer established a branch office at North Manchester and remained in control of the same for ten years, meanwhile building up the largest and most successful business in the line of butter, eggs, poultry and general produce in northern Indiana, if not in the entire state. The better to enlarge the trade and meet the constantly increasing demands from eastern markets, the Beyer brothers, in the fall of 1891, established another branch at Kendallville, the management of which has since devolved upon Cyrus C. Here, as elsewhere, the business grew and prospered and at this time it is one of the largest and most successful enterprises in the city. Additional to the places mentioned the firm now have branches in Logansport, Monticello, Wabash, Huntington, Goshen, Waterloo and Angola, Ind., Sturgis, Mich., and Bryan, Ohio, besides maintaining local offices in Boston, Mass., Providence, R. I.,

and New York City. The eastern branch of the firm as now constituted was incorporated under the name of the Beyer Brothers Commission Company, with a present capital stock of one hundred thousand dollars—J. E. Beyer, president; S. M. Knoop, treasurer; and Charles M. Lucas, general manager. During the last few years the business has grown to mammoth proportions and the reputation of the firm throughout the country is second to that of no other commercial enterprise. From a comparatively modest beginning, the energetic men composing the company have steadily extended their operations, gradually absorbing a number of local firms in various towns and cities, until they now command the trade in Indiana and a large part of Ohio and southern Michigan. Quoted *A No. 1* by all commercial agencies, they feel deservedly proud of their reputation as clear-headed, far-sighted business men, and, judging the future by their past experience, it is safe to predict for them a still more extensive and successful career in the years to come.

In the management of the Kendallville branch Cyrus C. Beyer has demonstrated remarkable acumen as a business man whose sound judgment and profound insight have never been at fault. With a general oversight extending throughout a large area of territory, he keeps himself closely in touch with the people through his agents, and, by carefully studying the markets, knows when and how to purchase to the best advantage and when to ship in order to obtain the most liberal prices for the products handled. He has proven a valuable accession to the ranks of Kendallville's most progressive business men, and like the other members of his firm,

his name is widely and favorably known in business circles throughout Indiana and other states. Like the majority of successful men, he is self-made, his present high standing in the commercial world having been reached mainly through his own exertion. Possessing but moderate advantages in youth, and dependent almost entirely for advancement upon himself, he has arisen by gradations from obscurity to a most commanding station among the citizens of his adopted state. Such a career impresses itself upon the mind and thought of a great and growing commonwealth and secures for its possessor an enviable standing, not only as an intelligent, wide-awake man of affairs but as a public-spirited citizen in every walk and avenue of life.

Mr. Beyer was married in Warsaw, Ind., November 18, 1882, to Miss Melissa C. Baker, daughter of Nelson and Phena Baker—the father formerly a prominent citizen of that city. Mrs. Beyer is a native of Warsaw, and has presented her husband with three sons, namely: August C., Forest B. and Arthur, all intelligent and promising youths.

Since becoming a resident of Kendallville Mr. Beyer has manifested a commendable interest in the city's welfare, being at the present time a member of the municipal council, in the deliberation of which he takes an active part. He is an advocate of all enterprises calculated to advance the industrial and business growth of the place, and his influence is always exerted in behalf of a high standard of citizenship. Fraternally he belongs to Kendallville Lodge, No. 109, K. of P., and is active in disseminating the principles of the order.

CHARLES F. HOLSINGER.

The German and his descendants are the personages who have made this fair land of America to become, by their aid, one of the greatest nations of to-day in agriculture, commerce and manufactures. They have always been noted as a race for their industry and economical lives and have inculcated the same virtues to their children. Mr. Holsinger, the subject of this sketch, traces his lineage to the German, and more recently to the Pennsylvania German stock, whose descendants are important factors all through the great west.

Charles F. Holsinger was born February 17, 1853, in Noble county, Ind., and is the third in a family of eight children, four sons and four daughters, born to John and Mary A. (Stroman) Holsinger. There are six of the children yet living; four are residents of Indiana and Sylvester W. and Sarah E. are residents of Los Angeles, Cal.

Father Holsinger was born in Stark county, Ohio, January 9, 1817, and died July 21, 1885. He was reared as an agriculturist, came to Lagrange county, Ind., in 1841, and here took up his chosen calling as a tiller of the soil. He began as a poor man, but by his industry accumulated a competency well worthy of emulation. In 1848 he came to Orange township, Noble county, and about 1857 sold his first farm and purchased seven hundred and fifteen acres in the same township and upon this estate he erected, in 1873, one of the finest brick residences in the county. He left to his children not only a rich inheritance in property, but great integrity of character.

Mr. Holsinger was a stalwart Republi-

can and was a great admirer of Lincoln, but never sought for public emolument. In religious sentiment he was a Methodist, and his wife was a member of the Baptist church.

Mother Holsinger was born possibly in Pennsylvania, February 1, 1829, and died July 11, 1875. Charles F. Holsinger has been reared in Noble county, Ind., and has been engaged as a stock raiser and agriculturist. He received his education in the common schools and the Wolcottville high school, and was a teacher in Noble county in 1871-72-73.

Mr. Holsinger has been married twice; first, with Miss Elizabeth A. Garmire, November 20, 1873, and three sons and one daughter were born to this marriage—all living, viz: Jesse G., who is now a telegrapher on the Wabash Railroad at Benton, Ind., and is wedded to Miss Ora Marshall; Ray C., now a student at Marion, Ind., in telegraphy. He finished the common school in 1897, receiving his diploma; in 1900 he graduated from the Rome City high school, and in 1901 completed the commercial course at Angola, Ind. Grace B. is in the last year of the high school course at Rome City. She has taken instrumental and vocal music lessons and loves Latin and physiology. Fred W. is in the seventh grade of the common schools.

Mrs. Holsinger was born in Lagrange county, Ind., January 30, 1855, and died May 29, 1889, a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. She was a daughter of William and Barbara (Shultz) Garmire, was reared in Lagrange county, Ind., and there educated. She was a lady of fine judgment and ideality, was an admirable helpmeet to her husband and loved her home.

Her father was born September 22, 1816, and died February 28, 1901. He was one of the pioneers of this part of Indiana and a gentleman of sterling character.

Mr. Holsinger chose for his second wife, Miss Mary Lenora Myers; they were married September 28, 1890, and three children have been born, two sons and one daughter, viz: Rhua May is in the third grade and is bright in her school work; Neil F. is in the second grade, and is a bright little boy; Waldo Francis is deceased.

Mrs. Holsinger was born September 1, 1865, in Noble county, and reared in this county. She finished the common school course and was a student at the old Methodist Episcopal college at Fort Wayne for one term. She had taken advanced instruction both in instrumental and vocal music. She is a lady whose cheerful manner and grace well adorn the home and add friends wherever she mingles. She is a member of the Rathbone Sisters, No. 186, and was excellent senior, at Rome City; is also a member of the L. O. T. M., No. 48, at Wolcottville, Ind., and was chaplain one year. She is a member of the Lutheran Evangelical church at Wolcottville, and prominent in the Sunday-school, having been a teacher for years, as well as secretary.

Mrs. Holsinger's father is a native of Noble county, born September 19, 1843, is a merchant at Wolcottville and a prosperous citizen. He traces his lineage to the German and from Maryland. He is a staunch Democrat, is a member of the I. O. O. F., and a Methodist. Mrs. Myers, the mother, died when Mrs. Holsinger was a child of about two years.

Mr. Holsinger is a Republican, first vot-

ed for R. B. Hayes, and has supported every Republican candidate since. Fraternally he is a member of the K. of P. lodge, No. 460, Rome City, Ind., and also of the K. O. T. M., No. 68, at Wolcottville.

In 1883 Mr. Holsinger took charge of the old homestead as a renter till his father's death and then he purchased part of this estate. In 1885 he began to be interested in the raising of Holstein cattle, and continued in this business till 1897. He is well known all through northern Indiana as a breeder of fine stock. He had a sale in 1897, gave a grand dinner and fed over three hundred people. Col. F. M. Wood, of Lincoln, Neb., was the auctioneer. Mr. Holsinger was eminently successful in this business, and shipped cattle to different parts of the state. He comes from a prominent and well-known family and is a gentleman of integrity. He has one of the finest homes in the township of Orange, and this full life record will be handed down to his children and will be held sacred in the years to come. The record of C. F. Holsinger of the "Riverside Stock Farm," will be given a prominent place in the genealogy of Noble county, and Alvord's History.

REV. WILLIAM WESLEY LOVETT.

Under the form of government adopted by our forefathers those matters pertaining to creed or sect were carefully avoided, thus giving to all that opportunity for growth and development along such lines as each might determine. One of the greatest and most beneficent results thus obtained was

the elimination of much of that bigotry and spirit of intolerance which surrounded and impeded the progress of Christianity from the early days of the sixteenth century down to the closing of the eighteenth, during the last quarter of which the Independence of the American colonies was happily secured. Hence, the broad and liberal views now practiced by the various denominations toward each other has had a tendency to harmonize the former conflicting elements of communities. It is therefore far more satisfactory to listen to a discourse based upon the broad and Christianizing teaching of the Gospel, and he whose biography is herewith presented has long enjoyed the distinction of being one of Noble county's ablest divines.

Born in Canton, Ohio, February 17, 1839, William Wesley Lovett there passed the first sixteen years of his life. He then visited his father (then residing in Newark, N. J.), for one year, and about the year 1856 came to Lagrange county, Ind., in company with an elder brother. Here he was employed for about four years on a farm, when he began the study of theology with a view of entering the ministry. After a brief period of self-culture he placed himself under the immediate instruction of Elder John Martin, applying himself with the utmost diligence to his studies, and soon became quite familiar with the recondite questions which the layman leaves to the elucidation of his pastor. Having thoroughly fitted himself for his life-work he was presented for ordination and the ceremony of consecration to the sacred calling was performed October 16, 1867, at Syracuse, Ind., in the Church of God. His first pastorate was in Milford township, Lagrange county, where

he remained for two years. He then accepted the circuit of Kosciusko county, which received his earnest attention for three years, when the appointment to the charge at Zanesville, Wells county, again changed the scene of his labors.

The numerous changes made necessary by conditions unlooked for brought him to the pastorate of this church three separate times; also three times to the church at Syracuse. From the latter place he was assigned to the Mission church at Fort Wayne, Ind., where he remained four years, and then settled in Wolcottville, Noble county, at the same time serving the congregation at Butler, Dekalb county. At this period the serious illness of his wife became more alarming and he accepted a charge which took him to Buda, hoping it would prove beneficial to her, but only remained one year, returning to Wolcottville. Since 1879 the health of Mrs. Lovett has been such that he has almost entirely ceased from active labor in the ministry, but sometimes responds to the calls made upon him from different places. Clear, forcible and logical, it becomes a pleasure to listen to his discourses, whether the result of careful preparation for some special occasion or an extempore dissertation upon any question of a theological character.

Rev. Lovett was married first in Milford township, Lagrange county, on October 28, 1857, to Miss Mary Louisa Menely, who was born in Lancaster, Penn. She passed away after a lingering illness in Milford township, at the age of thirty-three. Four children were born to them, namely: Catherine Elнора, now the wife of Rev. Sidney McNeal; John Rodman, who died before reaching the age

of twenty; David William and George A. Of these surviving children, Catherine A. was educated in the common schools and later became a successful teacher in Lagrange and Allen counties; her husband has charge of the Christian church at Wyatt, Ind., and to him she has borne four children. David William, a prosperous resident of Kendallville, and is married to Alberta Maybee. George A. graduated from the common schools, taught school two terms in Noble county and then attended the Church of God College, at Findlay, Ohio, from which he was graduated and then became principal of the Wolcottville high school, a position he retained three years; he next entered the Indiana State University at Bloomington, took a post-graduate course and was then called to Hebron, Ind., as superintendent of the city schools, which position he has held the past three years. He married Miss Lillian Avan, a graduate of Findlay College and a daughter of Rev. Avan, a minister of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Mr. Lovett was next married in Fort Wayne, November 25, 1875, to Miss Susie Lowman, who was born in Clark county, Ohio, December 7, 1838.

The father of Rev. Lovett was Rodman Lovett, who was born in Lancaster, Penn. The mother was a Miss Catherine Martin, a sister of Rev. John Martin. She also was a native of Lancaster county, Penn., but died in Stark county, Ohio, when forty-two years of age, and the father at Rome City, Ind., in his eighty-fifth year. They were the parents of seven children, of whom William W. was the third. Rev. Lovett's great-grandfather was a blacksmith, and was located at Harper's Ferry during the Revo-

lutionary war, where he was kept busy readjusting the flints on guns.

Rev. Lovett in his political sentiments is a stalwart Republican and has let his voice be heard in the advocacy of its doctrines. He was selected or chosen to make the memorial address at Rome City, upon the tragic death of the lamented McKinley.

Rev. Lovett is still an active promoter in the cause of religion and many years, it is believed, are yet to be added to round out the useful sphere to which his life has been so worthily devoted.

WILLARD RUMBAUGH.

Emerson has said that the true history of a nation is told in the lives of the better class of citizens, so, in presenting the record of Mr. Rumbaugh, of Swan township, is presented a portion of the history of the mercantile field of Noble county.

Mr. Rumbaugh was born in Seneca county, Ohio, January 20, 1858, and is the second in a family of four children, two sons and two daughters, born to George and Martha (Pike) Rumbaugh; a full review of these worthy parents, of Orange township, and the family, is fully presented elsewhere in this volume.

Mr. Rumbaugh was an infant when his parents came to Noble county, Ind., and here he was reared on a farm till his majority, receiving in the meantime a good practical common-school education. At the age of twenty-two he returned to his native state of Ohio and took up the study of telegraphy and worked for the United States Express

Company at Piqua and Sycamore, Ohio, remained two years, then returned to Indiana, spent a short time, and then went to Cherokee county, Kans., and began as a salesman, first of agricultural implements for a short time; then went to Hallowell, Kans., as a salesman in general merchandise, was there two years, and thence went to Fredonia, Kans., and again was employed as a merchandise salesman. Whilst there he met Miss Fannie Petty, was wedded November 12, 1884, and three children, all sons, graced this marriage, of whom two are living, viz: Leo C., who is a student in the well-known college or University of Notre Dame, his special delight being history; Harrison is in the fourth grade. Mrs. Rumbaugh was born in Labette county, Kans., May 2, 1869, and is a daughter of John and Lou (Pritchard) Petty. There were three children in the family, but of these Mrs. Rumbaugh is the only survivor. She was educated in the common schools and was also a select school-teacher for young ladies. Socially Mrs. Rumbaugh is a member of the W. R. C. at Albion, Ind.

In 1887 Mr. and Mrs. Rumbaugh came to Noble county, Orange township, and in a short time Mr. Rumbaugh was engaged as salesman with the well-known firm of J. D. Black, of Albion, with whom he remained for seven and one-half years; he next located in La Otto in 1896, with a limited capital and started a general store. He has by his courteous treatment to his patrons built up a lucrative business and enjoys the full confidence which is due him. He is assisted by his amiable and competent wife, and by their united efforts they do an annual business of fifteen thousand dollars, which is increasing constantly. They own their busi-

ness place and their comfortable, commodious residence, and besides Mr. Rumbaugh is engaged in the coal industry. Much commendation is due this sterling couple.

Mr. Rumbaugh is a stalwart Republican and cast his first presidential vote for the lamented Garfield.

Mr. Rumbaugh was a teacher in the public schools of the county of Noble for five years. He received his first appointment as postmaster at La Otto, April 17, 1897, and he still is the incumbent, as there has been universal satisfaction expressed by all the patrons. Mr. Rumbaugh believes in sound money and good government, and was a great admirer of the McKinley policy.

Fraternally Mr. Rumbaugh is a member of the M. W. of A., Camp No. 8001, at La Otto, and has been banker for the last two years. The camp is in a flourishing state. Mr. and Mrs. Rumbaugh are citizens of sterling integrity.

JOHN B. RENKENBERGER.

Ex-county commissioner of Noble county and ex-township trustee of Swan township, Noble county, Ind., was born on a farm in Beaver township, Mahoning county, Ohio, March 1, 1831, of greatly reputable and honored parents, and in his native county was reared to manhood. On approaching his majority, he apprenticed himself for two years to the saddler's trade, feeling that a knowledge of some calling or other would make him an independent wage-winner, go where he might in the wide world under ordinary circumstances. Having finished his apprenticeship, he visited several places,

working as a journeyman wherever he could find profitable employment until such time as he had accumulated means sufficient to establish himself in business on his own account, which he eventually did at Lewistown, Mahoning county, Ohio, and prospered in his undertaking for three years, when, having married, he sought a wider field of industry in the pursuit of agriculture in Noble county, Ind., in 1852.

Mr. Renkenberger entered upon matrimony at a comparatively early age, as his nuptials were celebrated in Mahoning county, Ohio, April 1, 1849, when he wedded Miss Lydia Renkenberger, who was born January 1, 1830, in Columbiana county, Ohio. In May, 1852, two children having been born to him meanwhile, Mr. Renkenberger brought his family to Noble county, Ind., and purchased and settled on the farm which he still occupies in Swan township. Since his residence here his children have increased from two in number to eight, and these are named in order of birth as follows: Horace O.; Thomas C.; Hiram A.; Tryphena M., who is the wife of William H. Munger, of Allen township; James D., who died February 7, 1860, in his third year; Ida B., who is the wife of James B. Fulk, of Swan township; F. Dell; and Nettie E., who is married to John O. Good, also of Swan township.

In politics Mr. Renkenberger has always been a firm adherent of the Democratic party, with which he has been very popular as well as very prominent in its councils. That he has held the full confidence of his party is shown by the fact that he had been elected township assessor of Swan township—an office he impartially filled for many

years; he was also elected trustee of Swan township, and likewise held that office several terms, being each term re-elected for having faithfully and efficiently discharged the duties thereof. Finally he was elected county commissioner on the Democratic ticket, and for one term filled this office in the most satisfactory manner.

Mr. Renkenberger has also been quite active in church work, having long been a member, with his wife, of the Hopewell Presbyterian congregation, and an elder for many years. The contributions to the maintenance of this church by Mr. and Mrs. Renkenberger have been liberal and steady, and the moral aid of both has been commendable in a marked degree. He is one of those broad-minded and good-hearted men who are ever ready to concede to others the right to follow their own convictions, provided they conscientiously adhere to them, and he despises the hypocrite as far as may be consistent with his far-reaching Christianity. He was never known to prevaricate or to violate the strict integrity which has been the rule of his long and useful life, which has now encompassed the allotted proverbial span of three score and ten years.

Mr. Renkenberger has been most successful as a farmer and at one time owned two hundred and fifteen acres of good land, but this number he has reduced to one hundred and thirty acres, on which he has erected excellent buildings that are ornaments to the neighborhood and models of neatness and convenience as farm structures, from his dwelling down to his stock pens and sheds. His land is all cleared and under cultivation as he has always had great faith in the virtues of industry and economy, and

his constant practice of these invaluable qualities and habits renders his example of inestimable value to the rising generation, to whom he is as a polar star to the mariner on the boundless waste of waters.

JOHN E. WALTERS.

Among the eminently successful men of Kendallville may be classed the gentleman whose brief biography is herewith presented. Monuments may crumble, descendants may move to distant regions and the resting-place of the honored dead may become a matter of indifference or oblivion, but the record of a life told in print remains a permanent monument and a frequent reminder of deeds accomplished in preceding generations. Such records, if delineating the lives of proper subjects, stimulate the youth of other generations to noble deeds and great activities. Foremost in laying the foundations of a community's success and promoting its subsequent thrift and prosperity is the intelligent, wide-awake, energetic man of business. In the lines that follow is represented the salient features in the life of one who by his own energy and persistence has successfully overcome many obstacles and gained for himself a competence and the esteem and good will of his fellow citizens.

Like many of the foremost men in the affairs of Noble county, John E. Walters is a native of Ohio. He was born October 29, 1833, in what is now Morrow county (then Richland), and is the son of Jacob and Rebecca (Edwards) Walters. The father died a number of years ago in the city

of Springfield, Ohio, while the mother departed this life in Jefferson township, Noble county, Ind. Until his sixteenth year John E. lived in the county and state of his nativity, meanwhile attending such schools as the country afforded and obtaining a fair knowledge of the branches then taught. About the year 1849 he came with his widowed mother to Noble county, Ind., and settled in Jefferson township, where he grew to maturity on a farm. When nearly twenty-one years of age he went to Albion, where he was variously employed until he engaged in the dry-goods business in partnership with Cornelius B. Phillips. The firm thus constituted lasted about two and a half years, when the stock was disposed of, Mr. Walters becoming associated with George Cosper in the same line of trade in the town of Brimfield. After carrying on a reasonably successful business for some months, Mr. Walters disposed of his interest in Brimfield and found a larger field for his operations in Kendallville, where he has since lived and prospered, meeting with success such as few achieve. He has been identified with the commercial and industrial interests of the city for a number of years and as a financier has earned a reputation second to that of no other in Noble county, indeed, being the peer in all that constitutes success in large and important undertakings of any man in the northern part of the state.

Mr. Walters has not confined his attention entirely to any single line, but by judiciously investing his surplus as it came to him from different enterprises, has invariably been rewarded with liberal returns. With characteristic forethought he purchased in 1871 ninety-two lots, favorably

situated, in Chicago, which proved one of his most fortunate ventures, as the rapid growth of the city caused his real estate to increase in value many fold. From this move alone he realized a handsome fortune, which, combined with his other successful transactions has made him one of the wealthy men of his section of the state. At the present time he owns in Kendallville two large business houses, seven dwellings, besides other valuable real estate in various parts of the county, among which is a splendid farm of one hundred and sixty acres in Green township. This place is in a high state of cultivation and returns him a fair share of the liberal income which he realizes every year. In fact, every enterprise or venture to which Mr. Walters has directed his attention has proven successful and in few hands could wealth be more properly placed. The distinguishing characteristics of his nature are strength of purpose, independence of thought and a determination to conquer every opposing obstacle. He possesses great energy and perseverance, and when he once undertakes a thing seems to know no such word as fail. His judgment on all matters of business policy is sound, and as a financier he is shrewd and far-seeing, though honorable and upright in all his business affairs. In matters of public interest Mr. Walters has always cheerfully co-operated. He takes a pardonable pride in the city of his residence and in many ways has contributed to its material prosperity. The various buildings erected by him have added largely to the beauty and general appearance of the place, while his large business interests have made him a

factor in advertising it as a favorable point for the investment of capital.

Though actively identified with the Democratic party for many years and an adviser in its councils and a worker in the ranks, Mr. Walters has never been an aspirant for official honors, the claims of his business being to him of much greater interest and value. In his fraternal relations he is a member of the Pythian brotherhood, belonging to Lodge No. 109, of Kendallville.

Mr. Walters is essentially a self-made man, and from an humble beginning has won his present high standing in the business world entirely through his own efforts. His career presents a series of continued successes, and throughout there has been attached to his name nothing savoring of disreputable practice. Directed and controlled by principles of honor and integrity, his life presents a striking example of what a young man can accomplish in the face of discouraging circumstances. His wife, formerly Miss Celia Brumback, was born in Dekalb county, Ind., in October, 1851. She has borne her husband two children, Edward B. and Charles.

DANIEL M. WHONSETLER.

The second in the order of birth of the three brothers belonging to this highly respected family, whose biographies will be found within the covers of this volume, is the gentleman whose name opens this sketch.

Daniel M. Whonsetler, son of Samuel and Susan (Simon) Whonsetler, was born in Wayne county, Ohio, January 6, 1844, and was there reared to agricultural pursuits on his father's farm. His education was acquired in a common school, and after finishing his own education he followed the vocation of a teacher for several years during the winter season, while during the summer season he devoted his time to assisting his father on the home place and in operating a threshing machine.

In the spring of 1878 Mr. Whonsetler came from Ohio to Swan township, Noble county, Ind., and until 1883 lived with his brother, Simon P. Whonsetler, although he had purchased a forty-acre tract of land in the township on first coming here. The cause of his remaining with his brother as long as he did is no doubt explained by the fact that his marriage took place in Swan township February 22, 1883, to Miss Malinda Crothers, the accomplished daughter of Nathan B. and Rebecca (Strous) Crothers, and was born in Green township, Noble county, Ind.

Daniel M. Whonsetler's homestead comprises one hundred and ninety-four acres, on which he has erected handsome and substantial buildings and has placed the soil in a good condition of cultivation, so that it will now compare favorably with any farm of its size in the township. He is a public-spirited gentleman and ready at all times to lend a helping hand to furthering the good of the township. He is active as a member of the Democratic party and has served one term as township trustee of Swan township, having been elected, of course, by a Demo-

cratic majority, with which he has always acted and acted effectually.

Mr. and Mrs. Whonsetler are members of the Ohio synod of the Lutheran church, in which Mr. Whonsetler has at different times filled important offices and to the maintenance of which he freely contributes.

Samuel Whonsetler, father of Daniel M., was born in Maryland and Mrs. Susanna (Simon) Whonsetler, mother of Daniel M., was a native of Columbiana county, Ohio. They had a family of eleven children, of whom Daniel M. was the second born, and both parents died in Wayne county, Ohio.

The attention of the reader is respectfully called to the biographies of Simon P. and Solomon L. Whonsetler, to be found on other pages of this work.

THOMAS R. TRUELOVE.

Although the English nation seldom had full sway over or had absolute control of the portion of the present territory of the United States known as New England, and that other portion now known as the middle States, it had for a century or more a foothold along the Atlantic coast from Vermont to the Floridas and left the strong impress of their sterling character upon the new nation formed for all time in 1776 as a permanency, and which impress exists until the present day through many of our laws and the predominating language of the land.

Thomas R. Truelove, in whose interest this sketch is compiled, is a son of an English-born gentleman named John Truelove,

a native of Lincolnshire, who on coming to America married in Richland county, Ohio, some years later, Miss Mary Downing, who was also born in England. In the fall of 1850 Mr. and Mrs. John Truelove came to Noble county, Ind., and settled on a farm in Swan township, where Mrs. Truelove died when about fifty-three years old and Mr. Truelove when sixty-five. These parents had a family of four children, viz.: Mary Ann, who was the wife of Peter Crawford and died in Allen township, Noble county, Ind.; William J.; Thomas R. and Joseph R.

Thomas R. Truelove was born on his father's homestead in Swan township February 24, 1851, and of this township he has always been a resident. He was married in Dekalb county, Ind., December 10, 1874, to Miss Roxana Embrey; who was born in Butler township in the county mentioned, March 19, 1854, after marriage at once settled on the farm they still occupy in Swan township, Noble county. The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas R. Truelove has been graced with six children, who were born and named in the following order: Martha R., who is married to Emanuel Scherick; Francis E., who is married to Anna Miller and has one son, Floyd; Albert, who married Lorena Simons; Lettie, who died in infancy; Nora E.; and Edna P.

John Embrey, the father of Mrs. Roxana Truelove, died in Missouri; his wife, who was prior to her marriage Miss Martha M. Hall, died in Dekalb county, Ind.

Mr. Truelove's farm in Swan township contains one hundred and eighty acres and is improved with a modern dwelling and excellent farm buildings, neat and tasty. The soil is well cultivated, and Mr. Truelove

has the reputation of being one of the best agriculturists in the township. In politics Mr. Truelove is a Republican and cast his first franchise for U. S. Grant. Of secret societies he is a member of the F. & A. M.

The Truelove family are good, steady-going members of the community and are greatly respected by all who know them. Mr. Truelove has a copy of an old family Bible, which is the oldest publication in the county of Noble. It bears the plain date of 1698, and is an heirloom of great value in the Truelove home.

JOHN MILLER.

The first family to settle in the thriving little town of La Otto, Noble county, Ind., was that of John Miller, a well-known manufacturer and business man. John Miller was born in Bavaria, Germany, May 14, 1827, and is a son of John and Gertrude (Miller) Miller, the former of whom died in Germany about the year 1830, leaving to the care of his widow his only child, the subject of this sketch. When young John was about ten years of age he was brought to America by his mother and step-father, who first located at Canal Fulton, Stark county, Ohio, where they resided several years and then came to Indiana and lived in Adams county until about 1846, when John came to Swan township, Noble county.

Mr. Miller began work in Noble county by clearing off land from its timber for other parties, as he began with nothing, and then went to Dekalb county, where he fol-

lowed farming and carpentering about two years; he then went back to Ohio and for years again engaged in carpentering in conjunction with cabinet-making in Columbiana county, after which he returned to DeKalb county, Ohio, and worked at cabinet-making in Butler township about two years, and then came back to Noble county, Ind., and settled in Swan township, re-engaged in cabinet-making and also purchased a small farm, which he conducted for several years.

During this interval Mr. Miller was instrumental in the laying out of the village of La Otto, where he erected a building to be used for the manufacture of bedsteads, as well as for sawmill purposes, and in this enterprise met with unqualified success. At the close of ten years he disposed of this business to the Banner Manufacturing Company, at that time manufacturing windmills, but retained an interest in the old concern and filled the combined position of secretary and treasurer from 1887 until 1892. During this time, also, Mr. Miller was engaged in the hardware trade but his store was destroyed by fire in 1892 and Mr. Miller sold what stock was rescued from the flames and the lot on which the building was located, but later, in 1897, engaged in the same line of business under the firm style of Miller & Roller, which firm is now doing a most prosperous trade. It carried a well-assorted stock of shelf hardware, tinware, paints, oils, farming implements and the usual variety of articles customarily found in such establishments, and fills a commercial position well appreciated by purchasers of its line of merchandise.

Mr. Miller was most happily married in October, 1854, to Miss Mary Simon, a daughter of Jonathan and Rachel (Yarian) Simon, in whose honor the postoffice known as Simon's Corners, in Swan township, was named, and of which Mr. Miller was postmaster for five years, when the office was discontinued. Mrs. Mary Miller was born in Columbiana county, Ohio, October 10, 1837, however, but has been a resident in Swan township, Noble county, Ind., since childhood. To the union of Mr. and Mrs. Miller have been born nine children, of whom the following are still living: Rebecca J., who is the wife of Charles W. Weller; Rachel Gertrude, who is married to Abraham Parrish; Effie, the wife of Samuel Hawver; John William; and Idella, widow of Harry Bailey. Mr. and Mrs. Miller are earnest and consistent members of the English Lutheran church and are among its chief supporters from a financial point of view, as well as in their moral, and in its good work. They are warm friends of public education and believe in the employment of the best teachers that money can pay for. Mr. Miller is also quite public spirited, is ever ready to aid in pushing along all projects designed for the common benefit, and is never backward in aiding them with his means. He is one of the most enterprising and useful citizens of La Otto, and during the many long years of his residence here has probably done more to promote the progress of the village than any other individual in the township, as he was the first to take up his abode here and has since watched over its growth with fatherly care. He has reared his family in respectability.

and they, like himself, enjoy the respect of all the residents of the township. Mr. Miller is a Prohibitionist and takes high ground on the subject of temperance

LEWIS CONLEY.

Among the many prominent Buckeye state men who live in Orange township, Noble county, Ind., is the subject of this brief biography, who was born in Crawford county, Ohio, July 31, 1844, and is consequently now in the prime of his active life which the sequel will show has been very active indeed.

Mr. Conley was a lad of nine years when he came with his father to Noble county, Ind., in 1853, and with him made his home on a farm until his enlistment in September, 1864, in Company A, First Indiana Heavy Artillery, in which he served nearly eleven months, when he was honorably discharged on account of the war having come to a close the preceding April. Mr. Conley's regiment was assigned to the Trans-Mississippi department, and was located in Louisiana and Arkansas. He well remembers the two great epochs in a soldier's life. At the surrender of Lee to Grant April 9, 1865, he was at Duvall's Bluff, Arkansas, and the boys in blue fired a genuine salute in honor of this great triumph of the Union forces, and just seven days subsequent the sad intelligence reached them of the assassination of President Lincoln, which had an opposite effect on the feelings of the soldiers. On his return to Noble county Mr. Conley engaged in his

life-long vocation of farming, in which he has met with uniform success, being an expert and industrious agriculturist. His farm comprises one hundred and thirty acres, which he keeps in an excellent state of cultivation and has improved with a fine dwelling and substantial barns and other necessary farm buildings and has converted it into one of the most productive tracts of its dimensions in Orange township.

Mr. Conley was first married in Orange township to Miss Sarah Fisher, a native of Ohio, and a daughter of Jacob Fisher. This lady was born in Seneca county, Ohio, on the 9th day of September, 1845, and to this union have been born three children, viz: Frederick E., who was struck by lightning and killed in Nodaway county, Mo., in September, 1892, when twenty-four years of age; Dora Lee; and Ila, who died when two years and eight months old. Mrs. Sarah Conley was called from earth August, 28, 1887, and Mr. Conley chose for his second wife Mrs. Jennie (Oliver) Haviland, a native of Lagrange county, Ind., and his present helpmate. Mrs. Conley was born in Johnson township, Lagrange county, Ind., November 21, 1865, and is a daughter of Thomas and Caroline (Martin) Oliver. Mr. Oliver was a pioneer of the state of Indiana, and was a Republican in politics; he is a member of the Evangelical church and is yet living, aged about eighty years. There were seven children, three sons and four daughters, in the Oliver family—six living and all residents of Lagrange and Noble counties. Mrs. Conley was educated in the common schools. Her first husband was Milo Haviland and one child was born to this union—Frank

Ray. He is in the eighth grade he is a bright student. He is fond of mathematics. Mrs. Conley is a member of the Ladies' Aid Society.

In politics Mr. Conley is a Democrat, and although an active member and supporter of his party at the polls has never manifested any personal desire for public office. His activity, as hinted at the opening of this sketch, has been confined to his personal affairs, which he has pushed forward with commendable zeal and realized for himself and family a comfortable and satisfactory income.

Mr. Conley and wife are members of the United Brethren church, to which they contribute freely of their means. Socially the Conley family stands among the best people of Orange township.

SIMON P. WHONSETLER.

The roll of Indiana's prominent and progressive men is not altogether made up of native-born citizens, as scores of its best farmers claim the Buckeye state as the place of their nativity, and such is the case with the subject of this sketch.

Simon P. Whonsetler was born on a farm in Canaan township, Wayne county, Ohio, November 4, 1841, received his education in the district schools and has followed agricultural pursuits throughout his whole life. October 13, 1870, he was married in his native county to Miss Anna Huntsberger, who was born on a farm in York county, Penn., June 18, 1847, and was about eight years of age when she was taken

by her parents to Wayne county, Ohio, where she grew to womanhood, and in the spring of 1871 came with her husband to Swan township, Noble county, Ind.

Samuel Whonsetler, the father of Simon P., was born in Maryland and married Susanna Simon, a native of Columbiana county, Ohio; they both died in Wayne county, Ohio, and left a family of eleven children, of whom Simon P. is the eldest.

Simon P. Whonsetler on settling in Swan township purchased eighty acres of timbered land, the most of which he has cleared off and upon which he has erected excellent farm buildings, including a handsome dwelling. Here have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Whonsetler six children, of whom five have been reared to maturity and one, the second born, has been taken away by death, being but fourteen months old at its decease. The surviving children were born in the following order: Melvin A.; Nettie E., who is married to W. B. Broughton; Dora May; Jonas C. and Clement A.

Mr. Whonsetler is a stanch Democrat in politics, and is an active worker for his party's success at the polls. He holds a high place in the confidence of his fellow Democrats, whom he has served one term as township trustee of Swan township, which office he has filled with marked ability and with great credit to himself, as well as to the full satisfaction of the public.

In religion Mr. and Mrs. Whonsetler are Lutherans and are members of the Ohio synod, in which Mr Whonsetler has held several important offices.

Jonas Huntsberger, the father of Mrs. Anna (Huntsberger) Whonsetler, married Miss Leah Tyson, and both were natives of

Pennsylvania. They had born to them eight children, of whom Mrs. Whonsetler is the youngest. These parents died in Wayne county, Ohio, where they had long lived and were among the most respected class of farming people.

The sketches of Daniel M. and Solomon L. Whonsetler, brothers of the subject of this sketch, will be found elsewhere in this volume, and in those sketches some few additional facts may be found regarding this highly respected family. To these other sketches the attention of the reader is invited.

REV. THOMAS J. MAWHORTER.

This prominent clergyman of the Free-will Baptist faith, now pastor of the church of Cosperville, Elkhart township, Noble county, Ind., is a son of the late William Mawhorter, a native of Washington county, Penn., further notice of whom will be found in the sketch of his eldest son, Aaron Mawhorter, whose biography will be found elsewhere in this volume.

Thomas J. Mawhorter was born near Cosperville, Noble county, December 10, 1852. The mother of Thomas J. was Prudence Pierson, who was born in Cape May county, N. J., August 18, 1816, a daughter of William Pierson, one of the pioneer settlers of Noble county, and lived in the town of Springfield, now Cosperville. She was of English and Welsh descent. William Pierson was a soldier in the war of 1812, and died in August, 1847. He settled in Elkhart township in 1836, and was married the same year, settling with his young

wife on a farm now owned by their son, Thomas J., where the latter was born. The mother died July 7, 1870, and the father in the summer of 1872. William Mawhorter was a prominent farmer and largely engaged as a dealer in stock. He also was a soldier and served in the Black Hawk war. He and wife were the parents of ten children, seven of whom lived to years of maturity, while three died in infancy, as follows: Aaron E., who is a farmer of Elkhart township; Sarah C. is the wife of Samuel Swank; William H. is a clergyman of the Protestant Methodist Episcopal church at Toledo, Ohio; Francis M. died in Elkhart township at the age of thirty years; Thomas J., the subject; M. Lafayette is a farmer residing at St. John's (Racy Postoffice), Mich.; Joseph K. is a business man at Culver City, Ind.

Thomas J. Mawhorter was reared on his father's farm and attended the public schools, which attendance was supplemented by a commercial course at Fort Wayne College, where he graduated with an average of ninety-eight in the class of 1871-72. He secured the means to purchase his collegiate course by working on the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad as a section hand. After graduating at Fort Wayne he attended the Kendallville high school for a time and was afterward engaged as a clerk in a general store at Wawaka for nearly two years. May 17, 1874, he was married to Miss Mindie Rendel, and took up his residence in Wawaka; on May 16, 1875, he moved to the place of his birth, where he has since resided.

Mrs. Mawhorter traces her lineage on the

paternal side to the English and the maternal to the German. She has been one of the most devoted of mothers and faithful and loving of wives. She has been an able assistant to her dear husband in all his arduous labors. She has at all times stood valiantly at his side in the work of the Master and in the rearing and educating of their honorable family. Mrs. Mawhorter is of that sunny and cheerful nature and disposition which cast sunshine in the home circle and her influence has always been exerted for good, and her spare moments have been rendered fruitful in her faithful ministrations to the poor, sick and distressed.

The conversion to the faith of Mr. Mawhorter took place in January, 1873, when he was baptized by Rev. Dodge the following spring. He immediately felt the call to the ministry, but feeling the lack of preparation he busied himself in other Christian activities, was soon chosen a deacon, clerk, Sunday-school teacher and superintendent. Yielding to the call of God, he began to preach at every opportunity. In 1885 he entered the theological department at Hillsdale College, but sickness in his family and business called him home and he was unable to return. In 1886 he began supplying the Wawaka church as pastor. May 15, 1887, he was ordained and settled as its pastor.

The following is a transcript from the records of the quarterly meeting on this momentous occasion. "At the last session of the Lagrange (Ind.) Q. M. the Wawaka and Pleasant Ridge churches each requested the ordination of their pastor, Rev. T. J. Mawhorter. The Q. M. accordingly appointed a committee to examine Brother Mawhorter as to his qualifications, doctrines,

et. The committee were entirely satisfied and voted unanimously for his ordination. The quarterly meeting then appointed an ordaining council, consisting of Revs. H. W. Vaughn, J. W. Rendel, I. S. Jones, T. H. Stewart, J. W. Hagerty and Brother M. Jones. The time for the ordination was set for May 15, 1887, with the Wawaka church. Professor Dunn was present and was added to the council. Rev. I. Luther was also present. The order or exercises was as follows: Voluntary by choir; Scripture reading, by Professor Dunn; ordaining prayer, by Rev. H. W. Vaughn; 'Hand of Fellowship,' by Rev. I. S. Jones; charge by Rev. J. W. Rendel; charge to church by Rev. J. W. Hagerty; benediction by candidate. Immediately after the exercises the ordinance of baptism was administered to four happy converts by Brother Mawhorter.

"J. W. RENDEL."

Four years later he resigned to accept a call to the Haw Patch church, which he served four years, resigning that charge on account of ill health. One year later (during which time he supplied Center Chapel, Defiance, Ohio, about nine months) he was again called to the pastorate of Wawaka, now called Cosperville church, April 1, 1897, and is now in the fifth year of continuous pastorate. Contemporary with the above he has served as pastor of Jones' Chapel seven years; Pleasant Ridge, one; South Milford, three; and Rome City, ten. The last two churches he is pastor of at present. He has served his denomination in other capacities, has been on the association board and executive council of the state ever since its organization; was the first member of the Society of Advocates of Christian Fidelity in

the state, and chosen vice-president of the general society in October, 1889; he superintended the organization of the societies in the state and was chosen president of the state society, which place he held until September, 1898; was twice chosen a member of the general council and is now vice-president of the general society under its new order; was twice chosen moderator of the yearly association under its old constitution, and is serving a third term as president under the new. He attended general conference at Minneapolis, Minn.; was delegate to the general conference at Lowell, Mass., in 1897; at Ocean Park, in 1898, and a delegate to the general conference at Harper's Ferry, Va., in 1901.

Notwithstanding his arduous duties he has found time to assist other pastors in revivals, but usually conducts his own with the help of the church. Some secular honors have been given him, but his life's purpose is to serve God in his calling and the people over whom he has a shepherd's care. His work in raising money for the erection of the new house of worship and in doing the secretary's work for the committee and in performing other duties that would naturally devolve upon a pastor at such a time has been very arduous, all of which he has striven faithfully to perform, endeavoring to keep self out of sight.

Rev. Thomas J. Mawhorter and wife are the parents of ten children, namely: Myron E., who wedded Miss Rilea L. Squires; Dorothy B., now the wife of E. J. Rose; Blanche M. died in infancy; Walter R., now taking a classical course at Hillsdale College, Mich.; Carrie L.; Dwight M.; Nora I., who died in childhood at the age

of four years, her death resulting from a distressing accident; Thomas J., Jr.; Mindie R.; and Emma R.

The father of Mrs. Mawhorter was William Rendel and her mother was, before marriage, a Miss Susanna Likes, both natives of Pennsylvania. They settled in Noble county early in the '50s, purchasing a farm in Wayne township. The mother and father have both passed to their eternal reward, the former at the age of fifty-nine and the latter at the ripe old age of seventy-six. They were the parents of nine children, Mrs. Mawhorter being the eighth in order of birth, namely: Mary J., Susanna, Job, Sarah L., George W., John W., Margaret C., Mindie and Harriet.

Fraternally Rev. T. J. Mawhorter is a charter member of Topeka Tent, No. 72, Knights of the Maccabees, at Topeka, Lagrange county, Ind., and is also a charter member and past chancellor commander of Wawaka Lodge, No. 432, Knights of Pythias, in which he has served consecutively as prelate, vice-chancellor and chancellor commander, and in October, 1900, represented his lodge at Indianapolis in the grand lodge, to which he on that occasion was admitted to full membership.

Rev. Mawhorter is everywhere recognized as a man of superior attainments. He is a strong and forcible speaker and in his advocacy of the cause of temperance is the recognized leader in Noble county. He was the candidate for congress on the Prohibition ticket at the election of 1900, having received the nomination of the party at its convention held for the twelfth congressional district at Albion.

The name Mawhorter is of pure Scottish

origin. The meaning of the name is: "The man who strikes hard blows." During the time when King James was engaged in war the Mawhorters were Highlanders, and the early progenitors came across the Firth of Galway to North Ireland. The great-grandfather Mawhorter came to America during the dark days of the Revolution and immediately entered the colonial service, in which he received wounds by the bayonet which he carried to his death. This lineage entitles his children and descendants to the great order known as the Sons and Daughters of the Revolution.

WILLIAM P. ALLMAN.

The subject of this brief memoir, William P. Allman, is a native of Noble county, Ind., having been born in Sparta township on the 3d day of December, 1857. His parents were Clark and Almira (Mayfield) Allman, the former a native of the state of Virginia, while the latter was born in Licking county, Ohio. They were united in marriage in Sparta township, Noble county, Ind., and virtually spent the remainder of their lives in that township, where the father was engaged in the occupation of farming. To this worthy couple were born four children, three of whom are still living, viz.: Nelson R. is now residing in Garrett, Dekalb county, this state, where he is engaged in the lumber business; Susan became the wife of John Maggart; William P. is the subject of this sketch.

William P. Allman is indebted to the public schools of Sparta township for his

education, though his studies here were supplemented by much subsequent private study and reading. Mr. Allman has also been a close observer of men and events, so that for intelligence and general information he stands the peer of any. At the age of twenty years he commenced teaching school and followed this occupation for three successive years, at the same time engaging in farming during the summer seasons. While engaged in teaching school he also took up the study of telegraphy and became so proficient that in 1883 he was enabled to take a position with the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company and remained with that corporation continuously until 1900, having worked for fifteen years of that time at Avilla, Ind. At the expiration of that period Mr. Allman came to Cromwell, Noble county, and assumed the management of the newly-organized Commercial Bank at that place.

On September 14, 1886, William P. Allman was united in marriage with Miss Flora A. Stahl, a daughter of Thomas and Sophia (Ramsten) Stahl. Thomas Stahl, who is now deceased, was one of the early and prominent settlers of Noble county, Ind., bearing nobly his part in the arduous work necessary to the opening of this section of the country. He was the father of seven children, named as follows: Frank W., George E., T. A., John, Lutie, Flora A. and Blaine. Mrs. Allman taught in the public schools of her native county for five years preceding her marriage. To Mr. and Mrs. Allman have been born three children, whose names and dates of their births are as follows: Evangeline, June 3, 1887; Veta, February 14, 1889; Lee S., October 8, 1892.

Politically Mr. Allman is a staunch Re-

publican, and while he has never consented to accept public office of any nature, he has never failed to take an active interest in the campaigns of his party and has contributed his share towards its past success. Fraternally he is a Freemason, belonging to Milford Lodge, No. 418, F. & A. M. He is also a member of Court No. 40, Tribe of Ben Hur, at Avilla, and also of Lodge No. 408, K. of P., at Cromwell. Religiously the family holds membership in the Evangelical church at Avilla.

To those acquainted with Mr. Allman and his family it is entirely unnecessary to refer to the excellent traits which have characterized them and which have enabled them to achieve the enviable standing in the community which they now enjoy. Religiously, morally and socially they have ever done all in their power for the elevation of those with whom they are associated.

PETER MAGNUSON.

The Scandinavian race, as is well known to the people of America, is one which is reared to habits of thrift and economy, as well as habitual industry, while at the same time pervades through their nature a spirit of liberality and generosity, easily recognized by all with whom they come in contact, and their material spirit, as is well known, was at one time the admiration of the world, which the nautical daring of the Norsemen in the earlier days of ocean navigation was without a parallel among mariners.

Peter Magnuson, the subject of this espe-

cial notice, is a native of Sweden and was born January 25, 1838, was reared on a farm and remained in his native land until the fall of the year 1870, when he sought a home and fortune in America. November 26, of the year last mentioned, he landed in New York City, whence he went to Texas, in which state he passed seven months, and then made a visit to Minnesota, where he remained four months, and next, in the fall of 1871, came to Noble county, Ind., and for several years worked out as a farm hand for the agriculturists of his neighborhood, but in 1885 purchased the farm of two hundred and forty acres, on which he still lives in York township, and which he has improved with handsome and substantial buildings, all well adapted to the purpose for which they were erected.

Mr. Magnuson was united in marriage in Sweden, November 7, 1862, with Miss Justina Swens, a native of that country, born July 26, 1837, and to this union have been born twelve children in the following order: Emma, Hilda, Amanda, Elmer, Amos, Sarah, Otelia, Lina and Arthur, all of whom still survive; Carl E. died in infancy, and John died in Elkhart township February 12, 1885, when sixteen years of age.

Mr. Magnuson acts with the Republican party politically, and he and family are members of the Swedish Lutheran church. He has fully realized his most cherished hopes since coming to America and is now in a condition to enjoy the autumn of life in comfort and comparative ease, having by good management won a competence and the good will and respect of all his neighbors through his upright life and the observance of the amenities of society.

GEORGE PERRY.

But few individuals rise to great prominence in their places of birth, their success in life being generally achieved in other parts of the world rather than in that of their own nativity, but to this rule there are some praiseworthy exceptions, as, for instance, that of the subject of this brief biography.

George Perry, a well-known agriculturist and leading citizen of Swan township, Noble county, Ind., was here born March 21, 1838, and is a son of Oliver and Mary (Francis) Perry, frequent mention of whom is made in other parts of this volume. Oliver Perry, it will be remembered by the reader, was a native of the state of New York, and his wife of Connecticut. These parents came to Noble county, Ind., about the year 1836, being classed at that time as among the pioneers, the state being then but about twenty years old. They settled in section 36, Swan township, and here made their home for the remainder of their lives, the father dying when fifty-five years old, but the mother survived until she reached the age of seventy-one.

Of the eight children that constituted the family of Oliver and Mary Perry George, the subject of this sketch, was the third in order of birth. He was reared as a plain farmer's lad usually is and early inured to the laborious but wholesome toil of agriculture. His education was acquired in the school house of his early youth, which was usually a round-log structure furnished in the most primitive style, and placed in charge of a pedagogue never too well learned himself and barely capable of imparting to

others any instruction beyond the rudimentary branches familiarly known as the three R's—reading, 'riting and 'rithmetic. But young Perry was an apt scholar and came of good parentage, so that with him the acquisition of knowledge was a comparatively easy one.

Young Perry continued to live on the home place and to cultivate the land in single blessedness until May 2, 1869, when he was united in marriage in Whitley county, Ind., with Miss Rose Nickey, a native of Ohio, and a daughter of the late Jacob and Elizabeth (Briggs) Nickey.

George Perry has been very active as a member of the Democratic party and has been, besides, a powerful factor in its management in Noble county and in controlling its action throughout the state, being closely identified with its councils, in which he is a recognized power and is accorded a high reputation for innate sagacity. He holds the implicit confidence of the party at large and in 1898 was its candidate for the office of representative in the state legislature of Indiana from Noble county—the election being held in the even-numbered years and the legislative session being opened in the odd-numbered years, biennially.

Mr. Perry and family are consistent members of the United Brethren church of Swan township, but Mr. Perry is a liberal-minded gentleman and Christian, and freely contributes to the support of not only his own, but to the maintenance of the other religious bodies of the township.

Mr. Perry's farm of two hundred and forty acres of good farming land is under a high state of cultivation and is improved

with a handsome modern dwelling and suitable farm buildings that are a credit to the township.

Mrs. Perry was born October 20, 1836, and came to Indiana when a child. Her parents died in Whitley county, the father February 2, 1892, and the mother September 3, 1844. He was a successful man in life. There were six children, one son and five daughters, and all are living and residents of Indiana. Her brother, Dr. Alden S. Nickey, was a graduate from the Indiana State University and is a resident of Tipton, Ind. Mrs. Perry was a teacher for almost six years in Indiana. Mr. Perry traces his lineage to the famous Commodore Perry, of Lake Erie fame.

WILLIAM FRANCISCO.

The farming fraternity of Elkhart township, Noble county, Ind., have good reasons to feel proud of many in their community who are now in their prime and who contribute in no small degree to the fructifying of the garden-like farms of the township and the admirable tillage which renders them more than ordinarily productive, and among these progressive agriculturists may be classed the subject of this biographical mention.

Uriah Francisco, the father of the gentleman whose name opens this article, was born in Hocking county, Ohio, January 18, 1816, and Ann Eliza (Poyser) Francisco, the mother, was born in Stark county in the same state, but their marriage took place in Eden township, Lagrange county, Ind., No-

vember 22, 1843. In 1844 these parents settled in Perry township, one mile north of Ligonier, in Noble county, where the father died on his farm July 1, 1900, but the mother still survives. Of the eight children born to these parents five grew to manhood and womanhood, viz.: Dulcinea, who is the wife of John Goddy; William, the subject of this sketch; Lovina C., the wife of Hamilton McDonald; Ella, who is married to John Sheenberger, and Charles, who is a farmer in Perry township, and resides on the old homestead.

William Francisco was born on his father's farm in Perry township January 28, 1854, and lived at the old home until his marriage, January 30, 1872, to Miss Elizabeth Swinehart, who was born in Defiance county, Ohio, January 13, 1854. Her father, Daniel Swinehart, was a native of Pennsylvania, and her mother, Rachel (Vorhis) Swinehart, who was born in Ohio. To these parents were born eleven children, viz.: Ellen, Eli, Jerry, Frank, Margaret, Elizabeth, Freeman, Layton, Priscilla, Lyman and Lena (Mrs. A. Strait, deceased). Mr. and Mrs. Swinehart each died at the age of seventy-two years, the father in Elkhart township, Noble county Ind., and the mother in Defiance county, Ohio.

On marrying William Francisco located for a time in Elkhart township, then lived for a short time in Perry township, and next took up his permanent residence in Elkhart township, where he owns a fertile farm of one hundred acres, finely improved and highly cultivated and equal in every respect to any farm of its size in the township of Elkhart.

The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Francisco

has been blessed with three children, namely: Belle, who is the wife of Charles Cornelius; James V.; and Hazel D. In politics Mr. Francisco is a Democrat and supports in his judgment the man best fitted for the office, regardless of political sentiment, but has never been an office seeker. Mr. Francisco is a member of the K. of P. lodge at Wawaka, Ind., being one of its charter members.

JOHN L. STEWART.

The forceful character and admirable activity of the natives of Pennsylvania have in many instances been placed before the readers of this volume, and of the sons of the Keystone state who have come to Indiana to make new and permanent homes and to aid in the Hoosier state's development, none deserve more special notice than the gentleman whose name opens this biography.

John L. Stewart was born in Allegheny county, Penn., March 31, 1844, and is a son of Uriah and Margaret (Harbison) Stewart, who had a family of nine children, of whom John L., with whom this sketch has the most to do, was the third in order of birth. He was reared on a farm in his native county until about ten years of age and then came with his parents to Swan township, Noble county, Ind., which has since been his home with the exception of about six years, and his employment has been exclusively that of agriculture.

The marriage of Mr. Stewart took place in Swan township to Miss Jennie M. Moore, a daughter of the late Rev. J. P. Moore, of

Swan township, and of whom much may be read in the biography of Joseph Howard Moore, on another page of this volume, and to which the attention of the reader is respectfully invited. Mrs. Jennie M. (Moore) Stewart was also born in Pennsylvania, the place of her nativity being East Liberty, a suburb of Pittsburg, Allegheny county, and famous as one of the cattle markets of the United States, and there her birth took place February 12, 1848. The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Stewart has been blessed with four children, born in order following: Harry P., Anna M., Sidney S. and Ralph E.

When Mr. Stewart embarked upon the sea of matrimony he did not find himself at all "at sea," but safely anchored at Huntertown, Allen county, Ind., with the need of no other polar star than his bride, who was his guide and help through the voyage of life. At Huntertown Mr. and Mrs. Stewart resided for six years and then came to Noble county, and cast anchor on the farm where they had their harbor until the disaster which resulted in the death of Mrs. Stewart, August 5, 1900. She had been a faithfully devout member of the Presbyterian church since sixteen years of age, and her last illness was not of any great duration, but, short as it mercifully was, from a human point of view, she bore her suffering with fortitude and Christian resignation, consoled to the last by her faith in the Christianity which she felt to be pitying and forgiving, if there was anything to be forgiven in a life as artless and guileless as hers.

Mr. Stewart is also a member of the church, in the faith of which his beloved wife ended her days, and has been, although a modest and unpretending devotee of the

faith, energetically but quietly doing all in his power to spread abroad its doctrines and to inculcate its invaluable teachings into the minds of his own children and such others as come within his influence. In politics Mr. Stewart is a Republican, but is such from principle founded on study of political economy and profound reflection, and not based on the fulminations of blatant orators, nor yet on the hope of reaching official elevation, as he has never sought public office. Still, he takes a lively interest in local public affairs, but more for the good of the township than for his personal benefit or aggrandizement.

Mr. Stewart's homestead of eighty acres is kept in excellent order and is credit to the owner and an ornament to the neighborhood. His dwelling is modern in construction and convenient in its internal arrangement, as well as attractive in its exterior appearance, and his farm buildings are substantial and commodious, as well as conveniently arranged for the uses for which they were erected.

Mr. Stewart and his children enjoy the respect of all who know them and their quiet yet useful career in life certainly entitles them to more than ordinary consideration.

JACOB REIDENBACH.

The science of agriculture—for it is a science as well as an art—finds an able demonstrator, as well as practitioner, in the person of the gentleman whose name introduces this brief biography.

Mr. Reidenbach was born on the home-

stead of his father in Elkhart township, Noble county, Ind., September 29, 1848, and is consequently still a vigorous citizen, whose virility is in its mellow prime. He was reared on the home farm and fully instructed in all the complicated details of the vocation which has been his through life, and in which his well-trained skill has brought him a bountiful success. He ably and diligently assisted his father until his own marriage, to which further allusion will be made in this sketch.

Immediately after the happy event just alluded to Mr. Reidenbach settled on the farm of eighty acres he still occupies, bringing with him his newly made bride. This marriage took place in Elkhart township, December 14, 1871, and the young lady, of whom he made so excellent a choice for his future helpmate, was Miss Sarah Rose, the accomplished daughter of William and Eliza (Billman) Rose, and was born in Elkhart township March 15, 1851.

William Rose was born in Hocking township, Fairfield county, Ohio, and his wife was also a native of the Buckeye state. They were married in Pickaway county, Ohio, and came to Noble county, Ind., in the fall of 1849, and here passed the remainder of their earthly existence. They had a family of seven children and of these Mrs. Reidenbach was the third in order of birth. To Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Reidenbach have been born six children in the following order: William A., Rosetta O., Charles E., Wesley P., Ada M. and Mabel L.

Philip Reidenbach, the father of Jacob Reidenbach, was born in Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, and the mother of Jacob, Catherine Reidenbach, was also a native of Ger-

many. They were married in Tuscarawas county, Ohio, and came to Noble county, Ind., in 1844, and here they both died. Of their nine children the subject of this sketch was the third in order of birth.

Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Reidenbach are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. His social relations are all that can be desired, as they are respected by every member of the community in which they live.

HARRISON CRAMER.

Of the 196,363 brave boys from Indiana who risked limb and life in the crushing out of the internecine rebellion against the mild sway of the only free government that ever was vouchsafed to mankind, was the subject of this simple biographical sketch, who after the "cruel war was over" returned, like Cincinnatus of old and our own immortal Washington, "seized the plow, and greatly independent lived."

Harrison Cramer was born in Swan township, Noble county, Ind., April 8, 1842, and is a son of Conrad and Lydia (Timmerman) Cramer, the former of whom was a native of the state of New York, and the mother was a daughter of one of the early settlers of Noble county, Ind. Mrs. Lydia Cramer was the second wife of Conrad Cramer, by whom he had a large family of children, among whom the subject of this sketch was one of the earlier ones.

Conrad Cramer, on coming to Noble county, Ind., settled in Swan township, of which he was a resident until his death, July 17, 1878, and one of the most useful and honored citizens. It was here that he lost his

first wife, and here his second wife expired March 6, 1893. Conrad was in the eightieth year of his age when he died, and Mrs. Lydia Cramer was seventy-six years old when called to the "home beyond."

With the exception of the time passed in the service of his native country, Harrison Cramer has lived in the county of his birth, engaged in the pursuit of agriculture. October 8, 1861, he enlisted in the Fifth Indiana Battery and served until November 26, 1864, when he was honorably discharged. During this long term of service he fought in the sanguinary battles of Perryville and Chickamauga and all through the Atlanta campaign of one hundred and twenty days, and covered himself with glory, as did many of the brave boys in blue from the Hoosier state. But the engagements mentioned do not by any means include all the struggles in which Mr. Cramer took part, as he shared in a number of skirmishes and minor battles not here enumerated.

The marriage of Mr. Cramer took place in Swan township April 15, 1866, to Miss Lovina Homsher, who was born in Columbiana county, Ohio, December 17, 1842. This lady is a daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth (Hawk) Homsher, who were natives of Pennsylvania and came to Noble county, Ind., in 1850, and settled in Swan township, where Mrs. Homsher died in 1882 at the age of seventy-seven years, and Mr. Homsher in 1883, when at the advanced age of eighty-one years. Of their large family of eleven children Mrs. Cramer was the tenth in order of birth, and her natural amiability made her the pet of the family as well as of the neighbors among whom she passed her childhood.

The marriage of Mr. Cramer has been crowned with eight children, born in the following order: Samuel E., deceased; John; Lottie, who is the wife of Eli Hagg; Orpha, who is married to Edward Gump; Otis; Addie and Joseph, all still surviving, and all of whom have received diplomas; one child died in infancy.

Mr. Cramer's farm of one hundred and seven acres is improved with a handsome dwelling constructed in modern style, while his farm buildings are conveniently ar-

ranged for the purpose for which they were devised and afford ample shelter for his live stock and boundless crops. His well cultivated acres are the admiration of all who pass by and the pride of the neighborhood. The greater part of the work which has produced this pleasant condition of rural happiness has been the work of his own hands and his skillful management.

The General Synod Lutheran church in Swan township claims Mr. and Mrs. Cramer as among its most devoted members.





<http://stores.ebay.com/Ancestry-Found>

<http://stores.ebay.com/Ancestry-Found>

